CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Entered 7.7.23

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM LUCKNOW. REFERENCE LIBRARY.

5055

Travancore Archaeological Series

Published under the Orders of the Government of Travancore

BY

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A.,
Superintendent of Archaeology, Travancore State

MADRAS
METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE
AND
BRAHMAVADIN PRESS
1911

All Rights Reserved

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

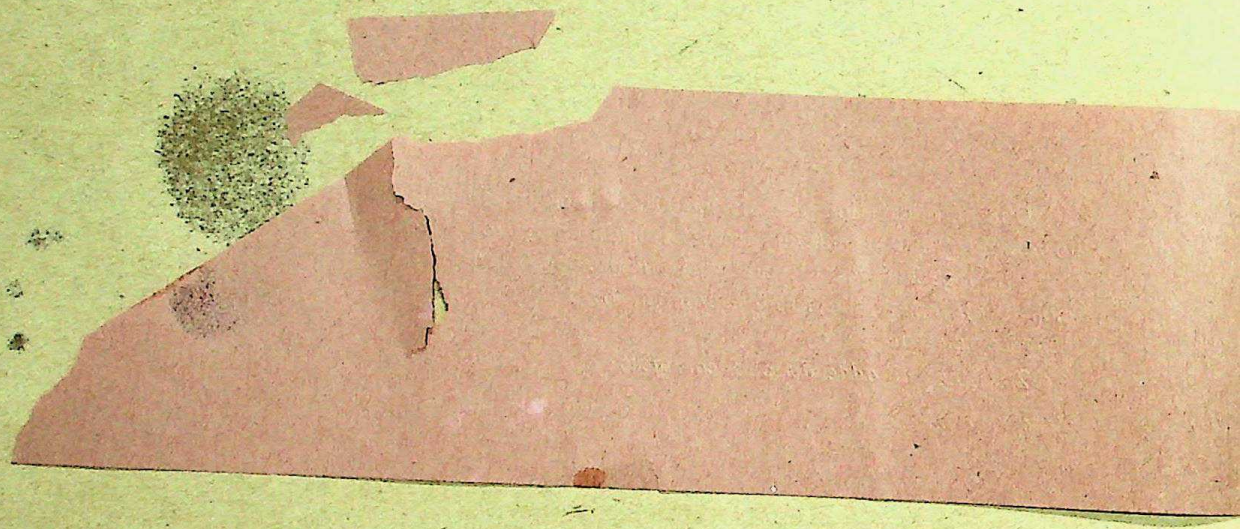
l Series

On the suggestion of some scholars, the pages of the Travancor
now numbered consecutively from the beginning; No. VI consequently
stead of page 1 as was the case with the previous numbers. Readers are req
enough to repage the first five numbers by hand consecutively. It is hoped th
facilitate reference.

2. A list of *addenda* and *corrigenda* in the numbers hitherto published would be
soon.

5056

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh



CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Travancore Archaeological Series

No. VI

Some Inscriptions of the later Pandyas or the Decline of the Pandya Power

5056

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Preface

On the eastern border of Travancore in the villages of Śeṅgôṭṭai, Śâmbûr-vaḍa-karai etc., adjoining Teṇkâśi, are a number of inscriptions of the later Pâṇḍyas. The exact position of these kings in the History of South India, their geneology and chronology are best studied only with the help of a large number of inscriptions collected especially from the temple of Viśvanâthasvâmin at Teṇkâśi and the adjacent parts. For some time past I have been studying this interesting period of South Indian History which I am now enabled to publish by the kind encouragement of the Government of His Gracious Highness the Mahârâja of Travancore. Some inscriptions first discovered by me in the ruined *gôpura* in front of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple and which were subsequently reviewed in his Annual Report[1] by Mr. H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., the Assistant Superintendent of Archæology, Madras, have thrown a flood of light on the chronology of the period under study. My thanks are due to my friend, Mr. M. K. Narayanasami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., of the High Court Bar, Madras, who was good enough to secure for me excellent impressions of a number of copper-plate grants belonging to one Anantâchârya of the Daḷavây-agrahâram, Madura. Of these, three belong to the later Pâṇḍya kings. These are also incorporated into this paper as they are invaluable for the geneological portion of the history of these princes. While travelling in the Śrîvilliputtûr Tâlûka some time ago, I procured a set of copper-plates of the time of Abhirâma Pâṇḍya. This, as also a number of extracts from unpublished inscriptions from the various parts of the Tinnevelly District, are also included for the better elucidation of the history of the decline of the Pâṇḍya power in the south.

I have thus been able to piece up together the last third of the history of the once famous family of the Pâṇḍyas for three and a half centuries and hope that future researches might bring out facts which would supplement this sketch of what might be called the 'decline and downfall' of the Pâṇḍyas and make it fuller and more complete.

I am sorry I am obliged to disagree in many points pertaining to the interpretation given by Mr. Krishna Sastri to the inscriptions at Teṇkâśi and also about his identification of certain kings with those already known. I have indicated in the foot-notes where I have disagreed with him.

T. A. Gopinatha Rao.

(1) Annual Report on Epigraphy for the year 1910.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

SOME INSCRIPTIONS OF THE LATER PANDYAS OR THE DECLINE OF THE PANDYA POWER

Contents

		PAGE
General Introduction	... ...	41
No. I.	Pudukkôṭṭai Plates of Śrîvallabha and Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya. S. 1505 ...	61
No. II.	Teṇkâśi Central Shrine Inscription of Arikêsari Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva ...	89
No. III.	Teṇkâśi Gôpuram Inscriptions of the same	95
No. IV.	Do. Pillar Inscription of the same	99
No. V.	Do. Gôpuram Inscription of Aḷagaṇ Kulaśêkhara	103
No. VI.	Śeṅkôṭṭai Inscription of Kulaśêkharadêva *alias* Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva S. 1467	103
No. VII.	Teṇkâśi Gôpuram Inscription of the Coronation of Tirunelvêli-pperumâḷ Kulaśêkharadêva	104
No. VIII.	Do. do. of Śrîvallabhadêva	105
No. IX.	Śrîvilliputtûr Plates of Abhirâma Pâṇḍya. S. 1474	106
No. X.	Teṇkâśi Gôpuram Inscription of the Coronation of Vîra Pâṇḍya... ...	115
No. XI.	Daḷavây Agrahâram Plates of Varaṭuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya. S. 1504 ...	117
No. XII.	Do. do. do. S. 1510 ...	126
No. XIII.	Do. do. Ativîra Pâṇḍya. S. 1517	133
No. XIV.	Teṇkâśi Inscription of Śrîvallabha Kulaśêkhara Dîkshitar	147
No. XV.	Śâmbûr-Vaḍagarai Inscription of Śrîvallabha Varaguṇarâma Pâṇḍyasômayâjin. S. 1538	148
No. XVI.	Tirukkuttâlam Plates of Varaguṇarâma Pâṇḍya Kulaśêkhara Dîkshitar. S. 1675	149
No. XVII.	Do. do. ...	151

(To be continued)

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

SOME INSCRIPTIONS OF THE LATER PANDYAS OR THE DECLINE OF THE PANDYA POWER.

General Introduction.

The history of the Pâṇḍyas was hitherto enshrouded in a dense gloom. The discovery of the two Śiṇṇamaṇûr plates [1] and the two stone inscriptions at Âṇaimalai [2] has thrown a flood of light on the early Pâṇḍya period. In the light of these documents the value of the Madras Museum Plates [3] and the Vêḷvikuḍi grant [4] of Jaṭilavarman was brought out prominently. All these documents, together with a few ancient Tamiḷ classical historical poems,[5] yield the history of this illustrious race of kings for at least a period of three centuries beginning with the middle of the 8th century A. D.

Our knowledge of the mediæval period, which succeeded the ancient one, and during which occur a large number of Sundara Pâṇḍyas, Vikrama Pâṇḍyas, etc., is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. Nor are we in a better position as regards our acquaintance with the modern period. The discovery of the Pudukkôṭṭai plates,[6] the three Daḷavây-agrahâram copper records, the Śrîvilliputtûr grant and the stone inscriptions discovered in the ruined *gôpura* in front of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṉkâśi clear the ground to a very large extent. An examination of many more unpublished lithic records, extracts from which are given in the body of the paper, has supplied many a link which is not obtained in the above mentioned documents. Incidently these throw also side lights on the relationship existing between the later Pâṇḍyas and the Nâyakas of Madura and consequently between them and the suzerain lord, the emperor of Vijayanagara. The records help us in the elucidation of some periods in the history of the Tamiḷ literature; for example, the age of Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya, the author of the superb Tamiḷ poem, the Naishadam and of Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya, the no less illustrious cousin of the former, who has written the Brahmôttara-kâṇḍam etc., have become possible to be fixed definitely

The Pudukkôṭṭai plates contain a detailed geneology of the later Pâṇḍyas. After giving the *paurâṇic* and the mythical geneology, the document proceeds to the real historical pedigree. It says that in this illustrious dynasty were born two brothers named **Abhirâma Parâkrama** and **Ahavarâma**. The latter had a son called **Śrivallabha**. He was renowned as the 'establisher of the Pâṇḍya kingdom.' In the family to which this Śrîvallabha belonged were born another **Śrivallabha** and a **Mânâbharana**. The former seems to have seen the temple at Râmêśvaram covered with copper sheets (?), whereas the latter built a *sabhâ* at Jayantipura and the temple of Viśvanâthasvâmin at Dakshiṇa-Kâśi.

To Abhirâma Parâkrama were born two sons, **Parâkrama** and **Śâlivâtipati**. The latter had two sons of whom one was named Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya. He was a master in literary composition and rivalled even Bhôja. After his death his brother **Śrivallabha** was crowned by the ministers.

---

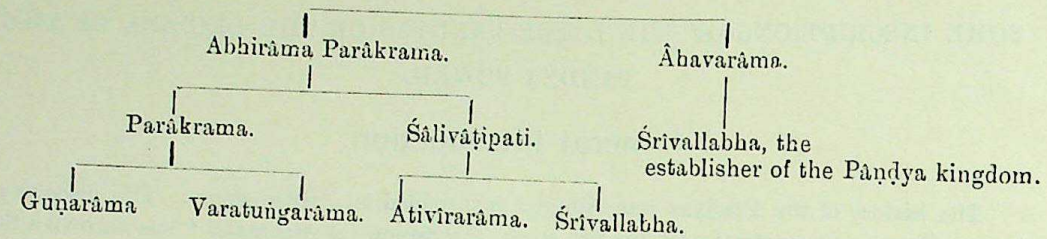
(1) Madras Epigraphist's Annual Report for the year 1907, p. 63.
(2) *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. pp.
(3) *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. pp. 57—75.
(4) *Ann. Rep.* on Epigraphy for the year 1908 p. 62.
(5) Such as Iṟaiyaṉâr Agapporuḷ etc., See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXVII pp. 193—198.
(6) *Ann. Rep.* on Epigraphy for 1906, p. 72.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Parâkrama, the first son of Abhirâma Parâkrama begot two sons, **Gunarâma** and **Varatungarâma.** The relationship existing between the various kings mentioned in the above might be tabulated as follows[7]:—

Mânâbharaṇa, the builder of the *sabhâ* at Jayantîpura and the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Dakshiṇa-Kâśi.

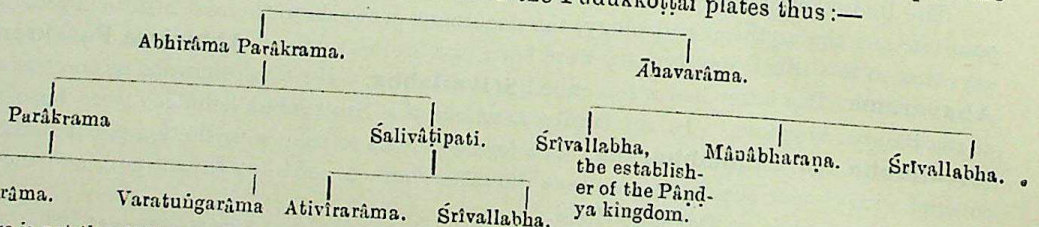
Śrîvallabha, who saw the temple of Râmêśvaram covered with copper sheets.



Appended below are a number of extracts from unpublished inscriptions ; the facts brought to light by them have been utilised in this paper for the elucidation of a more or less complete history of the later Pâṇḍyas. Ext. 1. informs us that **Jatilavarman Kulaśekharadeva** who lived in Ś. 1324 was, at the time of engraving the inscription from which this extract is taken, sojourning at Vâsudêvanallûr. Ext. 2 states that he repaired the central shrine, arddha-maudapa, etc., of the Siva shrine in the Subrahmaṇyasvâmi temple at Ilañji near Tirukkuṭṭâlam.

Ext. 3.—The year Ś. 1377 corresponded with the 31+2nd year of another king named **Parakrama Pândyadeva.** The date of accession of this king would then become Ś. 1344. Inscription No. IV edited below states that in the year Ś. 1384 corresponding to the 31+9th year of the king Jaṭilavarman Tribhuvanachakravarttin **Arikesarideva** *alias* **Parâkramadeva**, the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple was begun to be constructed. The Parâkrama mentioned in ext. 3 must be identical with the same person referred to in No. IV. The circumstances under which this temple with all its appurtenances was built are detailed in the same record. It informs us that the god Viśvanâtha appeared to the king in his dream, gave him to understand that His temple at Kâśi became dilapidated and that a fresh one should be built for Him on the north bank of the river Chitranadi in the Teṉṉârinâḍu. The king accordingly began the temple works in the year Ś. 1368. The same fact is alluded to in the Pudukkôṭṭai plates as also in inscription Nos. II and III*. In the historical introduction to No. II, the king claims victory over some opponents,

(7). In his Annual Report on Epigraphy for the year 1906 Mr. Venkayya makes out the relationship between the various kings mentioned in the Pudukkôṭṭai plates thus:—



There is not the slightest hint in the document itself for the supposition that Mânâbharaṇa and Śrîvallabha were the brothers of 'the establisher of the Pâṇḍya kingdom.'

* In spite of these records, Mr. Kṛishṇa Śâstri affirms that the king only began the repairs of the temple and in doing so he took up the central shrine first for that purpose and removed the image from the central shrine to another spot. Perhaps he is not aware of the technical meaning of the term *karshaṇa* as used in building and architecture and hence he reads this word elsewhere as *âkarshaṇa* (see the list of Teṉkâśi inscriptions given in his Report.)

No.	Place of Inscription	Śaka year	Regnal year	Subject-matter of the extract	Extract
1	On the south wall of the *maṇḍapa* in front of the *mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Śiva temple at Karivalamvandanallûr.	1324	...	The King Jaṭil. Tribh. Kulaśêkharadêva while staying at Vâsudêvanallûr ordered this inscription to be engraved.	Śakâbdam 1324*l* Kôj-Jaṭilavarmmarâṇa tribhuvaṇa chśakravartti Śrî Kulaśêkharadêvar Śrîvâsudêvanallûr eḻundaruḷi irundu tiruvâymoḻind = aruḷi tirukkai-viḷaiyâḍiṇa tirumugam.
2	On the west base of the central shrine of the Tiruppâgîśvara shrine in the Subrahmaṇya temple at Ilañji.	Ś1331	13+1	Mâṟ. Tribh. Kulaśêkharadêva.	Aḷagaṉ Kulaśêkharadêva repaired the central shrine, *arddhamaṇḍapa*, &c., which were dilapidated.
3	On the south wall of the second *prâkâra* of the Kuttâlan â t h a s v â m i n temple at Tirukkuṟṟâlam.	1377	31+2nd.	Parâkramadêva's inscription with a date and astronomical details.	Śakâbdam 1377 mêl śellâniṉṟa [naṅ] kumâraṉ Parâkkiṟa [ma*] Pâṇḍyadêvaṟku yâṇḍu 31 vadiṉ edir yîraṇḍâvadu Mîna ñâyiṟṟu irubatt = eṭṭân = d i y a d i y u m Pûrvvapakshattu Shashṭiyum Tiṅgaṭkiḻamaiyum perṟa Mṛigaśîrshattu nâḷ . .
4	On the west base of the central shrine of the Vaḍaperuṅgôyiluḍa i y â ṉ temple at Śrivilliputtûr.	1395	2+42	Kulaśêkharadêva's inscription; mentions his son Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva.	Śakâbdam âyirattu-muṉṉûṟṟu toṉṉûṟṟ = añjiṉ mêl śellâniṉṟa naṅ = kumâraṉ Kulaśêkaradêvaṉukku yâṇḍu yira [ṇḍâvadi] ṉ [e] dir nâṟpatt = iraṇḍâvadu Kanni ñâyiṟṟu pattoṉbadâṉ = diyadi [yu] m Apara-pakshatt = a [shṭami] yum Śukravâramum perṟa Âyiliyattunâḷ naṅ = kumâraṉ Kulaśêkaradêvaṉ magaṉ Parâkkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêvaṉukkû

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Place of Inscription	Saka year	Regnal year	Subject-matter of the extract	Extract
5	On the north wall of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi.	1395	2+42	Kulaśêkharadêva built an audience hall for the God Viśvanâtha at Teṇkâśi.	Śakâbdam âyirattu-muṇṇûṟṟut = toṇṇûṟṟ = añjiṇ mêl śellâniṉṟa nam kumâraṇ Kulaśêkaradêvaṟku yâṇḍu iraṇḍâvadiṇ edir nâṟpattu-iraṇḍâvadu . . . . nam kumâraṇ Aḻagaṇ-Perumâḷ Kulaśêkaradêvaṇ namakku ôlakka-maṇḍapamum taṇ pêrâlê paṇiśeyvittu-ttandu . . . .
6	On the south base of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Âṇḍâḷ temple at Śrivilliputtûr.	1375	...	Mentions that Maduraimaṇḍalam sîmai belonged to Uṟaṅgâvillidâ [sa*] n Mabâvalivâṇâdarâyar.	Śakâbdam 1375*l* mêl śellâniṉṟa Śrîmukha varusham . . . . Uṟaṅgâvillidâ [sa*]ṇ âṇa Mahâvalivâṇâdarâyar śirmai âṇa Madurai-Maṇḍalattu Muṭṭanâṭṭu Tiḍiyaṇ âṇa Tiruvaraṅganallûr . . . .
7	On the north base of the central shrine in the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi.	1421	20	Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva *alias* Kulaśêkharadêva, born in the Kârttigai nakshatram.	Kârttigai nâḷ piṟanda Parâkkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêvar âṇa Kulaśêkaradêvar nam yâṇḍu irubadâvadu . . . .
8	On the south wall of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Śaṅkaranârâyaṇa temple at Śaṅkaranâyanârkôyil.	1428	2+31	Jaṭil. Tribh. Aḻagaṇ-Perumâḷ Parâkkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêva, born in the Aviṭṭa-nakshatram.	Śakâbdam âyirattu nâṉuṟṟu irubatteṭṭil mêl śellâniṉṟa Śri Kô-chChaṭilavaṇmar = âṇa tribhuvana chakravarttigaḷ Aviṭṭattu nâḷ piṟanda nam kumâraṇ Aḻagaṇ Perumâḷ Parâkkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêvaṟku yâṇḍu iraṇḍâvadiṇ edir muppatt = oṉṟâvadu . .
9	On the south wall of the *Maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine of the Âṇḍâḷ temple at Śrivilliputtûr.	1398	...	Sundarattôḷuḍaiyâr, son of Mâbalivâṇâdarâyar, Śrimat Tirumâliruñjôlaiṉṉâr.	Śakâbdam 1398ṇ mêl śellâniṉṟa Duṉmuki varusham Vaigâśi *m.* * 22 *d* †. Śrîmad Mûvarâyira-gaṇḍaṇ irâjamîsara-gaṇḍaṇ madiyâda maṉṉavar maṇavâḷaṇ samarakôlâkalaṇ vîrakañchukaṇ buvanêkavîraṇ bûpâlagôpâlaṇ baṭṭamânaṇgâttâṇ Śrîmatu Tirumâliruñjôlai-niṉṟâr âṇa Mâvalivâṇa-(â) darâyar kumârar Sundarattôḷuḍaiyâr.

* *m.* stands for the symbol for *month*, and † *d*, for date.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Place of Inscription	Śaka year	Regnal year	Subject-matter of the Extract	Extract
10	Same as No. 8, above ...	1399	...	Tirumâliruñjôlai-niṉṟâr Mâvalivâṇâdarâyar.	Śakâbdam 1399ṉ mêl śellâniṉṟa Êviḷambi varusham Vaigâśi mâdam irubadân-diyadi Śriman mûvarâyagaṇḍan, &c., &c., &c. Śrîmatu Tirumâliruñjôlainiṉṟâr âṇa Mâvalivâṇâdarâyar koḍutta dharmma dânappaṭṭaiyam . . . .
11	On the west wall of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṉkâśi.	1412	11	Parâkkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêva *alias* Kulaśêkaradêva.	Śakâbdam âyirattu nâṉûṟṟu orubattiraṇḍil nam kumâraṉ Parâkkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêvaṟâṇa Kulaśêkaradêvaṟku yâṇḍu padiṉoṉṟâvadu Kumbha ñâyaṟṟu, &c. . . .
12	On the south wall of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Śiva shrine in the Śaṅkaranâyanâr-kôvil.	1428	2+31	Jaṭil. Tribh. Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva, born in the Aviṭṭa nakshatra.	Śakâbdam âyirattu nâṉûṟṟu irubatteṭṭil mêl śellâniṉṟa Śri kô-Jaṭilavarmmar-âṇa Tribhuvana chchakravarttigaḷ Aviṭṭattu nâḷ piṟanda nam kumâraṉ Aḻagaṉ-Perumâḷ Parâkrama Pâṇḍiyadêvaṟku yâṇḍu iraṇḍâvadiṉ edir muppattoṉṟâvadu . . .
13	On the east base of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Aṇḍâḷ temple at Śrivilliputtûr.	1456 Jaya	...	Gô-Jaṭilvarmman Kulaśêkharadêva, "who brought back the past."	Gô-Jaṭilavarmmarâṇa iṟanda-kâlam = edutta Kulaśêkharadêvarkku Śakâbdam 1456 Jaya . . . .
14	.....	1457 Manmatha	...	Jaṭil. Tribh. Kônêrmai koṇḍâṉ Kulaśêkharadêva "who brought back the past."	Śakâbdam âyirattu nâṉûṟṟu-aimbatt-êḻiṉ mêl śellâniṉṟa Maṉmata varusham, &c. . . buvanêkavîra, &c. . . . Âhavarâma [nandana] Kô-Jaṭilavarmmarâṇa tribhuvaṇachchakravarttigaḷ Kônêrmaikoṇḍâṉ iṟandakâlam-edutta Perumâḷ Kulaśêkharadêvar . . . .

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Place of Inscription	Śaka year	Regnal year	Subject-matter of the extract	Extract
15	On the south wall of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Arddhanârîśvara temple at Vâsudêvanallûr.	1459	3rd.	Tribh. Kôn. Jaṭil Śrîvallabhadêva, "who brought back the past."	Âhavarâmanandana sâhitya sârvabhauma tribhuvanachchakravartti Kôṇêrmaikoṇḍâṇ kô-jaṭilavarmmar-âṇa iṟanda-kâlam = eḍutta Perumâḷ Śrîvallabhadêvar Śakâbdam 1419 l . . . . . ṇḍu mûṉṟâvadu Eviḷambi samvatsarattu . . . .
16	On the south base of the *Maṇḍapa* in front of the central shrine in the Śiva temple at Karivalamvandanallur.	1466	[10th]	Jaṭil. Tribh. Kôn. Śrîvallabha, "who brought back the past:" Mentions Tirunelvêlipperumâḷ, son of Abhirâma-Parâkrama [Pâṇḍyadêva].	Śakâbdam 1466 ṉ mêl . . kô-Jaṭila[va]rmmarâṇa tribhuva[na*]chchakravartti kôṇêrmaikoṇḍâṇ iṟanda-kâlam-eḍutta Perumâḷ Śrîvallabhadêvatku yâṇḍu paṭṭâ . . . ḷ Abhirâma-Parâkrama Pâ[ṇḍya]dêvar nandanarâṇa Tirunelvêlipperumâḷ-âya nâm . . . .
17	Do.	1470	5th	Tribh. Kôṉ. Śrî Perumâḷ Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva born in the Aśvati-nakshatram.	Śakâbdam 1470 l mêl śellâniṉṟa nam kumâraṉ Aśvati-na[kshatrattu Jata]râṇa tribhuvana-chakravartti kôṇêriṉmaikoṇḍâṇ . . . .
18	On the north wall of the *śuṟṟumaṇḍapa* of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâsi.	1471 Saumya	7th	Jaṭil. Tribh. Kôn. Kulasêkharadêva *alias* Parâkkirama Pâṇḍyadêva.	Śakâbdam 1471 . . . Kô-Jaṭilavarmmarâṇa tribhuvanachchakravartti kôṇêrmaikoṇḍâṇ Abhirâma-Parâkrama dêvar nandanarâṇa nam kumâran Kulaśêkaradêvaṉâgiya Parâkkirama Pâṇḍiyadêvaṟku yâṇḍu êḻâvadu Saumya samvatsarattu . . . .
19	Teṇkâsi	1473	8th	Jaṭil. Tribh. Kôn. Śrî Perumâḷ Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêvar âṇa (?) Śrî Perumal Kulasêkaradêva *alias* Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva Tribh. Kôṉ. Kulaśêkharadêva son of Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍiyadêva.	Śakâbdam 1473 . . . Kô-jaṭilavarmmar-âṇa tribhuvanachakravarttigaḷ Śrî Perumâḷ Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêvarâṇa (? dêvar nandanarâṇa) Śrî Perumâḷ Kulaśêkaradêva[râṇa] Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêvaṟku yâṇḍu 8 âvadu Virôdikrit . . .

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Place of Inscription	Śaka year	Regnal year	Subject-matter of the extract	Extract
20	On the south wall of a shrine situated on the north side of the second *prâkâra* of the Viśvanâthaśvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi.	1482	20	Tribhu. Kôṇ. Kulaśêkharadêva son of Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva.	Śakâbdam 1482l mêl śellâniṉṟa . . . rmmarâna tribhuvanachchakravarti kôṉêriṉmai koṇḍâṇ Abhirâma Parâkra [ma Pâṇḍiyadêvar nandanar = âṇa] vîra-veṇbâmâlaiyâṇ dharmma-perumâḷ Kulaśêkharadêvaṟku yâṇḍu irubadâvadu Raudri saṁvatsaraittu. . . . .
21	On the north base of the central shrine of the Vaḍaperuṅgôyiluḍ a i yân temple at Śrîvilliputtûr.	1483	11	Abhirâma Parâkrama's son, Tirunelvêlipperumâḷ Kulaśêkhara, his son Śrîvallabha born in the Punarvasu nakshatra.	Śakabdam 1483l mêl [śel] lâniṉṟa Svasti Śrî . . . . . Kôṉêrimaikoṇḍâṇ Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêvar nandanar = âṇa Śrî Perumâḷ Tirunelvelipperumâḷ vîra-veṇbâ-mâlaiyâṇ dharmmapperumâḷ Kulaśêkharadêvaṟkiyaṇḍu 11 [âvadu] Dundu [bhi] saûtsarattu Utta [râyaṇa*] ttu saṅkrama puṇya-kâlattu hêmanta ṛituvil makara-talaiyum pûrvva-pakshattu Êkâdaśiyum Sômavâramum Śubhayôgamum śubhakaraṇamum peṟṟa Hasta nakshatra] ttu naḷ Punarvvasu nakshatrattu jâtar âṇa Śrî Perumâḷ Śrîvallabhadêvar = â[ṇa] nâm. . . . .
22	On the south base of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Kuttâlanâthasvâmin temple at Tirukkuttâlam.	1492	7	Ativîrarâma *alias* Srîvallabhadêva.	Śakâbda [m*] 1492 l mêl śellâniṉṟa svasti Śrî Kô-jaṭilavarmmarâṇa tribhuvana = chchakravartti kôṉêrimaikoṇḍâṇ Śrî Perumaḷ Aḻagaṇ Perumâḷ Ativîrarâmaṇâṇa Śrî vallabhadêvatku yâṇḍu êḻâvadu Vibhava-saṁvatsarattu Uttarâyanattu Mîna-ñâyaṟṟu-Apara-pakshattu Pañchamiyum Sômavâramum subhayôgamum Varâhakaraṇamum peṟṟa Anishattu nâḷ. . .

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Place of Inscription	Saka year	Regnal year	Subject-matter of the extract	Extract
23	On the west base of the central shrine of the Kulaśêkharam--- uḍaiyâr temple at Teṉkâśi.	...	...	Ativîrarâma *alias* Śrîvallabhadêva.	Punarvasu nakshatrattu jâtar = âṇa Śrî Perumâḷ Aḻagaṉ-perumâḷ Ativîrarâmaṉ âya Śrîvallabhadêvar = âṇa nâm Uḍaiyâr Kulaśêkharanâthaṉukkum Kuḻalvây-naṅgai-Nâchchiyârukku karshaṇâdi pratishṭhântam upânâdi stûpipariyantam tiruppaṇiyum śeyvittu Kulaśêkharanâtbaṇaiyum Kuḻalvây-naṅgai-Nâchchiyâraiyum parivâra-dêvataiyaḻaiyum pratishṭhittu etc.
24	On the west base of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Vaḍaperuṅgôyilu ḍa i yâṉ temple at Śrîvilliputtûr.	1499	2+15	Mâṟavarman Tribh. Kôṉ Śrî Sundara Pâṇḍyadêva.	Kô-mâṟavarmmar = âna tribhuvanachchakkaravarttigaḷ kôṉêrimaikoṇḍâṉ Śrî Sundara Pâṇḍyadêvaṟku yâṇḍu [ira]ṇḍu edir 15 Śakâbdam 1499 ṉ mêl Śellâniṉṟa Kaṉṉiravi etc. . . . .
25	On the north wall of the first *prâkâra* of the Śiva temple at Karivalamvandanallûr.	1499	5	Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva ...	Śakâbdam 1499 l Śellâniṉṟa nam Kumâraṉ Perumâḷ Parâkkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêvarukku âṇḍu 5 vadu Pilavaṅga V., Kârttigai m., 29 d., ... nam Kumâran śvatti Śrî bhuvanêkavîra etc. etc. . . dêva-brâhmaṇa sthâbhanâchâriya Aḻagaṉ-Perumâḷ Par-[â*]kkiṟama Pâṇḍiyadêva-ṉandaṉa K[ô]-jaṭila-vərmma-tribhuvana-chakravartti kô-[nêriṉmai*]koṇḍâṉ Aśvatinakshatrattu śâtaṉâṉa nam kumâraṉ Tirunelvêlipperumâḷ. . . . .
26	On the north base of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Kuttâlanâtbasvâmin temple at Tirukkuttâlam.	1527	42	Ativîrarâma *alias* Śrîvallabhadêva.	Śakâbdam 1527 *l* mêl śellâniṉṟa . . . . . Kô-jaṭilavarmmaraâṉa tribhuvaṇachchakravartti Kônêrimai-koṇḍâṉ Śrî [Râjarâja*] Aḻagaṇṇâṉa Ativîrarâmaṉâṉa Śrîvallabhadêvaṟku âṇḍu 42 vadu Viśvâvasu saṁvatsarattu. . . . .

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Place of Inscription	Śaka year	Regnal year	Subject-matter of the Extract	Extract
27	On the north wall of the 1st *prâkâra* of the Śiva temple at Karivalamvandanallûr.	151 ×	10	Varatuṅgarâma *alias* Vira Pâṇḍyadêva.	. . . Jaṭilavarmmarâṇa Varatuṅgarâmaṇâṇa Vîra Pâṇḍiyadêvarkku âṇḍu pattâvadu. .
28	On the north base of the central shrine of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi.	...	...	Jaṭil. Tribh. Parâkrama, the builder of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple.	. . . Vitaraṇa-vinôda-vaḷa-nâṭṭu nâm navamâga = kkaṇḍa Viśvanâtha = ppêr = êrikku = pperunâṇkelgaiy—âvadu. . . . .
29	On the south wall of the *Mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Śrîmûlanâthasvâmin temple at Śâmbûr-Vaḍagarai.	Ś15 [3] 8 Naḷa.	3rd	Perumâḷ Śivala-Mâṟaṉ *alias* Varaguṇarâma Pâṇḍya Kulaśêkhara Sômâśiyâr.	"Śakâbdam Ś15 [3] 8, Naḷa, . . . Perumâḷ Śivala-Mâṟaṉ Varaguṇa-râmaṉ = âṉa Pâṇḍiya Kulaśêkara Sômâśiyâṟku âṇḍu mûṉṟâvadu . . . .

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

whose names are not given, at Śiṅgai, Aṉurai, Irâśai, Śeṇbai, Vindai, Mudalai, Virai, and Vaippâṟu. Of these, the battle of Śeṇbai, (Champakavanam), was fought with the Chêra by the command of the presiding deity of that place. (No. XII v. 10.) He is said to have set up five *agrahâras* beginning with Vindai. He also constructed a large tank named the Viśvanâthappêrêri. (Ext. 28.).

Arikêśari Parakrama was a great devotee of Śiva. (No. II. 11.1-2). Besides the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple already mentioned, he has constructed a *sabhâ* at Jayantipura, a *maṇḍapa* to each of the gods at Marudûr, (Tiruppuḍai-marudûr), and at Śeṇbagavaṇam and richly endowed the temple of Śalivaṭîśvara at Tinnevelly. He seems to have been born in the Mṛigaśirsha *nakshatra*. (No. IV. 11. 12-13.).

In the year 1379 Ś, Arikêśari began to construct the *gôpura* in front of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi. It took six years to complete the stone basement ; at the end of this period Arikêśari breathed his last(9). This last fact is said in one of the inscriptions edited below, (No. III v. 13) to have taken place in the year Ś 1385. on the Chitra *nakshatra* of the month, Mârgaḷi, full moon.

The king bore the surnames **Mânâbharana, Mânakavacha and Arikesari** (10.) In all the Vijayanagara grants of the second or the Tuḷuva dynasty, Narasâ Nâyaka, the father of the distinguished Kṛishṇadêva Râya, is said to have defeated a king of Madura named Mânabhûsha. We know that Narasâ Nâyaka lived about the time of the first usurpation of the Vijayanagara kingdom by Sâḷuva Narasiṁha about A. D. 1470 and distinguished himself in the latter's service. This period agrees very well with that of Parâkrama Pâṇḍya. Hence, I have remarked in my paper on the Kṛishṇâpuram plates of Sadâśiva Râya, (Ep. Ind. Vol. IX. p. 336), that the king defeated by Narasâ Nâyaka was no other than Arikêsari Parâkrama, the builder of the Viśvânâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkaśi.

---

(9). Mr. H. Kṛishṇa Śâstri, B. A., the Epigraphist with the Government of Madras states that Arikêsari died *after the tower was completed*. The inscription makes the simple statement "கற்பணி யாருண்டில் முடித்துக்கயிலை சென்றான்." meaning that "he, (Arikêsari) went to Kailâsa, i.e., died, after (seeing that) the stone-work was finished in six years."

(10). Mr. Kṛishṇa Śâstri writes that "Parâkrama was entitled Ponṉiṉperumâḷ Arikêsari, Parâkrama Mâraṉ, Teṉṉavaṉ, Parâkrama Kaitavaṉ, Mâṇakavachaṉ, Koṟkai-vêndaṉ and Perumâḷ-vaḷudi. This list contains, according to him, a large number of surnames. The Divâkara-nighaṇṭu has the following synonyms of the word Pâṇḍya ;—

செழியன் றமிழ்நாடன் கூடற்கோ தென்னவன்
வழுதி மீனவன் பஞ்சவன் மாறன் கௌரியன் வேம்பின்—
கண்ணிக்கோ கைதவன் பொதியப் பொருப்பன்
புனல் வையைத்துறைவன், குமரிச் சேர்ப்பன் கோப்பாண்டியனே.

Chûḍâmaṇi-nighaṇṭu has ;—

செழியனே கூடற்கோமான் தென்னவன் வேம்பின்ருரோன்
வழுதியே குமரிச் சேர்ப்பன் வையையந் துறைவன் மாறன்
விழைவுறு பொதிய வெற்பன் மீனவன் கைதவன் சொற்
பழைய பஞ்சவனே வெய்ய கௌரியன் பாண்டியன் பெயர்.

From these two quotations it is clear that Mâraṉ, Kaitavaṉ, Teṉṉavaṉ, and Vaḷudi, when added on to the name Parâkrama, do not make so many surnames of the king. Leaving these, we have Ponṉiṉ-perumâḷ. Koṟkai-vêndaṉ and Mânakavachaṉ among the so-called surnames. Of these Ponṉiṉ-perumâḷ is an honorific address which, in so many different forms, is current to this day in the west coast : the Mahârâja of Travancore and the Râja of Cochin when they are referred to by the people are always spoken of as the 'ponṉu-tambirâṉ.' It simply means the king who is as precious as gold. (Cf. Naṉṉûl-Sû. 299., wherein the particle *iṉ* is said, in such cases as the present one, to be employed for the purpose of comparison. Also, Cf. Śilappadigâram, *Andimâlai-chchi-ṟappu chchey-kâdai*, wherein the compound '*virundiṉ maṉṉar*' occurs in *l.* 12. The comment on this by the '*Arumbada-vuraiyâsariyar*' is specially worth noting.) In a similar manner Tirunelvêli-pperumâḷ is called Ponṉiṉ-Pâṇḍiyaṉ in v. 2, Inscription No. VII edited below.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

About the beginning of the 13th century A. D. when the Chôḷa supremacy was getting weakened and the Pâṇḍyas were rising in importance, a chief of Naḍu-nâḍu (or Magadai-nâḍu), Râjarâja Vâṇakôvaraiyaṉ by name, rebelled against his overlord([11]) and seems to have joined the Pâṇḍya king. The Pâṇḍyas appear to have changed their capital from Madura to Tinnevelly, leaving the Madura country in charge of their new ally the Vâṇakôvaraiyaṉ. For, we see from about Ś. 1375, inscriptions of Mâvalivâṇâdarâyars, of whom one Uṟaṅgâvillidâan Mâvalivâṇâdarâyaṉ calls the country his own, (Ext. 6). The next person of this dynasty appears to be one Sundarattôḷuḍaiyâṉ Mâvalivâṇâdarâyaṉ, the son of Tirumâliruñjôlai Mâvalivâṇâdarâyaṉ. He bears a few of the Vijayanagara *birudas*, such as, Mûvarâyaraganḍa, Râjamîsaraganḍa, etc. He lived in Ś. 1398, just the time when Narasâ Nâyaka must have invaded the Pâṇḍya country. Either the Mâvalivâṇâdarâyaṉ was defeated by the Vijayanagara general and then dubbed himself with the Vijayanagara *birudas*, or he defeated the latter and assumed, as the conqueror, the Vijayanagara *birudas*; which of these was the case it is not easy to say in our present state of knowledge of the history of that period. But that the chieftains of this family held or were suffered to hold the Madura country under them is certain. For, inscriptions of a second Sundarattôḷuḍaiyâṉ Mâvalivâṇâdarâyaṉ are found in several places such as Tiruppullâṇi, Aḻagarkôvil, Kâḻaiyârkôyil, etc, ([11a]) till so late a period as Ś. 1468. Thus it is patent that the Pâṇḍyas gradually lost to their feudatories (or those of the Vijayanagara Empire,) the Vâṇadarâyars, their northern possessions and themselves stuck to the south and west of the present Tinnevelly district. We do not come across many inscriptions of the later Pâṇḍyas in the Madura district, belonging to the 15th century A. D., and we can therefore safely infer that their jurisdiction over that tract of country was already lost.

Ever since the construction of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṉkâśi the coronation of all kings who came after Arikêsari Parâkrama Pâṇḍya seems to have been celebrated in this temple. Tirunelvêlipperumâḷ, Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍyadêva, Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya etc., were crowned in the presence of Viśvanâthasvâmin (Ins. Nos. VII, VIII and X.)

The next king that is mentioned is **Kulaśekharadeva**. Ext. 4 and 5 give Ś. 1351 as the date of accession of this king, that is, seven years after that of Arikêsari Parâkramadêva. But we know that the latter ruled for no less than 42 years (?+42) and the former also an equal number of years. We are not able to say how this is possible. We might only suggest that either they ruled by common consent over separate regions of the kingdom or ruled jointly over the same country. Anyhow this two-ruler system comes into vogue from about this time, that is, a sort

---

Again, all the Pâṇḍyas are known by the name Koṟkaivêndaṉ. In Śilappadigâram, the king Neḍuñjeḻiyaṉ, is addressed '*vâḻi-oṉ-Koṟkai-vêndê* and '*naṟṟiṟam-baḍarâ-Koṟkai-vendê*' (*Vaḷakkuṟai-kâdai, ll.* 30 and 67).

So then, the only surnames Parâkrama bore were Arikêsari and Mânakavacha. As for Perumâḷ-vaḻudi mentioned by Mr. Sastri, there are difficulties in accepting it as correct. In none of the records examined by me hitherto is Parâkrama called by that name. It looks likely that Mr. Sastri having seen the word *perumâṉ* (not *perumâḷ*) and *vaḻudi* side by side in v. 15 No. III edited below, was led into the mistake. If the compound '*maṉṉarperumâṉ*' had been consciously broken up into *maṉṉar* and *perumâṉ* and the latter added on to the succeeding word *vaḻudi*, it completely destroys the meaning of the otherwise easy verse. In his Annual Report for 9105-6, Mr. Venkayya has surmised that Arikêsari might have been also known by the name of Perumâḷ Parâkrama and this might have also contributed towards Mr. Krishṇa Sâstri's taking Perumâḷ-vaḻudi as a surname.

In the collection of stray Tamil verses, called the Taṉippâḍaṟ=ṟiraṭṭu, a verse praising a king named Mânâbharaṇa, said to be the composition of the Tamil Poet, Pugaḻêndi, is found. If this name refers to Arikêsar Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva, the age of Pugaḻêndi will become the last quarter of the 15th century A. D. But the tradition places him at the beginning of the 12th century A. D. (see p. 56 of the 1899 Edition).

([11]) Sendamiḻ Vol. III pp. 423—32.

([11a]). See Ann. Rep. on Epigraphy for the year 1903, pp. 18, 19.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

of over-lapping of two reigns becomes more frequent. For example, the Pudukkôṭṭai grant was made by Śrivallabha and Varatuṅgarâma. In one of the inscriptions, Kulaśêkhara is called Aḷagaṇ-Perumâḷ (Ext. 2 and 5); he built an audience hall in the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṉkaśi. As this king succeeded Arikêsari Parâkrama we might suppose that he was the same Kulaśêkhara as the one who completed the front *gôpura* left unfinished by Parâkrama.(12) This surmise seems to receive corroboration from Inscription No. V, wherein he is called also Aḷagaṇ. He calls Arikêsari Parâkrama his *aṇṇâḷvi*, a term applied to an elder brother in S. Tinnevelly. So, Kulaśêkhara might be a brother or perhaps a cousin of Arikêsari. The son of Kulaśêkhara is said to have been a Parâkrama (Ext. 4).

From Ext. 7, it is learnt that in the year Ś. 1395 a king named Jaṭilavarman **Aḷagaṇ-perumâḷ Parakrâma Paṇḍyadeva** ascended the throne. His 31+2nd year corresponded with Ś. 1428. Since the date of accession of this king is the last known date of his predecessor, Kulaśêkharadêva, who, we know from Ext. 4, reigned for 42+2, we might take the former to be the same as Parâkrama the son of Kulaśêkhara mentioned in Ext. 4. This king ruled for no less than 31+2 years. He is said to have been born in the Aviṭṭa (Dhanishṭha) nakshatra (13) The relation between these kings might be exhibited thus :—

.....	.....
Arikêsari Parâkrama. Mânâbharaṇa, Mânakavacha, born in the Mṛigaśirsha nakshatra. Ś. 1344-1388.	Jaṭil. Tribh. Kulaśêkharadêva, Aḷagaṇ-perumâḷ. Ś. 1351-1395.
	Jaṭil. Tribh. Aḷagaṇ-perumâḷ Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva, born in the Aviṭṭam (Dhanishṭhâ) nakshatra. Ś. 1395-1428.

In the year S. 1401 a king named **Parâkrama Pandyadev** *alias* **Kulaśekharadeva** born in the Kârttika nakshatra, ascended the throne (Ext. 7) and ruled for over 20 years. Thus we see that the reigns of Parâkrama born in Aviṭṭam and Parâkrama *alias* Kulaśêkhara born in Kârttikai overlap each other. How the king Kulaśêkhara described as born in the Kârttika nakshatra was related to those described above is at present not known.

The two brothers Abhirâma Parâkrama and Ahavarâma must, according to the Pudukkôṭṭai plates, be the next sovereigns. Nothing is known of these from the records hitherto collected. When and how long they ruled, therefore, is difficult at present to say.

The son of the latter (Âhavarâma), Jaṭil, Tribh. **Śrivallabhadeva**, who bears the *birudas* '*Pâṇḍya-râjya-sthâpanâchârya*' and '*Iṟandakâlam-eḍutta*', and who in some inscriptions is also called Kulaśêkhara (Ext 13&14), came to the throne in Ś. 1456. This Śrîvallabha is not the only person who has the title '*Pâṇḍya-râjya-sthâpanâchârya*'. In the Kṛishṇâpuram plates, Nâgama Nâyaka is described by the same distinguishing appellation.(14) Again Achyutadêva-

(12) M. Kṛishṇa Śâstri who states in one portion of his An. Rep. for 1909-10, p. that Arikêsari Parâkrama died after *completing the erection* of the *gôpura* admits later on that Kulaśêkhara completed the *gôpura left unfinished by his* older brother Arikêsari Parâkrama.

(13) See Extract 8.

(14) Krishnapuram plates; ll. 115-116 Ep. Ind. Vol. IX. p. 336;

यशश्विना पाण्ड्यकुलस्थापनाचार्यकीर्त्तिना । मानोन दक्षिणमहासमुद्राधीश्वरेण च ॥ ९२ ॥
नागमक्ष्मापपौत्रेण नलनाभागकीर्त्तिना ।

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

râya bears also a similar title. (15) When and how the Pâṇḍya kingdom came to be re-established let us attempt to study in detail in the following paragraphs.

We have already seen that the Pâṇḍyas lost the northern half of their possessions to the Vâṇakôvaraiyars first and then to the Nâyakas latterly, and that they retreated to the southern portion of the present Tinnevelly district. A large portion of even this little territory held by the Pâṇḍyas was being gradually annexed to their kingdoms by the neighbouring kings. One of the kings of Travancore, **Udayamârttâṇḍavarman** by name, seeing the weakness of the Pâṇḍyas began to encroach upon their possessions. We see several inscriptions of this king in Brahmadêśam, Shêrmâdêvi, Ambâsamudram, Kaḷakkâḍ,—places clearly within the limits of the kingdom of the Pâṇḍyas, plainly evidencing the fact that he had already come into possession of these places. Thus divested of large portions of its territory, the Pâṇḍya kingdom had shrunk to an insignificant extent. Evidently, Śrîvallabha, the son of Âhavarâma, realising the miserable condition to which his kingdom was reduced, and perhaps spurred on to activity by the aggressions of Udayamârttâṇḍavarman, appealed to the Vijayanagara Emperor for help. It was readily obtained. **Achyutadevarâya**, the then Emperor, had more reasons than one for accepting the offer of the Pâṇḍya. In his *kâvya*, the Achyutarâyâbhyudayam, Râjanâthakavi informs us that the Emperor having heard that the king of the Tiruvaḍi-râjyam had withheld tribute for some years and was also harbouring a rebel chief of the Chôḷarâjya (16) resolved to teach him a lesson. To add to these, the invitation of the Pâṇḍya must have quickened the designs of the Emperor. A large expedition was fitted up and was personally commanded by the king. On the way several places of pilgrimage such as Tirupati, Chidambaram, etc., were visited till eventually it came to the island of Śrîraṅgam. The Emperor was delighted with the place. Finding that the Emperor had a desire to spend some time in this holy place, his brother-in-law, son of Saḷagarâja, implored him to entrust to him the charge of bringing the Tiruvaḍi to his senses. The prayer was granted. This general encountered the army of the Tiruvaḍi on the bank of the Tâmraparni, defeated him and took him prisoner. (17) On the Tiruvaḍi offering terms of peace, the war was concluded and all proceeded to Anantaśayanam to worship the god of that place. The Tiruvaḍi gave large numbers of elephants and horses to the Vijayanagara general. Then the expeditionary party returned with the Tiruvaḍi and his ministers to Śrîraṅgam. The ministers who prostrated before the Emperor were treated with great consideration, while the chief of the Chôḷadêśa was made over to the ministers of the Emperor for punishment and the Tiruvaḍi's life was spared. The Pâṇḍya kingdom was wholly restored to Śrîvallabha. The name of the chieftain of the Chôḷadêśa is given in the Achyutarâyâbhyudayam as **Chellappa.** (18)

The facts above narrated are completely borne out by the inscription found at Conjeevaram belonging to the reign of Achyutadêva Râya, which says that the king defeated the Tiruvaḍi on the bank of the Tâmraparni, set up a pillar of victory on the spot and married the daughter of

(15) प्रस्थानाय श्रीपतेरभ्यनुज्ञाः प्राप्तुं पाण्ड्यस्थापनाचार्य एव ।
मोक्षाधारं प्राविशन्मोहदूरं देवागारं दत्तनेत्रोपहारम् ॥ Achyutarâyâbhyudayam.

(16) छन्ननिग्रहतया पलायितश्चेल्लपो वसति चेरसीमनि ।
चच्छरण्यधरणी भुजा समं शिष्य एव स चिरायुषा त्वया ॥
प्राक्तनान्निज पदात्परिच्युतः पालनीय इह पाण्ड्य भूपतिः ।
शिक्षणं मदवतां पुनः सतां रक्षणं च नमु राजलक्षणम् ॥ Ibid.

(17) Achyutarâyâbhyudayam, Canto VI, vv. 29-31.

(18) See foot-note 16, above.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

the Pâṇḍya king.(19) It must be noted that this inscription adds the further fact of the Vijayanagara king marrying the daughter of the Pâṇḍya king. It looks as if the Pâṇḍya in gratitude and perhaps also with a desire to cement the relationship between himself and the Emperor more strongly offered his daughter to him. By these transactions Śrîvallabha 'brought back the Pâṇḍya kingdom to its pristine glory'. Therefore is it that he is called '*iṟanda-kâlam-eḍuttavaṉ*' '*Pâṇḍyarâjya-sthâpanâchârya*" (20)

To about this same time belongs an inscription partly written in Sanskṛit and partly in Tamiḻ verse, found in the Śiva temple at Mûvalûr, which praises a certain person called Piḷḷaipperumâḷ of Puduvai (21). All the verses are said to be the composition of Marttâṇḍaṉ *alias* Akhila-kalâ-vallabhan Chêramâṉ-perumâḷ of the Tiruppâppûr family (22). Evidently the latter is the same as the Travancore sovereign whose inscriptions, as we have already noticed, are found in several places in the south Tinnevelly District. The chief of the Mûvalûr inscriptions is said therein to be a Chêdiyarâyan, a title which belongs to the chiefs of Naḍu-nâḍu or Magadai-nâḍu. It is quite likely that this man somehow incurred the displeasure of the Vijayanagara Emperor and took refuge in the court of his friend, Mârttâṇḍavarman, the king of the Tiruvaḍi-râjyam, and it is this prince of the Chôḷarâjya, that must have been demanded by Achyutadêvarâya, from the Tiruvaḍi and also handed over by him after his defeat on the bank of the Tâmraparṇi.

Nâgama Nâyaka's claim to the title of '*Pâṇḍya-kula-pratishṭhâpanâchârya*' (23) must have been based upon the fact that perhaps he was also one of the generals that took part in the subjugation of the Tiruvaḍi. He might probably have been sent later on to settle internecine feuds in the Pâṇḍya country on account of his knowledge of that country gathered during his campaign against the Travancore king.

Of the sons of Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍya Śâlivâṭipati, the younger, was crowned in the year Ś. 1474 at Teṇkâśi in the presence of Viśvanâthasvâmin. His real name appears to be Tirunelvêli-pperumâḷ, which has been rendered into Sanskṛit as Sâlivâṭipati, Śâlivṛitiśvara Vṛihîvṛitiśvara, etc. He was also called Kulaśêkhara, and when he was crowned, he assumed the name of Vîra-vêḷ. This king, "seeing that all flower garlands would sooner or later fade away, wore a garland of verses sung in praise of him by poets" (in the Veṇbâ metre). He was born in the Aśvati nakshatra. (Ext. 25). He was known by various other names such as Aḻagaṉ-perumâḷ, Dharma-pperumâḷ etc. What the latter title purports to mean is not clear. On the north wall of the central shrine of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi, there is an

(19) Ep. An. Rep. for 1900, p. 27.

(20) About this Śrîvallabha, Mr. Kṛishṇa Śâstri has the following:—"Iṟanda-kâlam-eḍutta Śrîvallabhadêva (No. II), may have been connected, though we are not sure how, with a certain Perumâḷ Kulaśêkhara, who was also called '*iṟanda-kâlam-eḍutta*' and was ruling in Śaka 1457, Manmatha. (=A. D. 1535. No. 525 of 1909). It cannot be definitely stated who this Kulaśêkhara was and so his name has been omitted from the list. Śrîvallabha was perhaps also called Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍya and had a son Kulaśêkhara. Parâkrama whose initial date, as obtained from No. 532 of 1909, is A. D. 1543. This enables us to identify him with Perumâḷ Parâkrama". According to this the geneology of the later Pâṇḍyas mentioned above will be as follows:—

'Iṟanda-kâlam-eḍutta' Śrîvallabha
alias Abhirâma Parâkrama
|
Perumâḷ Kulaśêkhara
|
Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha

whereas all epigraphical records agree with the pedigree given in the Pudukkôṭṭai grant.

(21) Śendamiḻ, Vol. IV. pp. 251-2.

(22) In an unpublished inscription at Suchîndram dated the Kollam year 716 (=1541 A.D.) the name Sakal kalai Mârttândavarman, Śîraivâỳ-Mûtta- Tiruvaḍi is mentioned.

(23) p. See footnote 14 above.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

inscription of the king Tirunelvêli-pperumâḷ Dharmma-pperumâḷ Kulaśêkharadêva, son of Jaṭilavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kôṉêriṉmaikoṇḍâṉ Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva, dated Ś. 1485, which corresponded with the 12th year of his reign. We learn from this that the initial date for him is Ś. 1473. The *gôpura* inscription, recording the coronation of this king, gives the date Ś. 1474 for that event. Evidently he ruled from Ś. 1474 to 1486, in which latter year Ativîrarâma Śivallabha was crowned.

The Mâṟavârman Tribhuvanachakravartiṉ Kaliyugarâmaṉ Tirunelvêli-pperumâḷ, mentioned in Nos. 178 of 1895, 86 of 1905 and 172 of 1895, of the collection of the Madras Epigraphist, whose initial date as obtained from these records is Ś. 1342-3, cannot be identical with his namesake, the father of Ativîrarâma. The Tamil poet Palapaṭṭadai-chChokkanâtha-p-Pulavar has twelve verses in praise of a king whom he calls by the names Parâkrama, Seṇbaga-Mâṟaṉ and Kulaśêkhara and one in praise of Ativîra, and another, apparently of Ativîrarama and Varatuṅgarâma. (see pp. 96- 98 of the 1899 Edition). It looks likely that the first mentioned king is Tirunelvêlipperumaḷ Kulaśêkhara, the father of Ativîrarâma Paṇḍya and the others, Ativîrarâma and Varatuṅgarâma. It is a noteworthy fact that this king and his son Ativîrarâma are styled *vêḷ*, a title suggestive of a subordinate rank and not of suzerainty. It might allude to their subordination to the suzerain lord, the Emperor of Vijayanagara.

Ativîrarâma was the elder son of Tirunelvêli-pperumâḷ Kulaśêkhara; his brother was **Śrivallabha,** a name which belongs also to Ativîrarâma. It is curious that Kulaśêkhara should have named his two sons with the same name. However, it is not uncommon in the history of the later Pâṇḍyas to find the same name applied to two brothers ; for example, Parakrâma the brother of Tirunelvêli-ppcrumâḷ Kulaśêkhara is also known as Kulaśêkhara (Ext. 18). The Pudukkôṭṭai grant is the only one which mentions that Ativîrarâma had a brother.

There are graver difficulties in accepting wholly the statements made in the Pudukkôṭṭai grant than the mere identity in the names of the sons of Tirunelvêli-pperumâḷ Kulaśêkhara. This grant which is dated Ś. 1505 purports to belong to the reign of Śrivallabha, brother of Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya, whom, on the date on which this document was written, it takes as dead.(24) But we know certainly enough that Ativîrarâma lived even after Ś. 1505, (see Ext. 26 Ins. No. XIII, edited below). Ativîrarâma built the pretty large temple of Kulaśêkharamuḍaiyâr at Teṉkâśi, in honour of his father Kulaśêkhara and another of Vishṇu very near the former. These erections must necessarily have taken no less than a dozen years. Considering all these, it becomes difficult to believe that he was dead sometime previous to Ś. 1505.

Then again the record describes the battle which took place at Vallaprâkâra, in which the armies of **Venkatarâja** (Veṅkaṭapatidêvarâya I.), Achyutappa Nâyaka of Tanjore, Vîrappa Nâyaka of Madura and Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya took part with varying success. From what little history we know at present of this period, we can assert that such a combination of armies took place in the war of succession which followed immediately after the death of Veṅkaṭâpatidêvarâya I., between the parties of the pretender, whose cause was espoused by his father-in-law, **Jaggarâya** and the Nâyaka of Madura and his ally, Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya on one side and the legitimate claimant helped by the General **Echama Nâyaka** and the Nâyaka of Tanjore on the other side. It is also known that Veṅkaṭapatidêvarâya I. died about the year Ś. 1536 (1614 A. D.) and consequently the events narrated could likely have taken place only after this latter date. (25)

(24) But Mr. Krishna Sastri asserts that the grantor of the Pudukkôṭṭai plates was Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha ; the record itself emphatically declares that one of the grantors of those plates was Śrîvallabha the brother of Ativîrarâma and the other, Varatuṅgarâma, his cousin.

(25) ' See A Forgotten Empire ' Chap. XVII.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Ativirâma Pâṇḍya was a Tamiḻ poet of established reputation. (26) As we have already mentioned he has rendered Naishadham into elegant Tamiḻ verse. One of the donees in the Pudukkôṭṭai grant is a Naishadham Râmakṛishṇa (1.229). The tradition is that Ativirarâma heard the original completely and translated it afterwards in Tamiḻ. Perhaps, the Brahman, Râmakṛishṇa, was his reader in Sanskrit of Naishadham. A number of other works are also attributed to this Pâṇḍya prince, such as Kûrma-purâṇam, Tirukkaruvai antâdis, etc., Ativirarâma was born in the Punarvasu nakshatra (27). In the Tâṉippâḍaṟṟiraṭṭu, there are two verses attributed (wrongly no doubt) to the great Tamiḻ poet Kambaṉ, which praise a Śivala-Maṟaṉ *alias* Vîra Maṟaṉ, of Nelvêli, and who is well-versed in the Tamiḻ language. From the tenor of the verses, they appeâr to refer to Ativirarâma Srîvallabha.

After the death of Ativirarâma Pâṇḍya, his brother, the Pudukkôṭṭai grant says, was selected by the ministers and crowned. The date of the above grant is S. 1505, which was the 21st year after the coronation of the king Ativirarâma. Issued as it was in the reign of Śrivallabha, the brother of Ativirarâma, it is not quite clear why it is dated in the regnal year of the latter. The king Ativirarâma's reign seems to have extended, accordiug to an inscription at Tirukuṟṟâlam, to nearly 42 years, that is, till Ś. 1527. How the date Ś. 1505 of the Pudukkôṭṭai grant could have belonged to the reign of the brother of Ativirarâma Pâṇḍya is not patent. (28)

Of **Srivallabha** the brother of Ativîrarâma, nothing is known.

Two inscriptions found at Teṉkâśi give Ś. 1471 and 1473 as belonging to the 7th and 8th years of the reign of Kulaśêkhara *aliâs* Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva, the son of Abhirâma Parâkrama. Hence the first year of his reign will be S. 1464-5 and he might have ruled till S. 1474, in which year, we have already seen, his brother was crowned, most likely after his death. He might therefore have occupied the throne for nearly 10 years.

We know that Parâkrama, the brother of Śâlivâṭipati, had two sons named **Gunarâma** and **Varatungarâma.** Of the two, the Pudukkôṭṭai plates have nothing to say of Guṇarâma, the elder. It quietly passes on to his brother without mentioning whether Guṇarâma succeeded to the throne or not and if not, why not. One inscription found in the ruined front *gopura* of the Viśvanâtha temple at Teṉkâśi records the grant by Ativirarâma to Guṇarâma of certain taxes. (29) It is likely that he was given a sort of pension in the grant of the taxes referred to above and kept away from succession.

Varatungarâma was the brother of Guṇarâma. He went by several names; **Abhirâma** or **Abhirâma-Sundarśevara** was the name given to him at his nativity. He assumed the *biruda*

(26) நிலவு பொழித்தனிக்கவிகை நிடதர்கோன் புகழ்ச்சரித நெடுநீர்வைப்பிற்
புலவர்களியமுதொழுகு புதுமொழி கூட்டுணத்தமிழாற் புனைதல்செய்தான்
வலனுயர்த்த வண்ணலஞ்சேல்வான்றெடு பொற்கோட்டிமய வரையிற்றீட்டி
யலர்தலைமாநிலம்புரக்கு மதிவீர ராமனிகலரசரேறே.
நைடதம்.

புவி புகழுங் காசிகண்டம் பொருவில் பராசரன் புதல்வன் புகன்றவாறே
செவிவழியின முதுகுத்ததென மதுரம்பொழி தமிழாற்றெரித்தல் செய்தா
னுலவுமதிக்குடைநிழற்ற வோராழி திசையுருட்டி யொலிநீர்வேலை
யவனிபுரந்தருள் வழுதியதிவீர ராமனி கலரசரேறே.
காசிகண்டம்.

கடலகமுழுதும் பொதிந்த பேழ்வயிற்றுக்கடவுள் மொட்டாமையம் பெருமான்
வடமொழிதொடுத்த தெய்வமாக்கதையை வடித்த செந்தமிழினாற் செய்தான்
படுமதஞ்செருக்கிப் பாகுடல்பிளந்து படர் சிறை மழலை வண்டோச்சு
மடுசினக்களிற்று மானவேல் வழுதி யடலதிவீர பூபதியே.
கூர்மபுராணம்.

(27) See Extracts 21 and 23.

(28) While quoting the antiquated work of Dr. Caldwell, that Ativirarâma Pâṇḍya was perhaps the last of this line of Pâṇḍys, Mr. Krishna Sastri neither contradicts nor assents plainly to that statement. The Pudukkôṭṭai grant affirms that after him came his brother Śrîvallabha and we know Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya was also a sort of direct successor of his. Mr. Sastri himself adds three or four names after Ativîrarâma in his provisional list of later Pâṇḍyas. See Ann. Rep. on Epigraphy for 1910, p. 100.

(29) Śendamiḻ, Vol. IV. p. 120.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Varatungarâma later on. At the time of his coronation he assumed the name of **Vira** or **Abisheka Vira Pâṇḍya.** He was born in the Pushya nakshatra; as the Pâṇḍyas trace their descent from the moon (Chandra), the son of Atri, the later Pâṇḍyas claim to belong to the Âtrêya gôtra. Varatuṅgarâma was, according to the *gôpuram* inscription of Teṇkâśi crowned in the Kali year 4689.([30]) The same inscription also says that he won a victory at Vallam or Vallaprâkâra as the Pudukkôṭṭai grant has it. The battle was evidently fought before this king ascended the throne. With whom it was fought it is not mentioned. We have to look for information about this matter elsewhere. In the Tañjaivâṇaṇ-kôvai, a Tamil poetic work the hero of the poem Tañjaivâṇaṇ, (the Vâṇaṇ of Tañjai), is described as 'the Vâṇaṇ, who was victorious in the battle of Vallam', 'the Vâṇaṇ, who won a victory in the battle of Mallai', 'the Vâṇaṇ who made all those that did not serve the Pâṇḍya turn their backs in the battle-field', and 'the Vâṇaṇ who took the land of the Kannâḍar."([31]) It has been shown by Mr. Venkoba Rao that this Tañjaivâṇaṇ ruled in a place called Poṭṭai Tañjai near Madura. The battle of Vallam seems to have been fought against some generals of the Vijayanagara Emperor, Varatuṅgarâma claims to have defeated the Villavaṇ (the king of the Malainâḍu, perhaps the Travancore king). If before his coronation Varatuṅgarâma was able to win a victory over his enemies, he should have been a sufficiently old man when he came to the throne.([32])

Like his cousin, Ativîrarâma, Varatuṅgarâma was a literary celebrity. He was the author of *Brahmôttara Kâṇḍam* and of *Kokkôkâm*, &c., in Tamil. His spiritual teacher was Îśâna-mâmunivar of Vêppattûr.([33])

The next Pâṇḍya we meet with is **Varaguna Srivallabha** *alias* **Kulaśekhara.** In the Saka year 1537, he caused a *yâga* to be celebrated and on that occasion he set up a Vighnêśvara whom he called Yejñêśa-Vighnêśvara. In one or two inscriptions he calls himself Varaguṇa Śrîvallabha Dikshitar in token of his having done the *yâga*. Nothing more of him is known.

There are two copper-plate records in the Kuttâlanâthasvâmin temple at Tirukkuṟṟâlam which belong to the reign (!) of one **Alaganperumâḷ Sivala-Varagunarâma Pâṇḍya Kulaśekharadevar**, 'who brought back the past.' Both of them are dated S. 1675. He bears all *birudas* known to the previous Pâṇḍyas.

After this Pâṇḍya we have not come across any other Pâṇḍya name. Evidently the family that had lived through at least twenty centuries was lost in oblivion in the latter half of the eighteenth century, their country being gradually taken away by the Nayakâs of Madura.

One fact worth noticing is that the later Pâṇḍyas adopted the Varâha or Bhûvarâhamûrtti as an additional emblem of their family, along with their carps and hook. It is to be accounted for by the subordination of the Pâṇḍyas to the Vijayanagara suzerainty. The Vijayanagara emblem, every one knows, is the boar.

The later Pâṇḍyas have gone in for names ending in Râma. Thus we have Kaliyugarâmaṇ. Avaṇivêndarâmaṇ, Râjakularâmaṇ, Abhirâmaṇ, Âhavarâmaṇ, Ativîrarâmaṇ, Guṇarâmaṇ, Varatuṅgarâmaṇ, etc.

([30]) Mr. Krishṇa Śâstri identifies this king with another, Mâṟaverman Vîra Pâṇḍya, said to have borne the surnames Kaliyugarâman and Tirunelvêli-perumâḷ: the latter, Mr. Sastri considers, might have been a co-regent with Arikêsari Parâkrama Pâṇḍya. But Kaliyugaraman Vîra Pâṇḍya, ascended the throne in S. 1342, whereas Abhirâma, who assumed the name Vîra Pâṇḍya, crowned in the Kali year 4689 which corresponds with S. 1510. Therefore it is plain this identification is untenable.

([31]) Sèndamiḷ Vol. IV. p. 506.

([32]) A Tamil poet, Râmasâmi Kavirâyar by names, refers, in one of his verses, to Abhirâma, *alias*, Varatungarâma and his country, Kâśi (Teṇkâśi).

([33]) "தேசான சிவஞானச் செஞ்சுடரான் மும்மலமாம்
மாசான விருளகற்றி மன்னுயிரைப் புரந்தளித்துத்
தூசாளை யுரி யகைத்தோன்றெல் சமைய நிறுத்து நீப்பை
சசான முனிவனிணையடியை யிறைஞ்சுவாம்."

குருவணக்கம் in his work.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

LIST OF LATER PAṆḌYA KINGS.

No.	Name of the King	Initial Date	Probable latest Date	Relationship	Remarks
1	Jaṭil. Kulaśêkhara ...	S. 1324		...	...
2	Arikêsari Parâkrâma.	S. 1344	S. 1385	...	Builder of th Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi.
3	Kulaśêkharadêva ...	Ś. 1351	Ś. 1385	Brother or cousin of 2.	Could he be the Śrîvallabha who is said to have seen Sêtu with copper-plates.(?)
4	Jaṭil. Aḷagaṇ Parâkrâma.	S. 1385	Ś. 1428	Perhaps son of 3. (See Ext. 12).	Born in Aviṭṭa Nakshatram.
5	Parâkrâma Kulaśêkhara.	S. 1401	Ś. 1421	Probably son of 4. (See Ext. 7).	Born in Kârttigai Nakshatram.
6	Abhirâma Parâkrama.	...	...	...	...
7	Ahavarâma ...	...	...	Brother of 6 ...	...
8	Iṛanda-kâlam-eḍutta Śrîvallabhadêva *alias* Kulaśêkharadêva.	S. 1456	Ś. 1464-5	Son of 7 ...	'Pâṇḍya-râjya-sthâpanâchârya.'
9	Parâkrâma Kulaśêkhara.	S. 1465	S. 1474	Son of 6 ...	Born in Aśvati Nakshatra.
10	Tirunelvêlipperumâḷ Kulaśêkharadêva.	S. 1474	S. 1486	Son of 6 and younger brother of 9.	...
11	Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha.	S. 1486	...	Son of 10 ...	Born in Punarvasu.
12	Śrîvallabha ...	...	...	Said to be the brother of 2?	...
13	Varatuṅgarâma ...	Ś. 1510	...	Son of 9 ...	Born in Dhanishṭhâ Nakshatra (Pushya according to No. XII).
14	Varaguṇa Śrîvallabha *alias* Kulaśêkhara Dîkshita (or Sômayâji).	S. 1535		...	Performed a *Yâga* and thence styled himself a *Dîkshitar* (or Sômayâjiyâr).
15	Śivala Varaguṇarâma Pâṇḍya Kulaśêkhara Dîkshitar.	S. 1675		...	...

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NO. I. THE PUDUKKOTTAI PLATES OF SRIVALLABHA AND VARATUNGARAMA PANDYA. SAKA SAMVAT 1505.

When the temple in the village of Pudukkôṭṭai was repaired some years ago the set of copper-plates, upon which the subjoined inscription is engraved, was discovered underneath the *pîṭha* of the image in the central shrine. At present the plates are owned by the Brahmans of that village and were got on loan for me by the kind offices of a friend of mine. It is from the impressions prepared under my supervision I now edit the record.

The plates are all numbered with Tamil numerals ; since the writing begins only on the second side of the first plate, the numeral one is engraved on the second side. In the case of all other plates the numbers are engraved on the first side only, just below the ring-hole. The second side of the eighth plate is left blank. On the second side of the seventh and on the first side of the eighth plates the following figures are engraved :—The figure of Lakshmî-Varâha, a pair of *châmaras*, a pair of lamps, and a pair of carps, with between them a hook. Below these figures is the sign-manual of the sovereign the word *tulyam*, written in rather larger types ; and at the end is the signature of an officer whose name is Koḍumaḷûr-uḍaiyâṉ.

The size of these plates is unusually large : they measure 12″ by 9″. Though there is a ring-hole in each of the plates, they were not bound with a ring. The alphabet of the inscription is Grantha and the language, Sanskṛit.

The document purports to belong to the year Ś. 1505 in the reign of **Śrivallabha** the brother of Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya and of **Varatungarâma Pâṇḍya**, his cousin. The immediate object of the inscription is to record the grant of the village of Pudukkôṭṭai to a number of Brahmans, which was made at the request of one **Tirumalairâja**, who is described as the right hand of Vîrabhûpati.

The record begins with the geneology of the Pâṇḍyas, which consists of three parts, the *paurâṇic*, the legendary and the historical. The *paurâṇic* part runs as follows :—

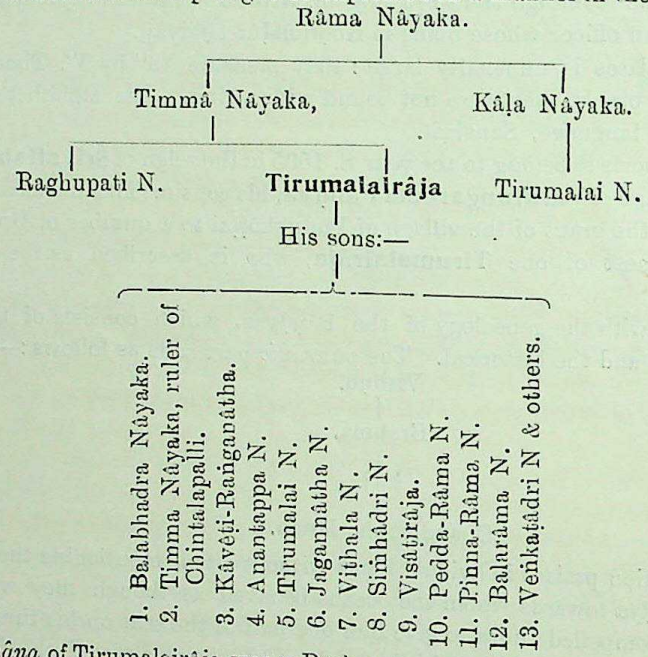
Vishṇu.
|
Brahma.
|
Atri.
|
Chandra, the Moon.

The legendary portion praises individual kings without often mentioning their names. Of these the first is a Pâṇḍya towards whom the oceans behaved as though they were only knee deep. The next king compelled Indra to give him one-half of the seat on his throne ; he is also said to have broken the crown of Indra with his club and to have assisted the lord of *Asuras* against the lord of the *Dêvas*, and churned the ocean for the sake of the *Dêvas*, with the Âdipurusha. Next is mentioned a Pâṇḍya who gave a thousand elephants to a woman who asked for them. This act belongs perhaps also to this same king. In this family was born Taṭâtakâ, Mînâkshi, whose husband was the lord Śiva of Madura, under the name of Sundara Pâṇḍya. To them was born a son named Ugra Pâṇḍya. The historical geneology begins after this, and it has already been given in the General Introduction.

As we have already seen, the grant was made jointly by Srîvallabha and Varatuṅgarâma. It was made in the presences of the gods, Kuttâlêśvara and Karamarddîśvara in the year 1505 of the Śaka era, Svabhânu, on a Tuesday corresponding to the 5th of the month Chaitra and Pañchami of the dark fortnight, Vasanta-ṛitu, Uttarâyaṇa, in the Harshaṇa *yoga* and Taitula *karaṇa* ; and the villages granted were **Pudukkottai, Iluppaiyadippatti, Valangaimigâman** and **Sivakâliyâkkaruchchi**, clubbed together and renamed **Timmâpuram**. Of these Iluppaiyaḍippaṭṭi was contributed by Śrivallabha and Valaṅgaimigâman by Varatuṅgarâma and Pudukkôṭṭai perhaps by both.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

The grant was made at the instance of **Tirumalairâja** whose history is given as follows: He was the son and grandson respectively of Timmâ and Râma Nâyaka and was a native of Chintalapalli. He was a devout worshipper of the feet of the god Raṅganâtha (Srîraṅgam). He bore the *biruda*, *Svâmidrôharaganḍa*. He was the right hand, as we have incidentally mentioned before, of Virabhûpati. Himself, he was a great warrior. When Aḷiya Râmarâja fell at Vidyânagara, a Basavarâja took refuge with Tirumalairâja, who saved him from his enemies Pâyati and Râchaviṭi. But when Veṅkaṭapatidêvarâya's army attacked Tirumalairâja, the ungrateful Basavarâja was on the opposite side. Him Tirumalairâja killed and established his claim to the title Svâmidrôharaganḍa. In the battle of Vallaprâkâra, when the army of Vîrarâja was slaughtered and the army of Achyutarâja fled away, Tirumalairâja captured all the horses and elephants that were on the battlefield. It is stated that in his battles Tirumalai employed guns (made of iron) in which were put leaden shots. A large number of relatives of Tirumalai are mentioned whose relationship might be expressed in a manner in the following table :—



The *pradhâna* of Tirumalairâja was a Brahman named Tammarasa. He was also the spiritual teacher of his master. He built at Chintalapalli otherwise known as Timmâpuram a temple and dug out a tank also. Tirumalairâja renamed the place Timmâpuram after his father.

At the end of the document a long list of officers who took even the smallest part in the making of this gift is given. They are :—

(1). Tammarasa, the *pradhâna* of Tirumalai.

(2). Ellappa Nâyaka son of Saḷika Nâyaka, the commander of Tirumalai's forces.

(3). Koṅgarâya, son of Vaḷattu-vâḷvitta-perumâḷ, a Vaishṇava living in the village of Muḍaṇai.

(4). Ellappa Mudali Lakkachchi Nâyanâr.

(5). Râmanâtha Toṇḍaimâṉ of Sûralûr: his subordinate Vaḷattu-uruvâkkum-perumâḷ Muṇayadarayaṉ.

(6). Âvuḍaiya Nâyanâr Kâliṅgarâyan, an officer of Varatuṅgarâma.

(7). Pêrvâsi-Kâliṅgarâyan, Pachchappa Nâyan, Muṇayadarayaṉ, the ministers of Srîvallabha.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

(8). Mêkkum-perumâḷ Muḍali, Perumâḷ Piḷḷai Saṅkara Nâyanâr, Śrîvallabha Toṇḍaimâṉ. Nâgamaṇi Prabhu, ministers of Varatuṅgarâma.

The composition of the grant was that of Abhirâma Sabhâpati Kâmâkshi and it was engraved by Nârâyaṇa, son of Silpapurandhara.

Last of all it is said that Sundara Pâṇḍya entreats all that this charity might be eternally maintained.

As regards the date and other items mentioned in the record we have already seen in the General Introduction that there is some difficulty which we are unable to overcome easily. The Teṉkâśi *gôpuram* inscription says that Śrîvallabha, that is Ativîrarâma was crowned in the year S. 1486 and Ext. 24 state that his rule extended to at least 28 years: thus then his reign must have extended till Ś. 1514. Again No. IX. edited below is dated Ś. 1517 and belongs to Ativîrarâma but the present document asserts that it belongs to the 21st year in the reign of Srîvallabha the brother of Ativîrarâma, whom the record distinctly mentions as dead. If the plates happen to be true, we must understand that, though Śrîvallabha was raised to the throne, the reckoning of the date was still kept up from the beginning of the reign of Ativîrarâma, the deceased king. We cannot at present say when this nondescript brother of Ativîrarâma ascended the throne and how long he ruled. If he ever ascended the throne at all, he seems to have been kept up on it in name only, for we see that Varatuṅgarâma, who at the time of this grant was not yet crowned, taking equal share in the affairs of the government and latterly distinguishing himself in the wars of succession in the Vijayanagara Empire.

The Sundara Pâṇḍya mentioned at the end of the document is Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya, who we know had the name Abhirâma Sundarêśvara.

The place of Tirumalairâja in the history of Southern India is not definitely known, but we can take him to be one of the several Zamindars who ruled under the Nâyakas of Madura. And from the facts that he is said to have been the right hand of Vîrabhûpati, that he took a prominent part in the war of succession already referred to, fought on the side of Vîrabhûpati, that he took first the consent of Vîrabhûpati for requesting the Pâṇḍya princes to make this grant,—all these go to show that he might have acted as a minister to the Madura Nâyaka. He might have been chosen to the place on account of his nationality. Chintalapalli, the native place of Tirumalairâja, is Telugu in form and therefore it appears likely that must be looked for in the Telugu districts ; but when he came south he might have named another village, which is now in the Tinnevelly district, Chitalapalli, after his own native place.

Little is also known of Basavarâja who was first protected and then killed by Tirumalairâja. Achyutarâja mentioned in the record is Achyutappa Nâyaka of Tanjore.

If Varatuṅgarâma was subordinate to the Nâyakas of Madura, it is quite clear that they lost all vestiges of independence which the Pâṇḍya dynasty enjoyed for no less than twenty centuries. We need not say that they accepted the suzerainty of the Emperors of Vijayanagara.

We have already seen that Varatuṅgarâma was a literary celebrity. The names of the following places occur in the plates :—Pudukkôṭṭai, Iluppaiyaḍippaṭṭi, Valangaimîgâman Śivakâḷiyâkkuruchchi, Kaḷagûr, Kaḍambaṅguḷam *alias* Tirumalabhaṭṭagrâmam, Sevvaliruppu, Kottaṇêri, Śeṅguḍi, Veḷḷûr, Periyakâḷiyâkkuruchchi, Maṅgalagrâmam, Chintalapalli, Vidyânagara, Mudanaigrâmam, the river Arjuna *nadi* and Vallaprâkâra. The following is the identification of some of them :—Pudukkôṭṭai is in the Srîvillâputtûr Tâlûka ; Kaḍambanguḷam and Chintalapalli are in the Śâttûr Tâlûka, Kâḷaiyâkuruchchi is in the Srîvilliputtûr Tâlûka of the Tinnevelly District. Vidyânagara or the modern Hampe is in the Hospet Tâlûka of the Bellary District.

From line 318 up to the end of that plate the writing appears to be the execution of a different hand, compare the *Ga*, *rva*, *pû*, *ha*, *rtti*, &c., of this part of the inscription with those found in the other part.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

TEXT. (1)

First Plate : Second Side.

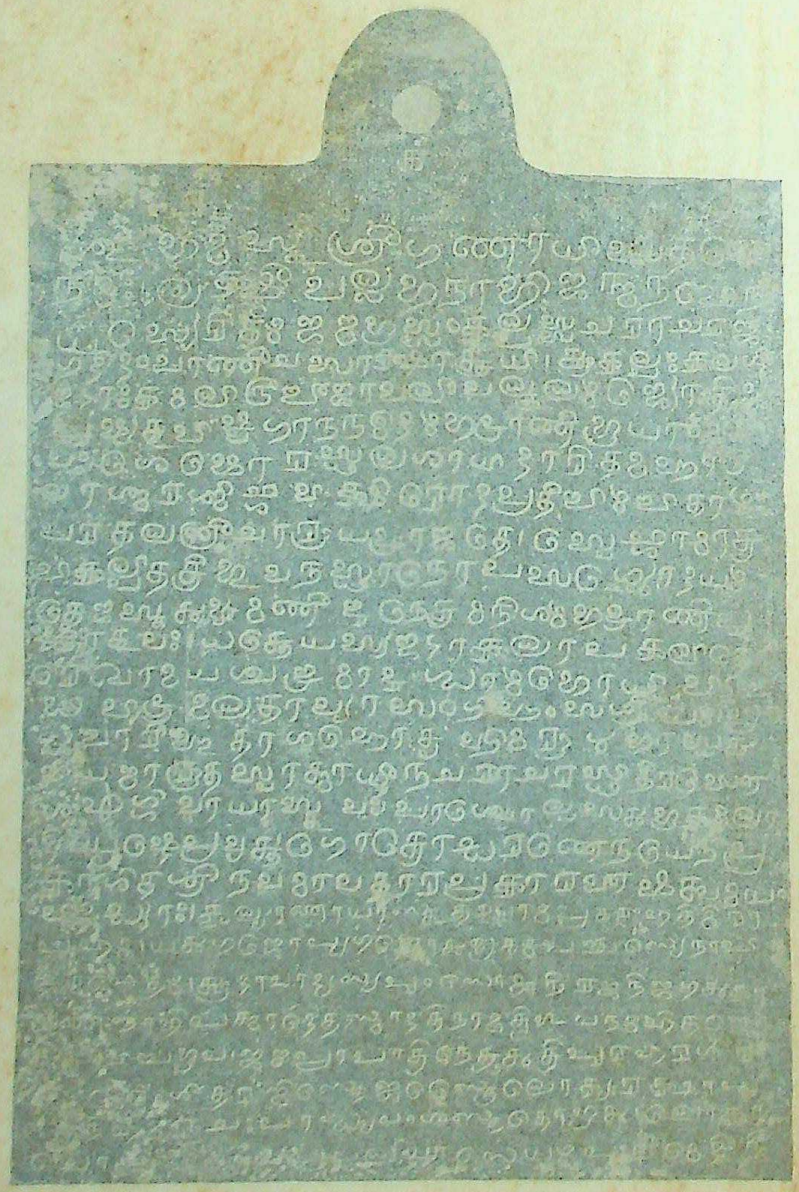
1. शुभमस्तु [॥*] श्रीगणाधिपतये
2. नमः ।[।*] लक्ष्मीवल्लभनाभिजन्मनाळिनम्[2]
3. यस्येरितम् जन्मभूस्संकल्पस्सचराचरञ्च-
4. गदिदं वाणी च साक्षात्त्रयि[3] । आकल्पः कलशी
5. जटाः कमलिनी बीजावली वल्कलम् ज्योति[:]
6. पुष्यतु विष्वगाननमिदम् भद्राणि भूयां[सि]
7. वः ।[। १*] शेषोरस्थलशायि दारितमहानी-
8. लाश्मरश्मिच्छवि[4] क्षिरोदप्रतिबिम्बिताम्-
9. बरतलश्रीचारु यद्राजते । स्वेच्छामात्र-[5]
10. विकल्पितत्रिभुवनस्थानोपसर्गोदयम्
11. तेजस्तत्[6] द्युमणीन्दुनेत्रमनिशम् भद्राणि पु-
12. ष्णातु वः ।[। २*] धत्ते यस्य जटाकलापकलिते[।]
13. रेखामयश्चन्द्रमा दुग्धाम्भोधिविरू-
14. ढविद्रुमलताव्यासंगिहंसश्रियम्[7] । पृ-
15. थ्वीवारिहुताशहोतृहिमरुग्भास्वत्[8]-
16. वियन्मारुतस्वात्माधीनचराचरस्थितिरसौ
17. शर्व्वश्शिवायास्तु वः ।[। ३*][9] पार्श्वोल्लसत्[10] भूरुमला-
18. दिवृष्टे [11]प्रवृर्त्तगोत्रोद्धरणे नयेन [।*] प्र-
19. काशितश्रिनवमावतारप्रकार[12] एष त्वमयं
20. विदध्याः ।[। ४*][13] कल्याणायास्तु तद्धाम प्रत्यूहतिमिरा-

1. From impressions prepared under my supervision.
2. Read ०नलिनं.
3. Read ०त्रयी.
4. Read ०च्छवि क्षीरोद०.
5. Read ०स्वेच्छा०.
6. Read ०स्तद्द्युम०.
7. Read ०सङ्गि०.
8. Read °भास्वद्विय०.
9. Metre of Vv, 1—3, शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
10. Read ०सद्भूकमला०.
11. Read प्रवृत्त०.
12. Read ०श्री०.
13. Metre, उपजातिः.

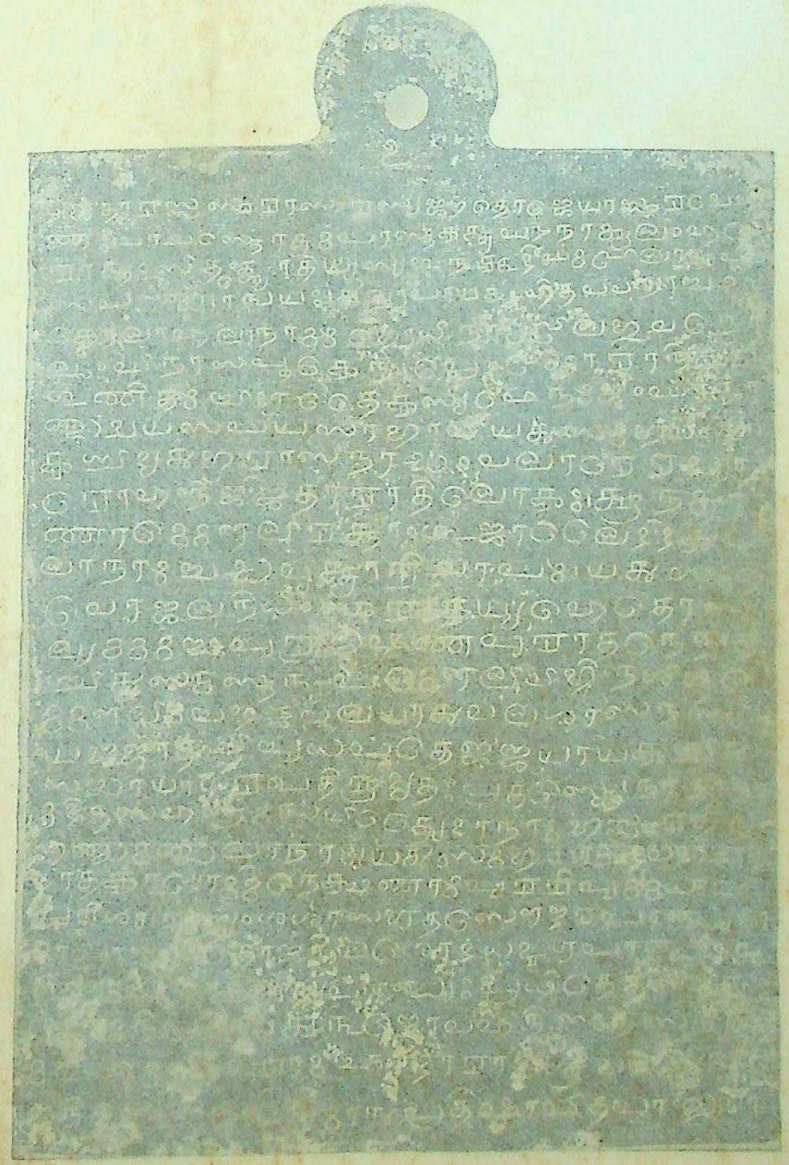
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Pudukkottai Plates of Srivallabha and Varatungarama Pandya

I. b.



II. a.



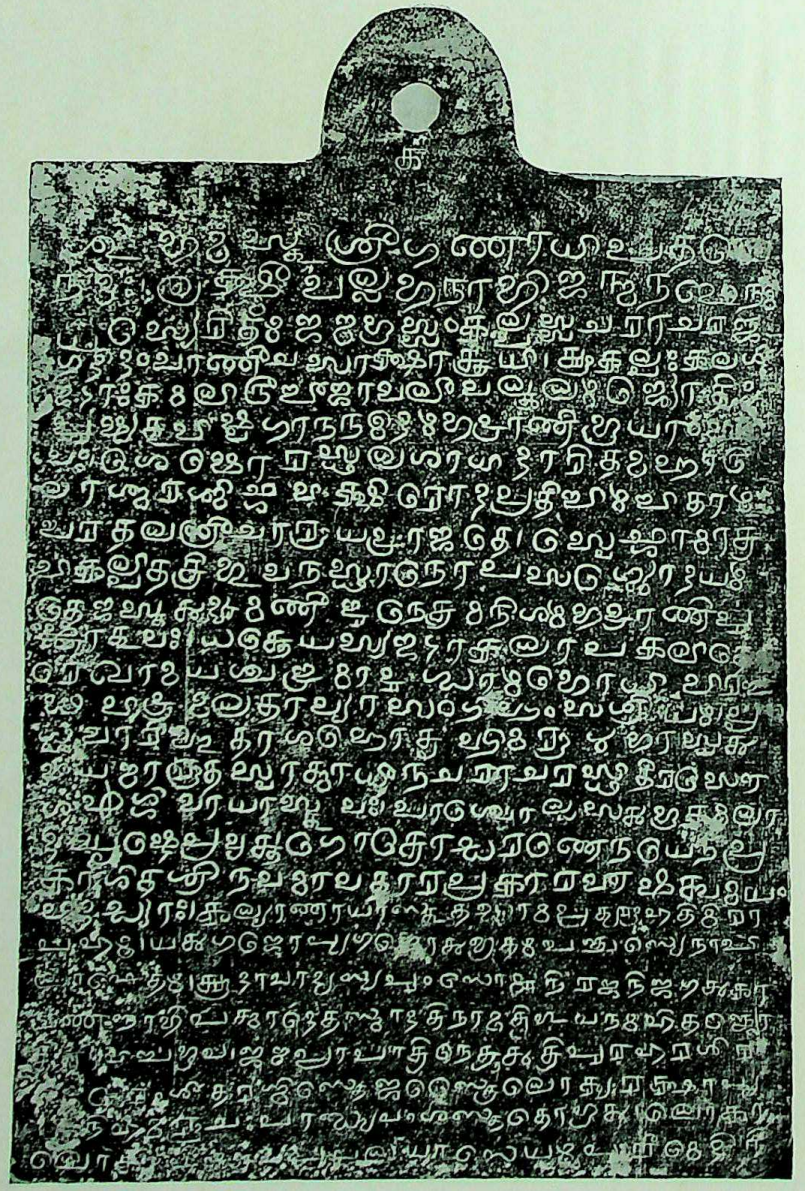
T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0·44

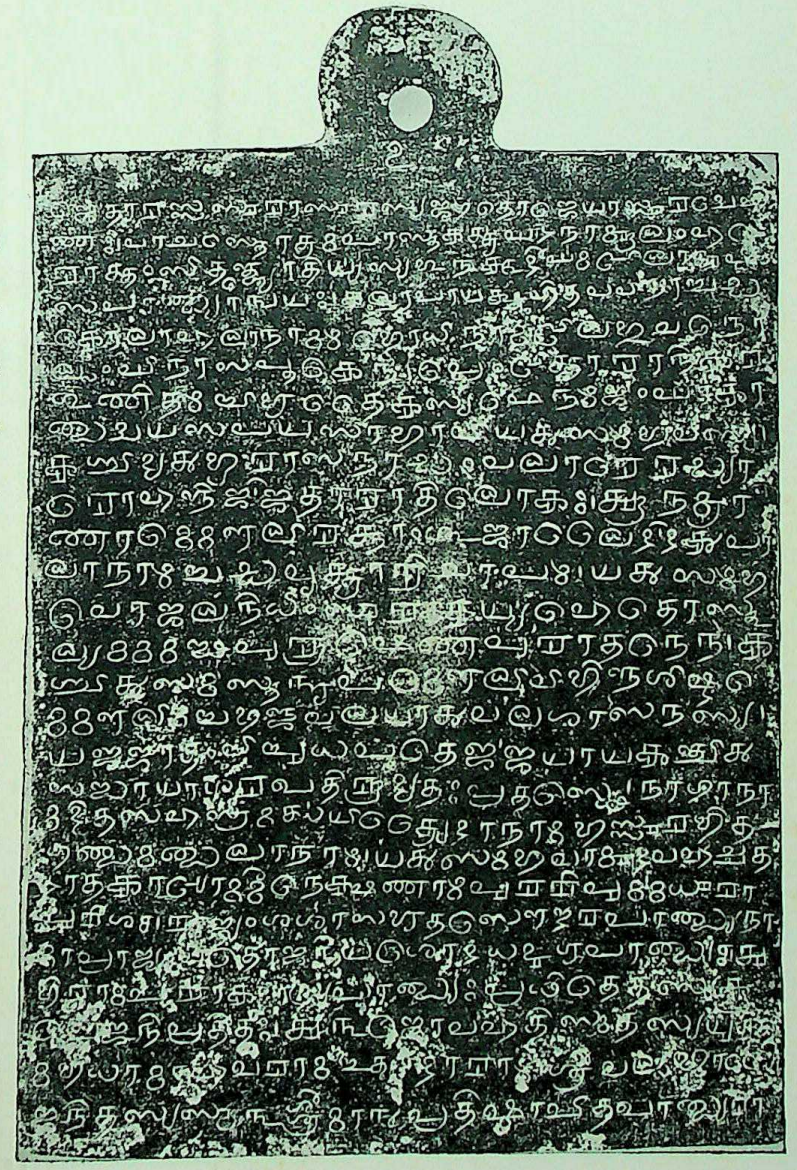
HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

I. b.



II. a.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0·44

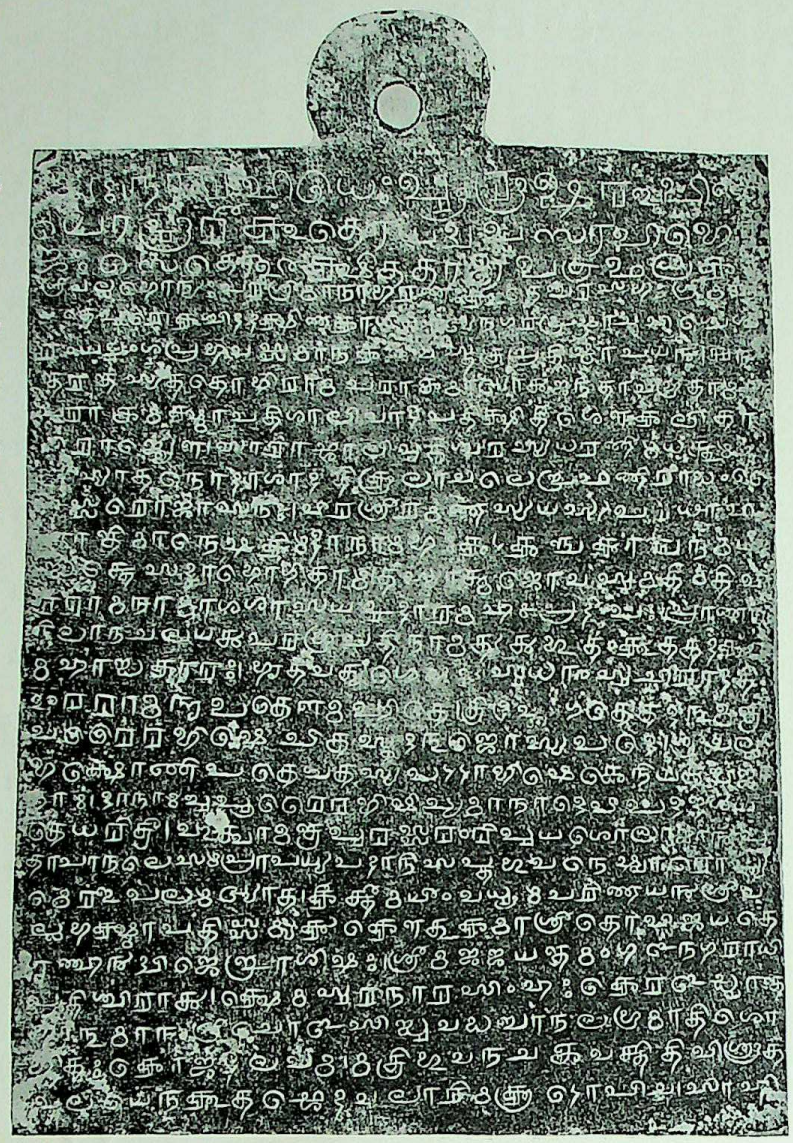
HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Pudukkottai Plates of Srivallabha and Varatungarama Pandya

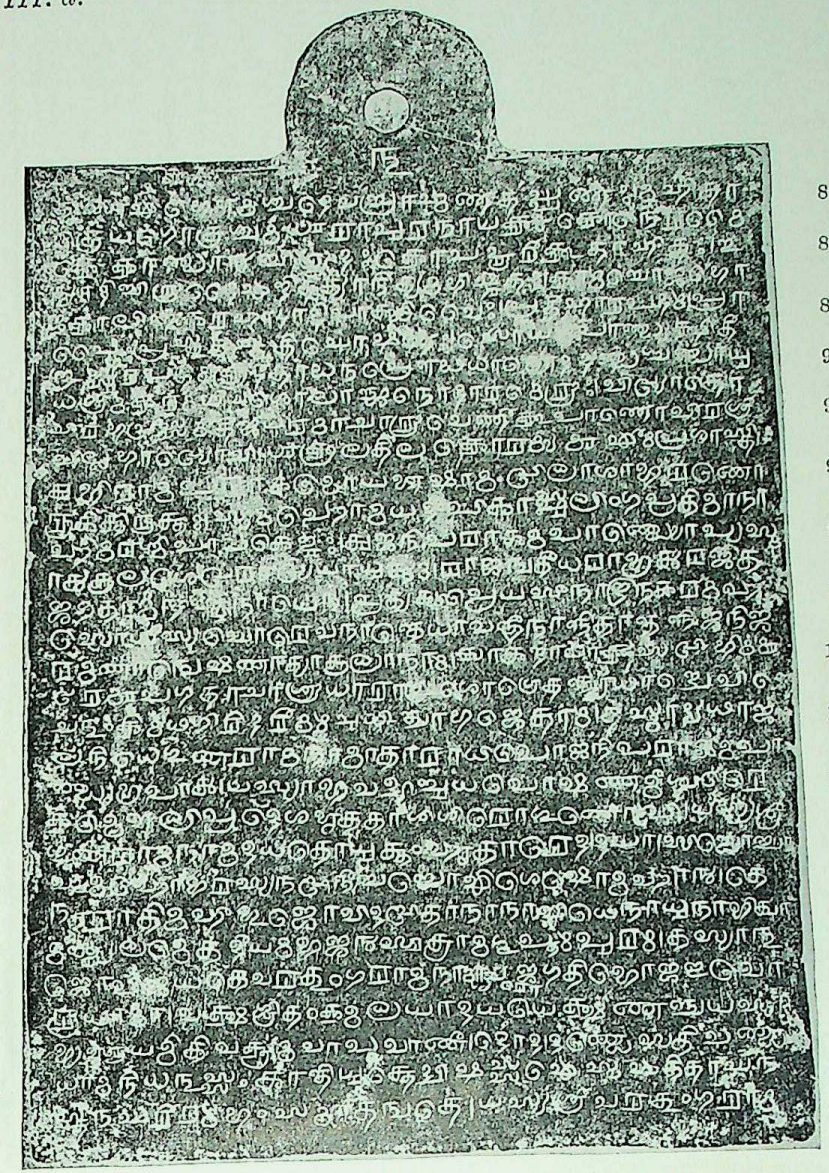
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

II. b.



III. a.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.44

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Pudukkottai Plates of Sravattah Foundation, Chandigarh

Vantungarama Pandya.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

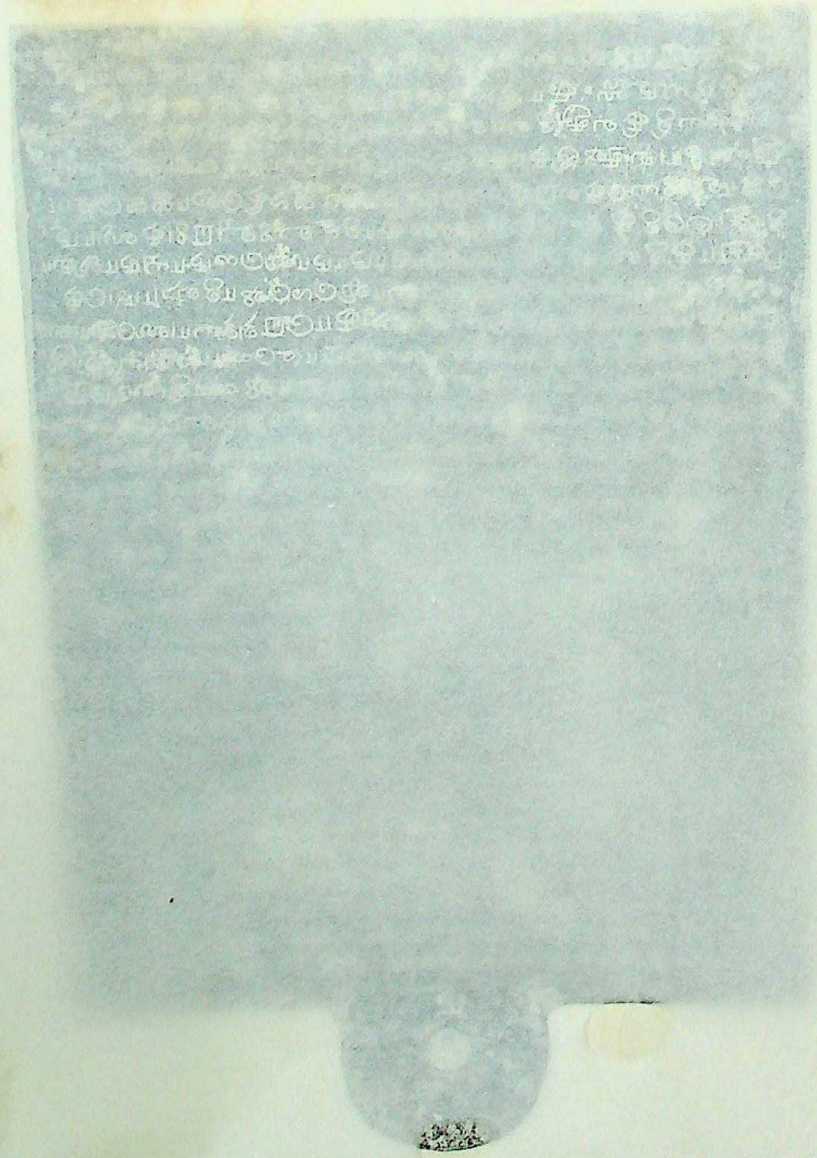
21. [illegible] पञ्चास्येनापि
22. [illegible] आदावाद्यस्य पुंसो मुनिरजनि जगत्का-
23. [illegible] त्रिभुवनमहितञ्ज्यो-
24. [illegible] त्रिपुरहरशिर-
25. [illegible] त्रैलोक्यरक्षाव्य-
26. [illegible] पाण्ड्यवंशस्ततोभूत् ।[। ६*][18] लोका-
27. लोकमही[ध्र]त्रप्रवलया सेयम् [पु]री मेदिनी

Second Plate: First Side.

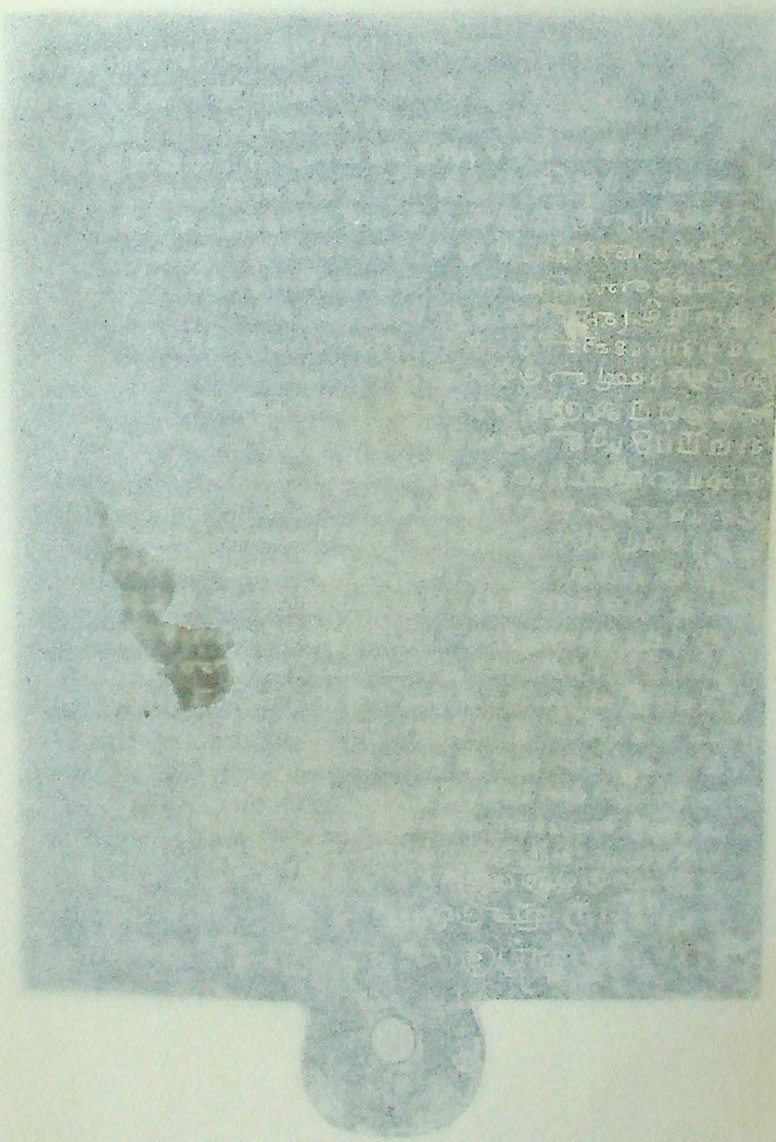
28. जेतारस्सस्सुरासुरस्य जगतो जेयास्सुरद्वेषि-
29. णः । वाच[ः*]स्तोत्रमपास्तकर्तृघटनामूलं ह-
30. [illegible] भुनक्तु दीर्घमणिलामुर्वी
31. [illegible] [illegible]
32. [illegible]
33. [illegible] । [illegible]—[22]
34. गुणितम् [illegible] फेनम् जंघाका-[23]
35. ण्डद्वयसपयसाभावि यत्सम्भवस्य ।[। ८*][24]
36. कश्चिद्यत्भूरासनार्द्धं[25] वलारेरध्या-
37. रोहन्निर्ज्जितारातिलोकः । आनम्रा-
38. णाम्मौलिरत्नांशुजालैर्दिक्पा-
39. लानाम् बद्धवृत्तारिचापम् ।[। ९*] यत्सम्भ-[26]
40. वो जलनिधि सुरकार्य्यहेतोस्तु-

---

14. Read यद्गजोप्यगजोद्भूतं.
15. Metre. अनुष्टुप्.
16. Read० पद्मा०
17. The secondary ā symbol of त्रा in नेत्रा is engraved below the line.
18. Metre. स्रग्धरा.
18 (a) The secondary ô symbol is at the end of the previous line.
19. The secondary e portion of the a symbol belonging to ञ्ज्यो is engraved below the line.
20. Metre. शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
21. भ is corrected into भु in भुवनो Read भुवनोल्लङ्घि०.
22. Read प्रेङ्ख०.
23. Read फेनं जङ्घा०.
24. Metre. मन्दाक्रान्ता.
25. Read ०र्द्ध०.
26. Metre शालिनी.



III. a.



II. b.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

21. पहम् । यत् गजोप्यगजोत्भूतम्[14] पद्मास्येनापि
22. लालितम् ।[। ५*][15] आदावाद्यस्य पुंसो मुनिरजनि जगत्का-
23. रणं नाभिपत्मादेतस्मादत्रिनाम[16] त्रिभुवनमहितञ्ज्यो-
24. तिराविर्बभूव । जन्म प्रापात्रिनेत्र[ा]त्[17] त्रिपुरहरशिर-
25. {श्शे]खरं शीतरस्मिस्तेजस्त्रैलोक्यरक्षाव्य-
26. [स]निहिमरुचः पाण्ड्यवंशस्ततोभूत् ।[। ६*][18] लोका-
27. लोकमही[ध्र]वप्रवलया सेयम् [पु]री मेदिनी

Second Plate: First Side.

28. जेतारस्सस्सुरासुरस्य जगतो जेयास्सुरद्वेषि-
29. णः । वाच[:*]स्तोत्रमपास्तकर्त्तृघटनामूलं ह-
30. [18a]रोत्तंसितञ्ज्योतिर्य्यस्य[19] भुनक्तु दीर्घमखिलामुर्व्वीं
31. स पाण्डयान्वयः ।[। ७*][20] कल्पापयक्षुभितपव[ना]बद्ध-
32. कोलाहलानामम्भोधीनामखिलभुवनो-[21]
33. ल्लंघिना सप्तकेन । प्रेंखत्तारानिकर—[22]
34. गुणितम् बिभ्रतैकस्य फेनम् जंघाका-[23]
35. ण्डद्वयसपयसाभावि यत्सम्भवस्य ।[। ८*][24]
36. कश्चिद्यत्भूरासनार्द्धं[25] वलारेरध्या-
37. रोहन्निर्ज्जितारातिलोकः । आनम्रा-
38. णाम्मौलिरत्नांशुजालैर्द्दिक्पा-
39. लानाम् बद्धवृत्तारिचापम् ।[। ९*] यत्सम्भ-[26]
40. वो जलनिधिं सुरकार्य्यहेतोस्तु-

---

14. Read यद्गजोप्यगजोद्भूतं.
15. Metre. अनुष्टुप्.
16. Read० पद्मा०
17. The secondary ā symbel of त्रा in नेत्रा is engraved below the line.
18. Metre स्रग्धरा.
18 (a) The secondary ô symbol is at the end of the previous line.
19. The secondary े portion of the ो symbol belonging to ज्योो is engraved below the line.
20. Metre, शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
21. भ is corected into भु in भुवनो Read भुवनोल्लङ्घि०.
22. Read प्रेङ्ख०.
23. Read फेनं जङ्घा०.
24. Metre, मन्दाक्रान्ता.
25. Read०र्द्धू०.
26. Metre शालिनी.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

41. स्यम[27] ममन्थ पुरुषेण पुरातनेन । क-
42. श्चित् समस्तनृपमौलिविभिन्नशिष्ट-
43. [27a]म्मौलिम् बभञ्ज वलयात्[28] वलशासनस्य ।[। १०*][29]
44. यज्जातं विबुधपतेर्ज्जयाय कश्चित्
45. सन्धायाशरपतिरुद्यतः प्रतस्थे । नागाना-
46. मदित सहस्रमर्त्थयिञ्यै दानाम्भस्सुरभित-
47. गण्डमण्ड़लानाम् ।[। ११*] यत्सम्भवामुदवहच्चत-[30]
48. टातकाख्याम्मीनेक्षणाम् पुररिपुर्म्मधुरा-
49. पुरीशः । राज्यं शशास भृतसौन्दरपाण्डयना-
50. मा प्राज्यं [य]तोजनि यशोदधदुग्रपाण्ड्यः ।[। १२*] अ-[31]
51. भिरामपराक[मा] [32]ख्यपाण्ड्यः प्रथिते तस्य कु-
52. [ले]जनि प्रतीतः । अनुजो वहति स्म तस्य[यु]क्ता-
53. मभिधामाहवराम इ[यु]दाराम् ।[। १३*][32a] श्रीवल्लभा [ख्यो]-
54. जनि तस्य सूनुश्श्रीमान् प्रतिष्ठापित पाण्डयरा-

Second Plate: Second Side.

55. ज्यः । नारीविधेः पूरुषरूपि [णी]
56. यो दूरीकृतौ[33] यद्वचसापि भ[ो]-
57. जः [॥ १४*] [34]सेतौ वीक्षिततास्रपत्रफलक [:]
58. श्रीवल्लभोन्यः पर[:] श्रीमानाभरणः कृतेश्वरसभः श्रीम[ज्ज]-
59. [य]न्ते पुरो कश्चिदक्षिणकाशि[का]रव्यनग[री]द्रष्टा च विश्वेश्व-
60. रं यद्वंशप्रभवस्स मानक[व]चस्तत्र प्रतिष्ठापयन् ।[।१५*][35] अन-
61. न्तरन्तस्य ततोभिरामपराक्रमाख्यात् [36]जनितावभूताम्[।]
62. पराक्रमक्ष्मापतिशालिवाटीपतिक्षितीशौ कलिता-

---

27. Read ०ल्यं ममन्थ.
27.a The secondary *au* symbols are at the end of the last line.
28. Read ०द्वल०.
29. Metre **वसन्ततिलकम्**.
30. Metre **प्रहर्षिणी.**
31. Metre **वसन्ततिलकम्**.
32. Read० क्रमा०.
32a. Metre **वसन्तमालिका.**
33. Read.० कृतो.
34. Metre **इन्द्रवज्रा.**
35. **शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्**.
36. Read ०ख्याजनि०.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

63. धिराज्यौ ।[। १६*][37] सारां शालिवृतीश्वरस्य[38] धरणीम् धत्तुम् भु-
64. जं ह्यातनोदाशादन्तिकुलाचलेन्द्रफाणिराडं-
65. शैस्सरोजासनः।[39] वीरश्रीरमणस्य यस्य परथा वि-
66 क्रान्तिमानेष किम्[40] दानाम्भः कटकञ्च काञ्चनमयं
67. (न्)धत्ते सदा भोगिताम् ।[। १७*][41] तस्यात्मजो वसुमतीमतिवी-
68. ररामनामा शशास यदुदारमहःप्रदीपः । प्राण[ा]-
69. निलानचलयत् परभूपतीनामल्यत्भुतं[42] कृततदक्षि-
70. महान्धकारः ।[। १८*][43] भृतवत्यशेष[व]सुधां सुचिरादाति-
71. वीररामनृपतौ महिते । त्रिद[वं] [44]गते तदनु मन्त्रि-
72. वरैरभिषेचितस्तदनुजोस्य पदे ।[। १९*][45] श्रीवल्लु-
73. भक्षोणिपतेश्च तस्य पट्टाभिषिके नियत[न्द्वि]जा-
74. [न]ाम् । दानाम्बुपूरैरभिषिच्यमाना देवीपदन्दर्शय-
75. ते धरित्री ।[। २०*] [46] हुत्वा मन्त्रपुरस्सरं रिपुयशोलाजान् प्र-
76. तापानले सम्प्रापय्य पदानि सप्तभुवनेष्वारोप्य
77. मेरूपलम्[।]ख्यात[ः*](।)कीर्त्तीमयीं[47] वधूम् परिणयन् श्रीव-
78. ल्लुभक्ष्मापतिस्सम्यक् कौतुकमाश्रीतो[48] विजयते
79. गृण्हन्[49] द्विजेन्द्राशिषः।[। २१*][50] श्रीमज्जयन्तमंगळनगराधि-[51]
80. पतिश्चिरात् । क्षेम[ा]सुरनारसिंहः केरळध्वान्त-
81. [भा]नुमान् ।[। २२*] श्रीचोळसिन्धुवडबानलभूमातिशो-
82. भितः[।*] कोजटिलवर्म्मत्रिभुवनचक्रवात्तिति[52]विश्रुतः [॥ २३*]
83. वलयेन कृतच्छेदवलारिमकुटोपि च[।*] साहि-

---

37. Metre **वंशस्थम्** .
38. Read **सारां शालिवृतीश्वरस्यधरणीं धर्त्तुं**
39. The secondary *au* symbols are the end of the last line.
40. Read **किं दा०**.
41. Metre **शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्** .
42. Read० **द्भुतं**.
43. Metre **वसन्ततिलकम्** .
44. Read **त्रिदिवं**.
45. Metre **प्रमिताक्षरा**.
46. Metre **इन्द्रवज्रा**.
47. Read **कीर्तिमयीं**.
48. Read० **माश्रितो** .
49. Read **गृह्णन्** .
50. Metre **शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्** .
51. Read० **मङ्गळ०** .
52. Read० **चक्रवर्तीति**.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Third Plate: First Side.

84. त्यसार्व्वभौमश्च देवब्राह्मणतर्प्पणः ।[। २४*] महिता-
85. त्रेयगोत्रश्च मधुरापुरनायकः [।*] कोनेरमै-
86. क्कोण्डान्विरुदः कोपदूरीकृताहितः । [। २५*] इ-
87. त्यादिबिरुदैर्व्वन्दितत्या नित्यमभिष्टुतः । काम्बोजभो-
88. कालिंगकरहाटादि[54]पार्थिवैः । [। २६*] प्रतीहारपदम् प्रा-
89. तैः प्रस्तुतस्तुतिघोषणः ।[। २६, ॥ *][55] सोयम् पाण्डयक्षितीं-
90. न्द्रस्सुरपतिमकुटीताडनप्रौढधामोद्दण्डश्चण्डायु-
91. धश्रीमकरमययशोलाञ्छनोदारमेरुः।[56] विख्यातो
92. वीरभद्रस्सामिति जयरमाचारुवेणीकृपाणो वीर[:] श्री-
93. वल्लभाख्यो विधुकुलतिलको रम्यमुर्व्वीम् प्रशास्ति ।[। २७,॥*][57]
94. अभिरामपराक्रमो य एषामखिलाशाभरणो-
95. ऽकीर्त्तिरु [क्त]: । स्वमहोमयदीपिकास्फुलिंग[58] प्रतिमाना-
96. हिमरश्मिपावकेन्दुः।[। २८॥,*][59] अजनि पराक्रमपाण्डयोप्यस्मा[60]
97. त् कुलशेखराख्यया युक्तः । राजन्वती धराभूत्[61] रञ्जित-
98. जगता मनस्विना येन।[। २९॥,*][62] प्रत्यर्थिप्रेयसीनान्दिनकरमह-
99. सो यस्य घोरे वनान्ते धावन्तीनान्नितान्तनिजनिज-
100. रमणान्वेषणात्याकुलानाम् । साक्रन्दा वाक् सखीभिर्म्मु-
101. खरमुपगता चाश्रुधारा दृशोग्रे तन्नोथान्द्रे वि-
102. चेतुं[63]किमथ गिरिदरीमम्बुधीन्त्वा[64] भजेताम्।[। ३०,*॥][65]तस्माद्यथा ज-
103. लानिधे[65a] गुणरामनामा ताराधिपोजनि पराक्रमपा-
104. ण्डयभूपात् । यस्याभवद्विबुधपोषणमीश्वरै-
105. कमौलिप्रदेशभृतता शिशिरो गुणोपि।[। ३१॥*][66] यस्य श्री-

---

54. Read० कालिङ्ग०.
55. Metre of vv 22—26½, अनुष्टुप् .
56. Read ० लाञ्छनो०.
57. Metre स्रग्धरा.
58. Read० लिङ्ग०.
59. Metre वसन्ततिलकम् .
60. The secondary *a* symbol of स्मा is at the begining of the next line.
61. Read ०द्रञ्जित०.
62. Metre गीतिः.
63. The Secondary *e* symbol of चे is at the end of the previous line.
64. Read ०म्बुधिञ्चा०.
65. Metre स्रग्धरा.
65a. Read o धेर्गुण०
66. Metre वसन्ततिलकम् .

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

106. गुणरामनाम दधतो युत्तं[66a] हृतारेर्द्दया (।) सिन्धोर्बा-
107. हुमहोभरस्य नळिनीबन्धोर्विशेषो महान् । ते-
108. नारातिमहीभुजो विदळिता नानाविधेनाधुना भित्वा
109. मण्डलमेतदीयमभजन् सूत्रामगुप्तम् पुरम् ।[। ३२॥*][67] तस्यानु-
110. जो विजयते वरतुंगरामनामापरो[68] जगति भोज इवो[69]-
111. रुधामा । वक्षश्चिश्रितं कमलया दययेक्षणञ्च यस्या[70]-
112. भ्यसूयमिति वक्त्रमवाप वाणी ।[। ३३॥*] दोर्द्दण्डसति चण्ड-
113. धामनि धनुस्संक्रान्तियुत्ते[71] द्विषस्सर्व्वे स्वर्व्व [नि]ताघन-
114. स्तनपरीरम्भं समातन्वते । यस्य श्रीवरतुंग[71] राम-
115. नृपतेर्ध्दत्वा यशःकञ्चुकं सेवन्ते च हसन्तिका-
116. नलमिव स्फारम् प्रतापन्दिशः।[। ३४॥*][73] मुक्तक्ष्माभारयद्वैरि-
117. षु भृशकुपिताः कुभिकूर्म्माहिशैलाः[74] पर्ण्णास्वा-
118. दम् पयोवर्त्तनमदुरनिलाहारताञ्चागतित्वम् । धी-
119. रे यस्मिन् ददुस्तन्दधति च भुजयोर्भूमहेन्द्रे
120. प्रहृष्टा दानोल्लासं सुवृर्त्तस्थिति[75]मपि च महाभो—
121. गतान्धीरताञ्च ।[। ३५॥*][76] श्रीमज्जयन्तमंगळनगराधिपातिश्चिरा-
122. त् । [। ३६*] क्षेमासुरनारसिंहः केरळध्वान्तभानुमान् ।
123. श्रीचोळसिन्धुवडवानलभूमातिशोभितः । [। ३७*] कोजटि-
124. लवर्म्मत्रिभुवनचक्रवत्तीति विश्रुतः । वलयेन
125. छेदबलारिमकुटोपि[77] च । [। ३८*] साहित्यसार्व्वभौमश्च दे-
श्ञ
126. वब्राह्मणतर्प्पणः । महितात्रेयगोत्रश्च मधुरा[पु]-
127. र नायकः । [। ३९*] कोनेर्मैक्कोण्डान्विरुदः कोप-
128. दूरीकृताहितः । इत्यादिविरुदै र्वन्दितत्या नित्यमाभि[ष्टु]तः । [। ४०*]
129. काम्बोजभोजकालिंग[78]करहाटादिपार्थिवैः । प्रती

66-a. Read युक्तं.
67. Metre शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
68. Read °तुङ्ग°
69. रो is engraved below the line.
70. Metre वसन्ततिलकम्.
71. Read °युक्ते
72. Read °तुङ्ग°.
73. Metre, शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
74. Read कुम्भि°
75. Read °सुवृत्त°
76. Metre स्रग्धरा-
77. Read °च्छेद°. The secondary e symbol of च्छे is at the end of the last time.
78. Read °कालिङ्ग°

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

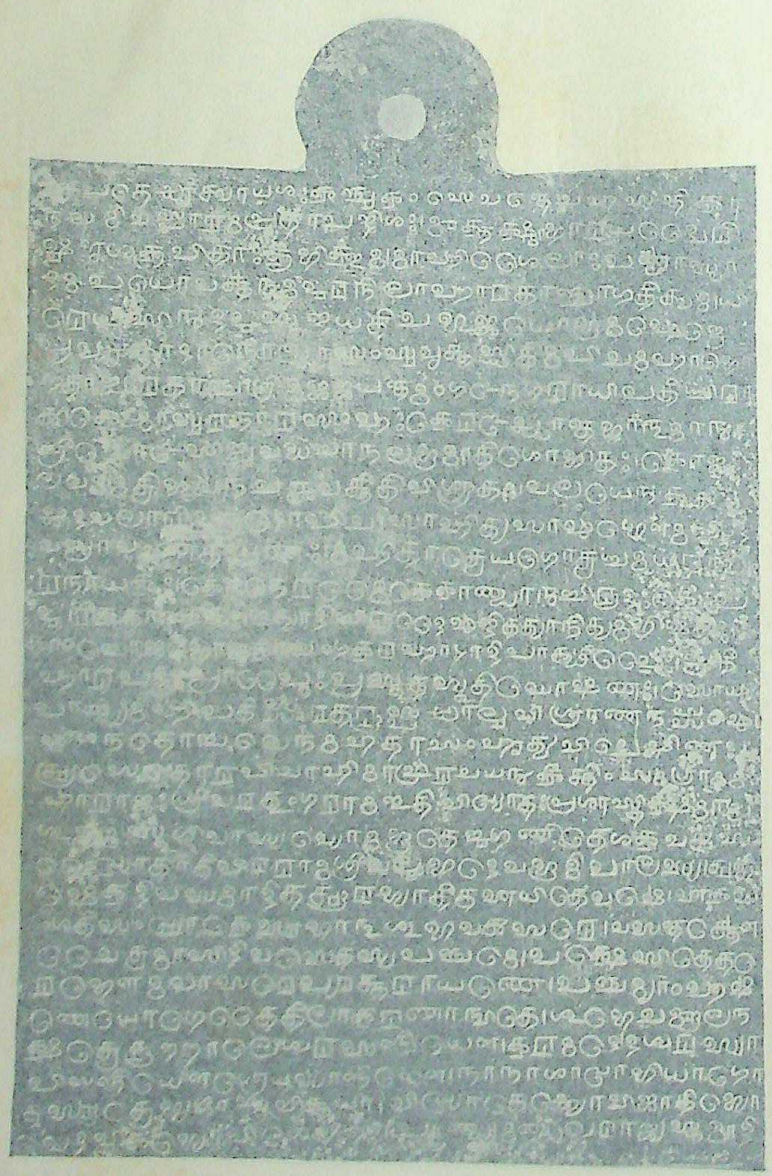
130. हारपदम् प्राप्तैः प्रस्तुतस्तुतिघोषणः ।[। ४१*]79 सोयम्-
131. पाण्डयमहीपतिस्सुरतरुस्पर्द्धालुविश्राणनस्सर्व्वो-
132. र्व्वीशनतो बलेन महता संहृत्य विद्वेषिणः ।
133. आसेतोरपि चाहिमाद्रि रचयन् कीर्त्ति[80]समग्राम म-
134. हाराजः श्रीवरतुंगराम[81]इति विख्यातः प्रशास्ति क्षमाम्।[। ४२*][82]
135. शुभमस्तु [। *] शिवास्यव्योम भूतेन्दुगणिते शकवत्स-
136. रे। [४२॥ *] ख्यातातिवीररामश्रीवल्लभदेवभूमिपालस्य । अभि-
137. षेकादिवसमादित आरभ्यातीत एधिते वर्षे ।[।४३ ॥*] एकविं-[83]
138. शतिसंख्याके सुभानुशुभवत्सरे । वसन्तर्त्तौ-
139. चैत्रमासि दिवसे तस्य पञ्चमे । [। ४४ ॥*] पक्षे सितेत-
140. [84]रे भौमवासरेप्युत्तरायणे । पञ्चम्यां हर्ष-
141. णे योगे तैतिलाकरणान्विते । [४५*॥] शुभे च मूलन
142. क्षत्रे कुम्भलेश्वरसन्निधौ । करमर्देश्वरस्या—
143. पि सन्निधौ श्रेयसान्निधौ । [। ४६ ॥*] नानाशाखाभिधागो-
144. त्रसूत्रेभ्यश्शास्त्रवित्तया । विख्यातेभ्यो द्विजातिभ्यो-

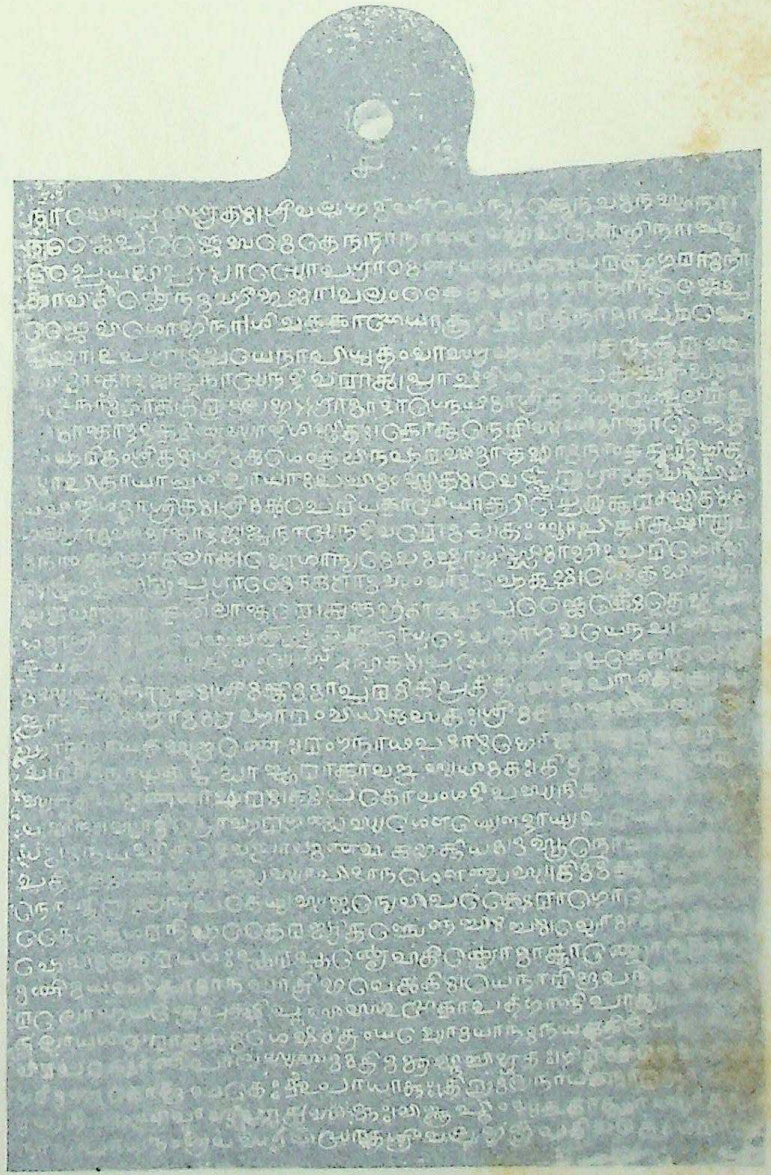
Fourth Plate: First Side.

145. वेदवित्भ्यो[85]विशेषतः ।[। ४७ ॥*] पाण्डयमण्डलराज्यस्थमादि-
146. नाडौ च विश्रुतम्। श्रीवल्लभमहीपेन दत्तेन च मनस्विना ।[। ४८ ॥*]
147. नञ्जैपुञ्जैसमेतेन नानासस्योपशोभिना । इलु-
148. प्पैयाडिप्पट्टयाख्योपग्रामेण समन्वितम् ।[। ४९ ॥*] वरतुंगरामना[86]-
149. म्ना वितीर्णेन महीभुजा । वलंकैमीहामन्नाम्ना नञ्जैपु-
150. ञ्जैविशोभिना ।[। ५० ॥*] शिवक्काळियाकुरिच्चिरिति नामाप्युपे-
151. युषा । उपग्रामद्वयेनापि युतं वासगृहं श्रियः । [। ५१ ॥*] कळक्कूरुसु-
152. सीमान्तादर्ज्जुनाख्यानदीवरात् । प्राचीन्दिशमुपेतञ्चकडम्ब-

---

79. Metre of vv 36—41, अनुष्टुप्.
80. Read कीर्तिं समग्रां.
81. Read तुङ्ग
82. Metre, शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्
83. The anusvâra of विं is at the begining of the next line.
84. The secondary *e* symbol of रे is at the begining of the previous line.
85. Read वेदविभ्यो.
86. Read तुङ्ग





T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.44

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Pudukkottai Plates of Sundarapandya and Varatungarama Pandya.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

130. [illegible] [। ४१ ॥*][79] सोयम्-

131. [illegible]

132. [illegible] ।

133. [illegible] म-

134. [illegible] [। ४२ ॥*][80]

135. [illegible]

136. रे। [illegible] । अभि-

137. [illegible] [। ४३ ॥*] एकविं-[83]

138. [illegible]

139. [illegible] [। ४४ ॥*] पक्षे मितेत-

140. [illegible]

141. [illegible] [। ४५ ॥] शुभे च मूलन

142. क्षत्रे कु[illegible] । [illegible]—

143. पि [illegible] । [। ४६ ॥*] नानाशाखाभिधागो-

144. [illegible] । [illegible]

Fourth Plate: First Side.

145. वेदवित्भ्यो[85] विशेषतः ।[। ४७ ॥*] [illegible]

146. नाडौ च विश्रुतम्। श्रीवल्लभमहीपेन दत्तेन च [illegible] ।[। ४८ ॥*]

147. नञ्जैपुञ्जैसमेतेन नानासस्योपशोभिना । इलु-

148. प्पैयडिप्पट्टयाख्योपग्रामेण समन्वितम् ।[। ४९ ॥*] [illegible]-

149. म्ना वितीर्ण्णेन महीभुजा । [illegible]

150. [illegible] ।[। ५० ॥*] शिवक्काळियाकुरिचिरिति नामाप्युपे-

151. [illegible] । [illegible] युतं वासगृहं श्रियः । [। ५१ ॥*] [illegible]-

152. [illegible] । प्राचीन्दिशमुपेत[illegible]

79. Metre of [illegible] अनुष्टुप्.

80. Read [illegible]

81. Read [illegible]

82. Metre, [illegible]

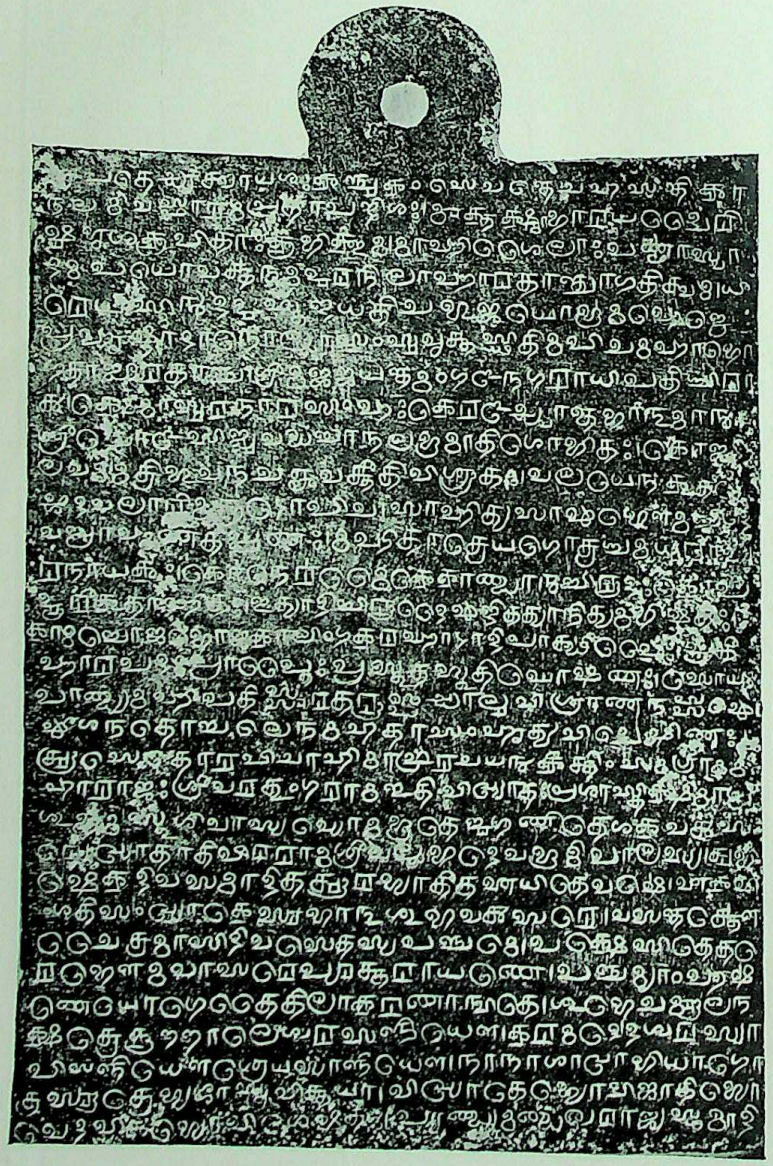
83. The anusvāra of [illegible] is at the beginning of the next line.

84. The secondary e symbol of [illegible] is at the beginning of the [illegible] line.

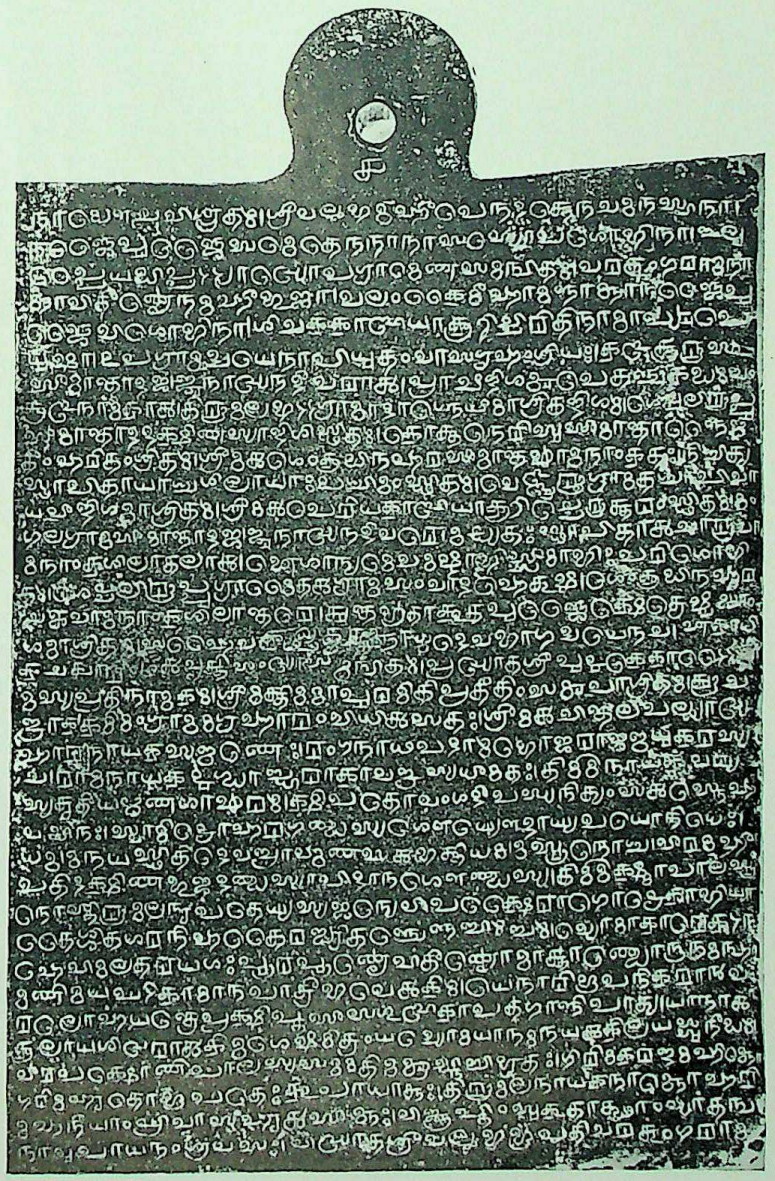
85. Read [illegible]

86. Read [illegible]

III. b.



IV. a.



CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

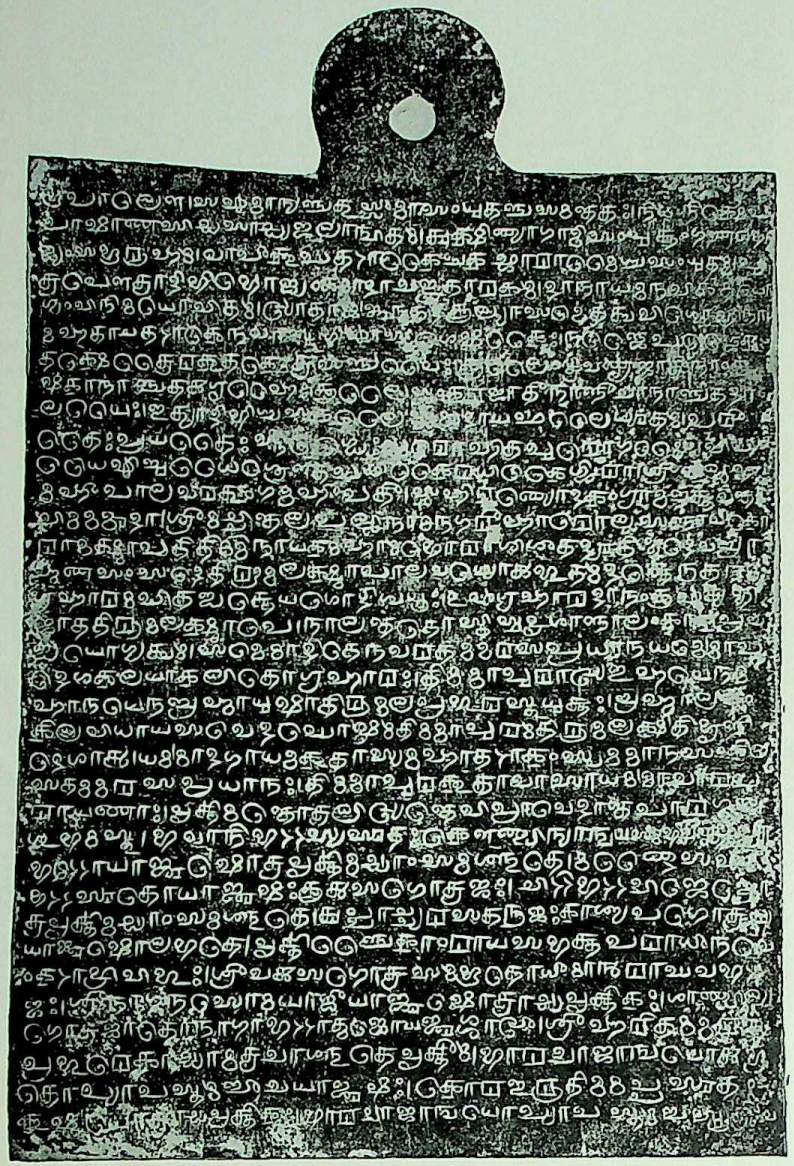
Pudukkottai Plates of Srivallabha and Varatungarama Pandya.

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

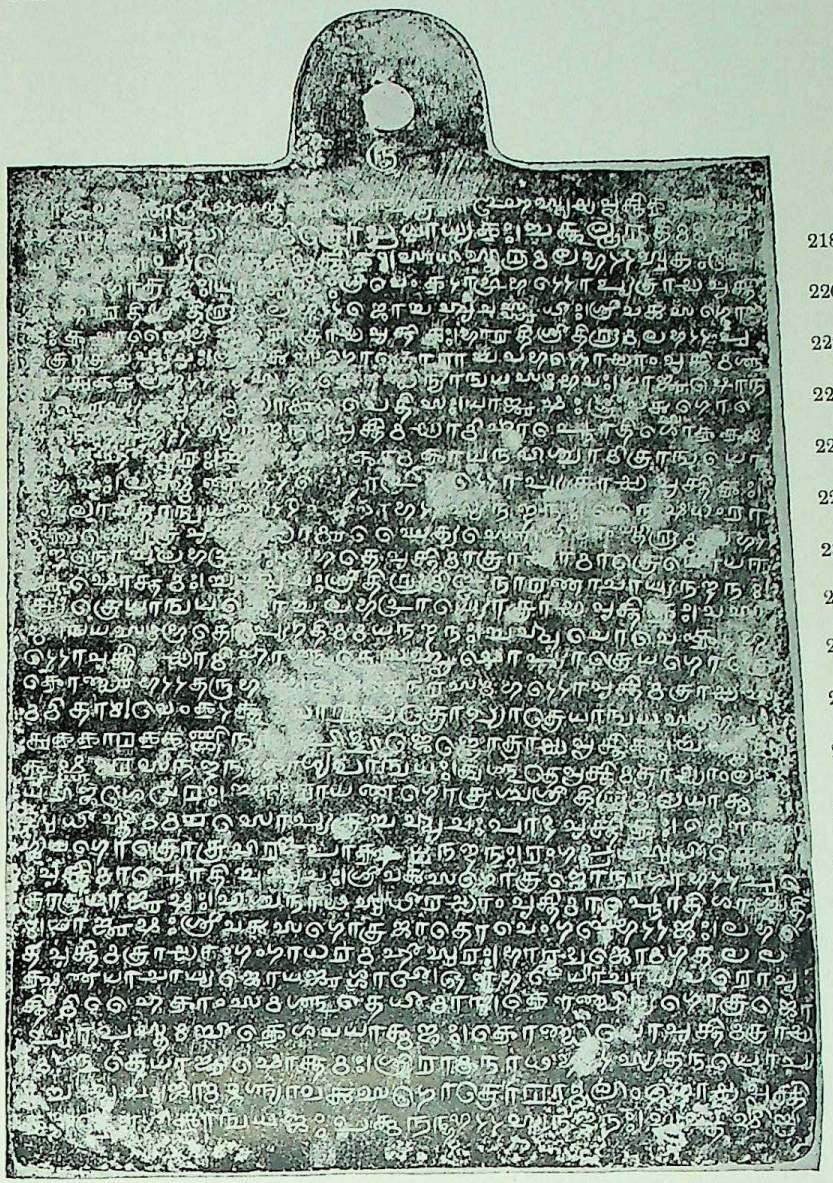
SCALE 0.44

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

IV. b.



V. a.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0·5

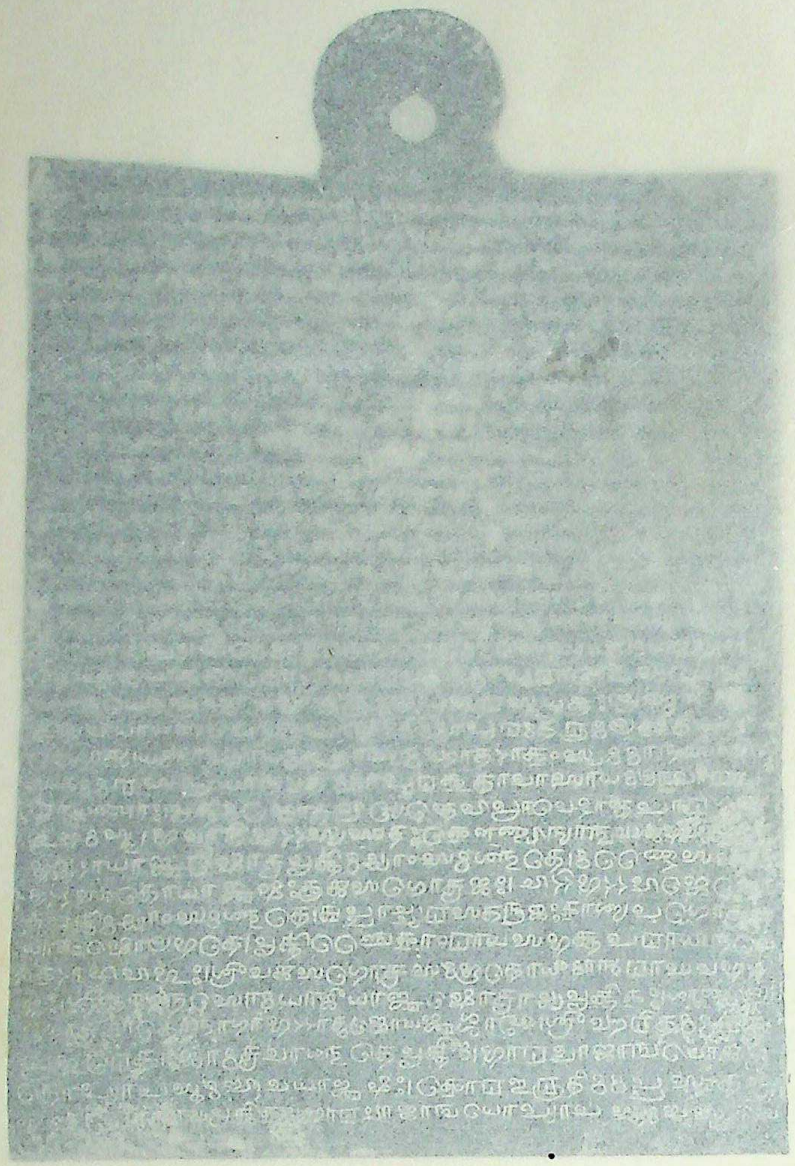
HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

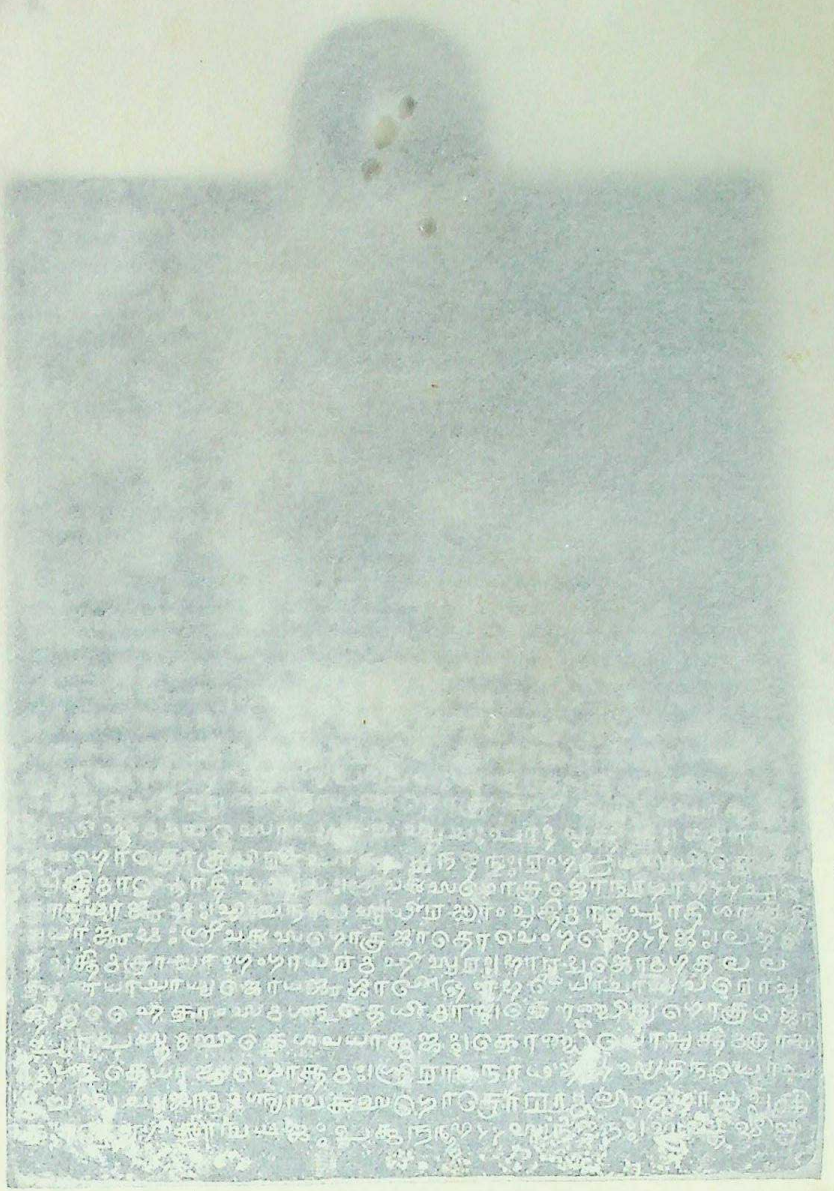
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation,Chandigarh. Varalungaraama Pandya.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

153. कुलनामकान् । [। ५२ ॥*] निखनन्नन्नदानेकनिधीन् । श्रेष्ठिनि-
154. सीमान्तादक्षिणस्यान्दिशि स्थितम् । [। ५३ ॥*] श्रीमन्नेदुंगोलनाथेन
155. तौ हरित स्थितम् । श्रीमत्[87] राकुडिनहर सीमान्तर्ग्रामनोऽत्र[88] [। ५४ ॥*] निखित-
156. स्थापितात्र शिलाया: पश्चिम स्थितम् । वेळ्ळूरग्रामतश्चापि वा-
157. [। ५५ ॥*] श्रीमत्पेरियकाळियाकुरिञ्जरुत्तरं स्थितम् । मं-
158. दर्जुनाख्य नदीवरे । [। ५६ ॥*] नम्यतः स्थापितात् चारुवा-
159. ऐशान्यमेवमष्टाभिर्-सीमाभिः परिशोभि-
160. । [। ५७ ॥*] श्रीकुडिनहर-
161. [। ५८ ॥*] एतानि-
162. नमुद्रांकितम् ।
163. -ख्याख्य-
166. [। ६१ ॥*] रामनायकदुग्धाब्धिराकाचन्द्रस्य
168. स्य तृतीयऋणशावैरम् । [। ६३ ॥*] क्षिप्तो वंश-
169. वर्द्धिनः । स्वामिद्रोहरगण्डस्य शौर्य्यौदार्य्यपयोनिधेः । [। ६४ ॥*]
170. धर्म्मनयस्थितिदेवब्राह्मण[97]सत्भक्तिधर्म्मसन्नोश्च । वीरमही-
171. पतिदक्षिणभुजदण्डस्यापि दानशौण्डस्य । [। ६५ ॥] [97a]
172. नोरि रामलक्ष्मपतेर्भस्य जन्ये विपक्षै रागोद्रेकान्निधा
173. तैर्दिशतशरनिहतैरर्पितबन्धनविम्बम् । व्योमाकारे कटा-
174. हे विमलतरयशःपूरपूर्णे दिगन्ते मार्तण्डो मुरमन्ह-

87. Read °मच्छें°
88. Read °नाङ्गलः°
89. Read मङ्गल°
90. Read वामनाङ्क°
91. Read °द्राम°
92. Read वामनाङ्क°





SCALE 0 1

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

153. कुळनामकात् । [। ५२ ॥*] तिरुमलभट्टग्रामादाग्नेयीमाश्रितान्दिशम् । शेव्वलिरुप्पु-
154. सीमान्ताद्दक्षिणस्यान्दिशि स्थितम् । [। ५३ ॥*] कोत्तनेरिसुसीमान्तान्नैऋ-
155. तीं हरितं श्रितम् । श्रीमत्[87] शकुडिनहर सीमान्तर्व्वामनांकतः[88] [। ५४ ॥*] निश्चित्य-
156. स्थापितायाश्च शिलायाः पश्चिमं स्थितम् । वेळ्ळूरुग्रामतश्चापि वा-
157. यवीन्दिशमाश्रित । [। ५५ ॥*] श्रीमत्पेरियकाळियाकुरिच्चेरुत्तरं स्थितम् । मं-
158. [89]गलग्रामसीमान्ता दर्ज्जुनाख्य नदीवरे । [। ५६ ॥*] मध्यतः स्थापितात् चारुवा-
159. मनांकशिलातलात्[90] । ऐशान्यमेवमष्टाभिस्सीमाभिः परिशोभि-
160. तम् । [। ५७ ॥*] शेव्वलिरुप्पुग्रामैतत्ग्रामसंवादहेतुषु[91]। शेंकुडिनहर-
161. चक्रवामनांक[92]शिलान्तरे । [। ५८ ॥*] अन्तर्भूताकृतपुञ्जैक्षेत्रेष्वर्द्धा-
162. शमाश्रितम् । सहैवकल्पिताम्नायदेवभागद्वयेनच । [। ५९ ॥*] एकाधि-
163. कचत्वारिंशत्वृत्तिसंख्यासमन्वितम् । प्रख्यातश्रीपुदुक्कोट्टै [ग्रा]
164. मस्य प्रतिनामकम् । [। ६० ॥*] श्रीमत्तिम्मापुरमिति प्रतीतिं समुपाश्रितम् । आच-
165. न्द्रार्क्कमिमं ग्राममग्रहारं विधित्सतः । [। ६१ ॥*] श्रीमत्[94] चिन्तलपल्ल्याख्य-
166. हारनायकसन्मणेः । [95]रङ्गनाथपदाम्भोजराजन्मधुकरस्य-
167. च । [। ६२ ॥*] रामनायकदुग्धाब्धिराकाचन्द्रस्य धीमतः । तिम्मिनायकवर्य्य-
168. स्य तृतीयऋणशार्वरम् । [। ६३ ॥*] क्षिपतो वंशदीपस्य नित्यं सत्स्नेह-
169. वर्द्धिनः । स्वामिद्रोहरगण्डस्य शौर्य्यौदार्य्यपयोनिधेः । [। ६४ ॥*][96]
170. धर्म्मनयस्थितिदेवब्राह्मण[97]सत्भक्तिधर्म्मसूनोश्च । वीरमही-
171. पतिदक्षिणभुजदण्डस्यापि दानशौण्डस्य । [। ६५ ॥] [97a] तिम्मिक्ष्मापालसू-
172. नोस्तिरुमलनृपतेर्य्यस्य जन्ये विपक्षै रागोद्रेकाभिया-
173. तैश्शितशरनिहतैरन्ध्रितश्चेन्नबिम्बम् । व्योमाकारे कटा-
174. हे विमलतरयशःपूरपूर्ण्णे वितीर्ण्णो मार्त्ताण्डो नूनमन्हा-[98]

87. Read ०मच्छें०
88. Read ०नाङ्कतः०
89. Read मङ्गल०
90. Read वामनाङ्क०
91. Read ०द्ग्राम०
92. Read वामनाङ्क०
93. Read द्वृत्ति०
94. Read ०मच्चि०
95. Read रङ्ग०
96. Metre of vv 42½—64½, अनुष्टुप्
97. Read सद्भ. 97a. Metre गीतिः
98. Read ०मह्नां

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

175. मणिमयघटिकामानपात्रीभवेत् किम् । [। ६६॥*][99] येनारिभूपनिकरान् व
176. रलोहयन्त्रे प्रक्षिप्तसीसगुळिका पतगान्निपात्ययानात्
177. कुलायशिखरात् किमशेषमित्रं यद्व्योमयानमनयत किल यस्सुनीडम् । [। ६७॥*][100]
178. वीरपक्ष्मोणिपालस्य सम्मतिम्मूर्द्धि बिभ्रतः । [। ६८*][101] गिरिमकरन्दमहिम्नो
179. गरिमहृतो भूपतेः कृपाधाम्नः । तिरुमलनायकनाम्नो हरि-
180. सहनीयांघ्रिवासहृत्सीम्नः । [। ६९*] विज्ञप्तिं सुकृतार्थो व्यातन्व[ा]-

Fourth Plate: Second side.

181. नावुपायनं श्रवसः । विख्यात श्रीवल्लभभूपतिवरतुंगराम[102]
182. भूपालौ ।[। ७०*][104] सर्व्वमान्यञ्चतुस्सीमासंयुतञ्चसमन्ततः । निधिनिक्षेप-
183. पाषाणसिद्धसाध्यजलान्वितम् । [। ७१*] अक्षिण्यागामिसंयुक्तं गणभो-
184. ज्यं सभूरुहम् । वापीकूपतटाकैश्च [105]कच्छारामैश्च संयुतम् । [७२*] पु-
185. त्रपौत्रादिभिर्भोज्यं क्रमादाचन्द्रतारकम् । दानाधमनविक्री[ति] यो-
186. ग्यं विनिमयोचितम् । [। ७३*] ख्यातार्ज्जुननदीकूल्यासमेतत्वविशोभिना ।
187. महता च तटाकेन वारतुभिर्वास्तुशेषकैः । [। ७४*] नञ्जैपुञ्जैकृ-
188. तक्षेत्रैरकृतक्षेत्रसञ्चयैः । कुलैस्त्रिवर्णजातीनां क-
189. र्षकानाञ्च तत्गृहैः[106] । [। ७५*] कुलैस्संकरजातीनान्नीचानाञ्च तदा-
190. लयैः । इत्यादिभिश्च सकलैस्समुदायफलैर्य्युतम् । [७६*] परी-
191. तैः प्रयतैः स्निग्धैः [पु]रोहितपुरागमैः । विवि-
192. धैर्विबुधै[:*] श्रौतपथिकैराधिकै[र्गिरा]। [। ७७*] श्रीवल्लभ-
193. महीपालवरतुग[107] महीपरि । सहिरण्योदकं ग्रामन्दत्तवन्त[ा]-
194. विमम मुदा[108] । [। ७८*][109] श्रीमच्चिन्तलपल्लिनामनगरीहारोल्लसन्नायको-
195. रामक्ष्मापतितिम्मनायकमहाम्भोराशिशीतद्युतिः । देवब्रा-
196. ह्मणसंसदे तिरुमलक्ष्मापालवर्य्योत्भुतम्[110] दत्तेनूतन[म]-
197. ग्रहारमपि तन्वत्ते यशो दिग्वधूः ।[। ७९*][111] उर्व्वग्रहारदानं कुर्व्वत्याभि-

---

99. Metre, **स्रग्धरा**.
100. Metre, **वसन्ततिलकम्**.
101. Metre, **अनुष्टुप्**.
102. Read **०यार्ज्जुन०**.
103. Read **०तुङ्ग०**.
104. Metre of *vv* 69-70, **गीतिः**
105 Read **कच्छा०**.
106. Read **तद्गृहैः**.
107. Read **०तुङ्ग०**.
108. Read **०विमम्मुदा**,
109. Metre of *vv* 71-78, **अनुष्टुप्**.
110. Read **द्भुतम**.
111. Metre, **शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्**.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

198. जाततिरुमलक्ष्मापे । नालन्ततोस्ति सुदृशान्नलंकारप्रब-
199. न्धयोग्यत्वम् [। ८०*][113] सम्मोदितेन वरतम्मरसप्रधानधर्म्मोप-
200. देशकलया कलितोग्रहारः । तिम्मापुराख्य इह येन म-
201. हानयेन ब्रह्मायुषा तिरुमलप्रभुरस्तु युक्तः[114] [। ८१*] ब्रह्माल[यं]
202. किल विधाय स वेदघोषम तिम्मापुरम् [115] तिरुमलक्षितिभृन्नि-
203. देशात् । धर्म्मादगाधमकृतास्य महातटाकं स्वम्मानसं[116] किल-
204. स तम्मरसप्रधानः [। ८२*][117] तिम्मापुरकृतावासा धर्म्माचारप-
205. रायणः। वृत्तिमन्तोत्र[118] लिख्यन्ते विप्रावेदान्तपारगाः । [। ८३*]
206. शुभमस्तु ।[। *] भवानिभट्टस्य सुतः कौण्डिन्यान्वयसम्भवः। ति[ण्पा]-
207. भट्टो याजुषोत्र वृत्तिमर्द्धां समश्नुते । [। ८४*] मण्टै सर्व [।]-
208. भट्टसुतो याजुषः कुत्सगोत्रजः । चिट्टिभट्टद्विजेन्द्रो-
209. त्र वृत्तिमर्द्धां समश्नुते ।[। ८५*][119] अप्पाच्च्यरसतनूजः काश्यपगोत्रश्च-
210. याजुषो लभते । वृत्तिञ्चैकां रायसभक्तपरार्धानवे-[120]
211. कटाद्रिविभुः । [। ८६*][121] श्रीवत्सगोत्रसम्भूतो धीमान् राघवभ[ट्ट]-
212. जः । श्रीनागनसोमयाजी याजुषोत्रार्द्ध वृत्तिकः । [। ८७*][122] शाण्डिल्य-
213. गोत्रजातो नागाभट्टात्मजो यजुश्शाखी । श्रीहरितम्मर[स]-
214. प्रभुरेकार्द्धमत्र चाश्नुते वृत्तीम् [123]।[। ८८*][124] भारद्वाजान्वयोत्भू-[125]
215. तोप्यापस्तम्बी च याजुषः। कोरूरु तिम्मप्पसुतः
216. कृष्णयोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। ८९*] भारद्वाजान्वयोप्यापस्तम्बसूत्री च

Fifth Plate: First side.

217. याजुषः काळहस्ति सुतोप्यत्र काळहस्त्यर्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। ९०*] बह्व
218. चः कामकायनविश्वामित्रोप्पयार्य्यकः बत्तुळुरुतिम्मया-
219. र्य्यसुतोप्यत्रैक वृत्तिकः । [। ९१*] सुब्बीस्तिरुमलभट्टसुतः कौ-
220 शिकगोत्रजः । याजुषः श्रीवेंकटाद्रिभटटोप्यत्रार्द्धवृत्ति-

113. Metre, **गीतिः**.
114. Read **युक्तः**.
115. Read **०षं तिम्मापुरं**.
116. Read **स्वर्म्मा०**.
117. Metre of *vv* 81-82, **वसन्ततिलकम्**.
118. Read **वृत्ति०**.
119. Metre of *vv*83-85, **अनुष्टुप्**.
120. Read **वेङ्क०**.
121. Metre. **गीतिः**.
122. Metre, **अनुष्टुप्**.
123. Read **वृत्तिम्**.
124. Metre **गीतिः**.
125. Read **योद्भूतो०**.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

221. कः : [। ९२*] भारति श्रीतिरुमलभट्टजो बह्वृचस्सुधीः । श्रीवत्सगो-
222. त्रः कच्चालैभूसुरोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। ९३*] भारति श्रीतिरुमलभट्टपु-
223. त्रात्र बंह्वृंचः । श्रीवत्सगोत्रो राघवभट्ठोर्द्धां वृत्तिमश्नु-
224. ते । [। ९४*] अक्कलभट्ट[स्य] सुतः कौण्डिन्यान्वयसम्भवः । याजुषोन-
225. न्तयोप्यत्र वृत्तिमर्द्धामुपैति सः । [। ९५*] याजुष(:) श्रीवत्सगो-
226. त्रो[126] नागाभट्टस्य नन्दनः । वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहाप्नोति शोक्कम्-
227. भट्ट महीसुरः । [९६*] ब[ह्वृच]: कामकायनविश्वामित्रान्वयो-
228. [127]त्भवः । लक्ष्मणभट्टवेदाद्रिभट्ठोप्यत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। ९७*]
229. शालावतान्वयश्चिट्टि[सर्व्वा] भट्टस्य नन्दनः । नैषधं रा-
230. मकृष्णोत्र वृत्तिमर्द्धा मुपैत्यसौ ।[। ९८*] धीमांस्तिरुमलभट्ट-
231. नन्दनो बंलंभंद्रयः । लभते वृत्तिमात्रार्द्धामात्रेयो या-
232. जुषोत्तमः ।[। ९९*] बह्वृचः श्रीतिरुमिळळ नारणाचार्य्य नन्दनः ।
233. आत्रेयान्वयजो बलभद्रार्य्योत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः ।[। १००*] वासि-
234. ष्ठान्वयसम्भूतोप्येꣳतिम्मयनन्दनः । बह्वृचो वेंकटभ-[128]
235. ट्ठोवृत्तिमर्द्धा:मिहाश्नुते ।[। १०१*] बह्वृचोप्यात्रेयगोत्रो-
236. कोण्डुभट्टतनूभवः । लभेत नरसम्भट्ठो वृत्तिमत्रार्द्धस-
237. म्मिताम् ।[। १०२*] वेंकटत्तु[129][ꣳ]वार् पुत्रोप्यात्रेयान्वयसम्भवः ।
238. अक्कारक्कण्णिनामापि द्विजेन्द्रोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। १०३*] बह्वृचः
239. कृष्णमरसनन्दनः काश्यपान्वयः । अश्नुते वृत्तिमत्रार्द्धां लक्ष्म-
240. यद्विजशेखरः ।[। १०४*] बादरायणगोत्रश्च श्रीतिरुमलयात्मजः ।
241. सुधीस्तिम्मरसों प्यत्र बह्वृचः पादवृत्तिकः । [१०५*] मौनभा-
242. र्ग्गवगोत्रोत्र विरूपाक्षय्यनन्द[न]: । रंगप्पय्यसुधीरेका-[130]
243. म्[131] वृत्तिमाप्नोति बह्वृचः । [। १०६*] श्रीवत्सगोत्रजो नागाभट्टपु-

126. The first limb of the secondary *o* of त्रो is in the previous line.

127. Read ०योद्भव;

128 In ० येꣳ the Tamil rough *r* is used.

129. Read वेङ्कट०

130. Read. रङ्ग०

131. Read रेकां

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

244. त्रोत्र याजुषः । विश्वनाथसुधीरर्द्धी वृत्तिमाप्नोति शाश्वति-[132]
245. म् । [। १०७*] याजुषः श्रीवत्सगोत्रजातो वेंग[133] लभट्टजः । लभ-
246. ते वृत्तिमत्रार्द्धी [134]गंगाधरमहीसुरः । [। १०८*][135] भारद्वाजो मगतल ल-
247. क्ष्मणयाचार्य्यजो यजुश्शाखी । औभळयाचार्य्यवरो वृ-
248. त्तिभिहैकां समश्नुते घीभान् । [। २०९*][136] कौण्डिन्यगोत्रजो-
249. प्यापस्तम्बी केशवयात्मजः । कोण्डयो वृत्तिमत्रार्द्धी-
250. मश्नुते याजुषोत्तमः । [। ११०*] श्रीरामनाथभट्टस्य तनयोप्य-
251. [त्र] बह्वृचः । जामदग्न्या[137] वत्सगोत्रो रामलिंगोर्द्ध वृत्ति-
252. कः । [। १११*] कौशिकान्वयजः पत्मनाभभट्टस्य[139] नन्दनः सप्तर्षि [र्ब]-

Fifth Plate : Second side.

253. ह्वृचोप्यत्र वृत्तिमर्द्धी समश्नुते । [। ११२*][140] शुक्लयजुः कात्याय-
254. नसूत्रश्श्रीवत्सगोत्रसम्भूतः । तिरुमल-
255. भट्टोप्यर्द्धामिहाश्नुते वृत्तिम्[141] । [। ११३*] श्रीकौशिकविश्वामित्र-
256. गोत्रास्तिम्मरसात्मजः । वृत्तिन्तिम्मरसोप्यर्द्धामत्र प्रा-
257. प्नोति बह्वृचः । [। ११४*] याजुषः श्रीवत्सगोत्रः ख्यातातिप्पर-
258. सात्मजः । श्रीमन्नागरसोप्यत्र पादवृत्तिमिहाश्नुते । [। ११५*]
259. श्रीकोण्डयार्य्यतनयश्श्रीवत्सान्वयसम्भवः । श्रीमद्रामानु-
260. जाचार्य्यो याजुषोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। ११६*] श्रीमत्तिरुमलभट्ट-
261. सुतो वाधूलसान्वयः । नागाभट्टो याजुषोत्र वृत्तिम-
262. र्द्धी समश्नुते । [। ११७*] वसिष्ठगोत्रसम्भूतो लिंगभट्ट[142]-
263. स्य नन्दनः । बह्वृचश्श्रीतिम्मयोपि वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहैति
264. सः । [। ११८*] मैत्रेयगोत्रजोप्यापस्तम्बसूत्रो च याजुषः ।[143]
265. कोण्डुभट्टसुतश्चिट्टिभट्टोप्यत्रार्द्ध वृत्तिकः । [। ११९*] ख्यातः

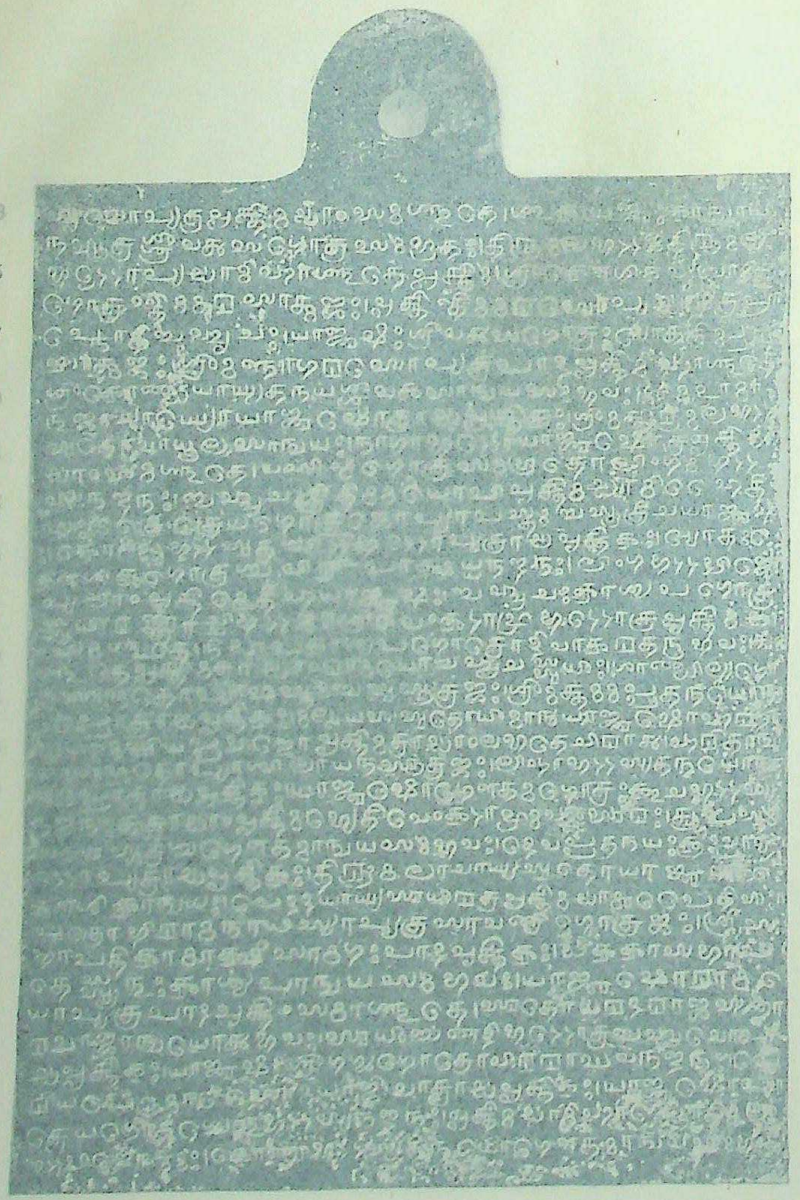
132. Read **शाश्वतीम्**.
133. This is a popular form of **वेङ्कट**.
134. Read **वृत्तिमत्रार्धां गङ्गा०**.
135. Metre *vv* 89-108, **अनुष्टुप्**.
136. Metre **गीतिः**.
137. Read **जामदग्न्यो**.
138. Read **० लिङ्गो०**
139. Read **पद्मनाभ. भ** is engraved below the line.
140. Metre of *vv* 110-112, **अनुष्टुप्**.
141. Read **वृत्ति०**.
142. Read **लिङ्ग०**.
143. The *visarga* of **पः** is at the beginning of next line.

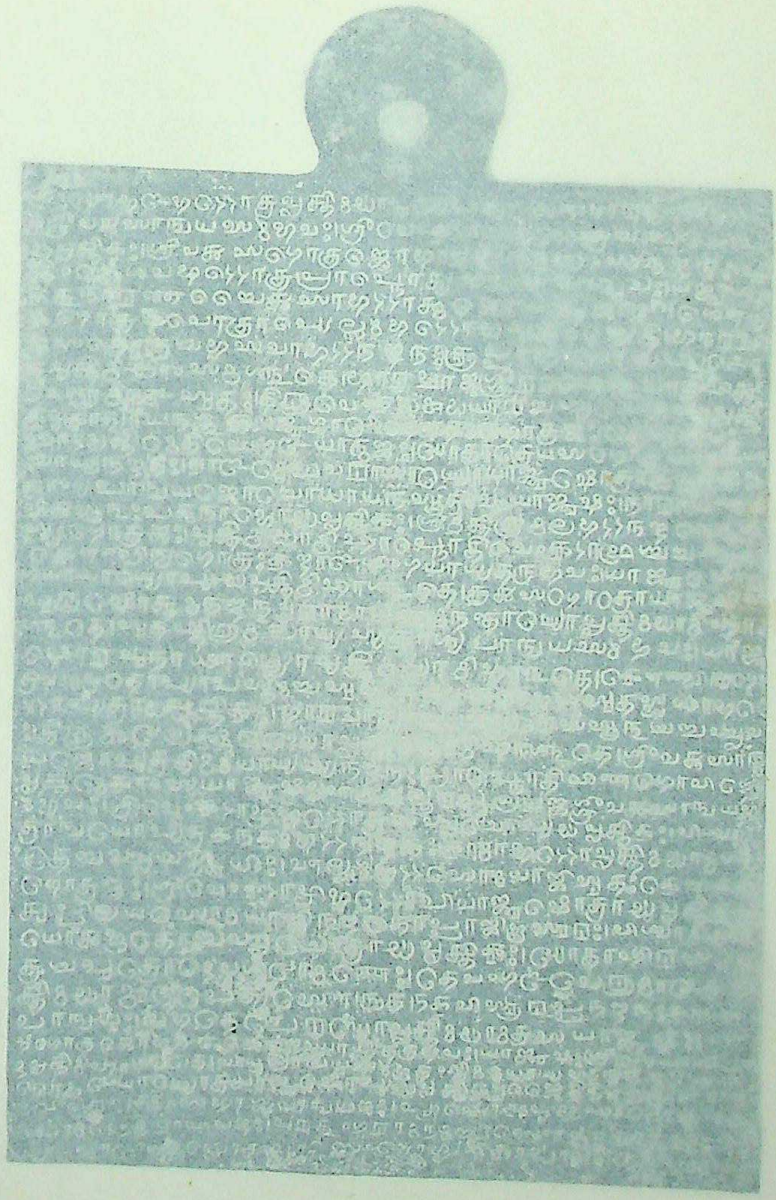
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

266. [144]कौशिकगोत्रश्च विरूपाक्षय्यनन्दनः । लिंगभट्टद्विजो-
267. प्यर्द्धं वृत्तिमेतीह याजुषः । [। १२०*] बह्वृचः काश्यपगोत्र-
268. स्सुधीरण्णाच्चिभट्टजः । श्रीवेंकटाद्रिभट्टोत्र[145] वृत्तिमर्द्धं[146]
269. समश्नुते । [। १२१*] निध्रुवकाश्यपगोत्रो दिवाकरतनूभवः । अ-
270. श्नुते [147]वृत्तिमत्रार्द्धं रामयो बह्वृचस्सुधीः । [। १२२*] शाण्डिल्यगो-
271. त्रसम्भूतोप्यापस्तंबसुसूत्रजः[148] । श्रीमत्तम्मप्पतनयो ना-
272. गप्पोत्रार्द्ध वृत्तिकः[149] । [। १२३*] मल्लयस्य सुतो धीमान् याजुषो हरि[ता]-
273. न्वयः । मणियप्पद्विजो वृत्तिमत्रार्द्धं लभते चिरात् । [। १२४*] हरितान्व-
274. यसम्भूतोप्याश्वलायनसूत्रजः । लिंगभट्टस्य[150] तनयो ना-
275. गप्पोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। १२५*] याजुषो गौतमगोत्रः कूचभट्टस्य
276. नन्दनः । अत्रार्द्धं वृत्तिमभ्येति वेंकटाद्रिमहीसुरः । [। १२६*] आपस्तम्-
277. बसुसूत्रश्च गौतमान्वयसम्भवः । देवप्पतनयः कुप्पाभ-
278. ट्टोप्यत्रार्द्धा वृत्तिकः । [। १२७*] तिरुमलाचार्य्यसुतो याजु[षः]
279. [151]कौशिकान्वयः । पेद्दय्यार्य्य सुधीरत्र वृत्तिमर्द्धमुपैति सः । [[१२८*]
280. पुत्रोभिरामनाथस्याप्यत्र सावर्ण्णिगोत्रजः । श्रीस-
281. भापतिकामाक्षी सामगः पादवृत्तिकः । [। १२९*] ढक्कासभाप-
282. तेस्सूनुः काश्यपान्वयसम्भवः । याजुषो राम-
283. योप्यत्र[152] पादवृत्तिं समाश्नुते । [। १३०*] सुतो वरदराजस्य भा-
284. रद्वाजान्वयोभवः[153] । सुधीर्ब्रणदिभट्टोत्र बह्वृचोप्य-
285. र्द्धावृत्तिकः । [। १३१*] याजुषः श्रीगर्ग्यगोत्रो[154] वीरराघवनन्दनः । पे-
286. रियपेरुमाळ सोमयाजी चात्रार्द्ध वृत्तिकः । [। १३२*] याजुषोप्या-
287. त्रेयगोत्रश्चेन्नुभट्टस्य नन्दनः । वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहाप्नोति मल्लु-

---

144. The *e* limb of the secodary au of the letter, कौ is at the end of the previous line.
145. Read वेङ्क०
146. The *anusvara* of र्द्धों in the beginning of the next line. Read ० मर्धों.
147. Read वृत्ति०.
148. Read० पस्तम्ब०
149. Read० श्वलायन.
150. Read लिङ्ग०.
151. The *e* limb of the secondary *au* of कौ is at the end of the previous line.
152. The *e* limb of the secondary ó of यो is at the end of the previous line.
153. Read० योद्भवः
154. Read गर्ग०





T. A. GOPINATHA RAO SCALE 0.44 HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

[illegible]

[illegible] हरि[ता]-

[illegible] [illegible] टलितान्य-

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] आपस्तम्-

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [[१२८*]

[illegible]

286. [illegible]

287. [illegible]

---

144. The [illegible] कौ is at the end of the [illegible]

145. Read पेङ्क॰

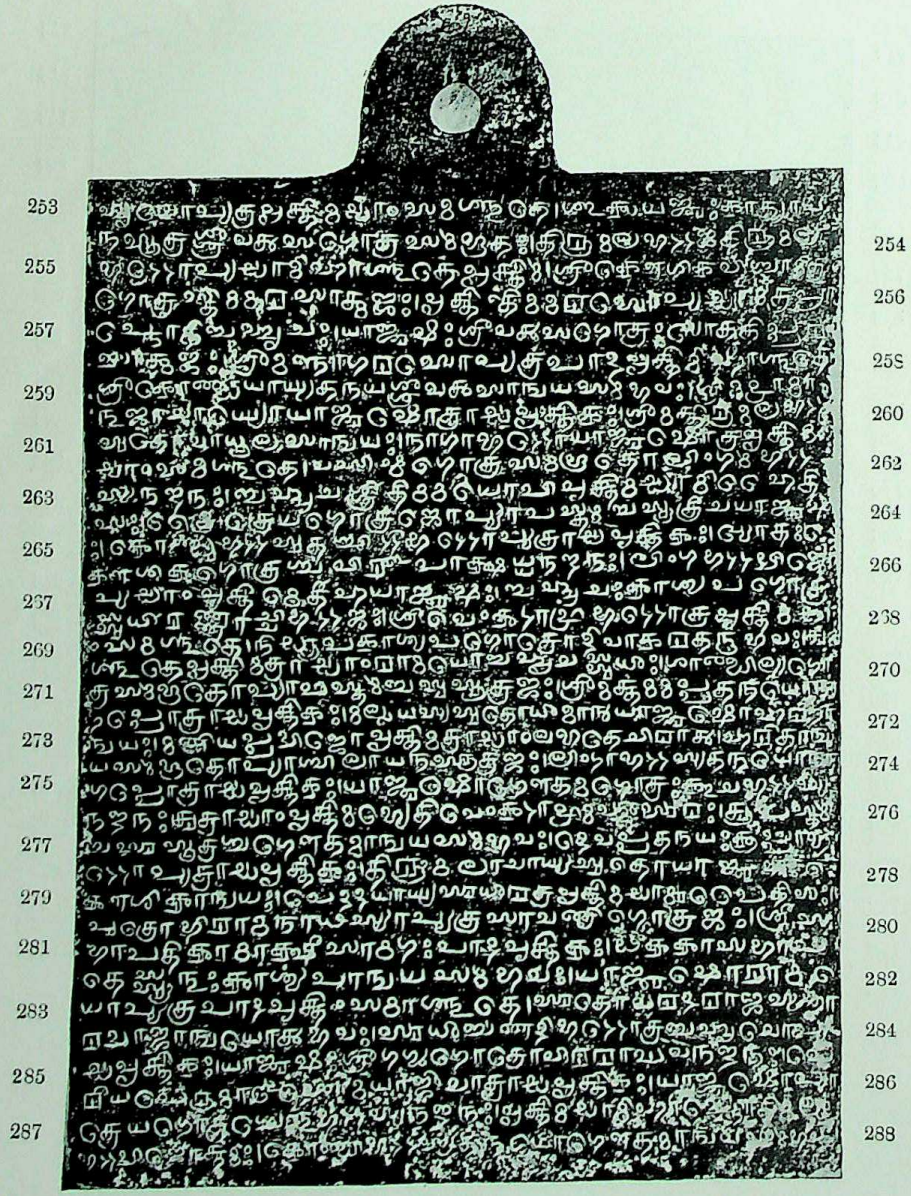
146. The [illegible] of [illegible] the next line. Read [illegible]

147. Read वृत्ति॰.

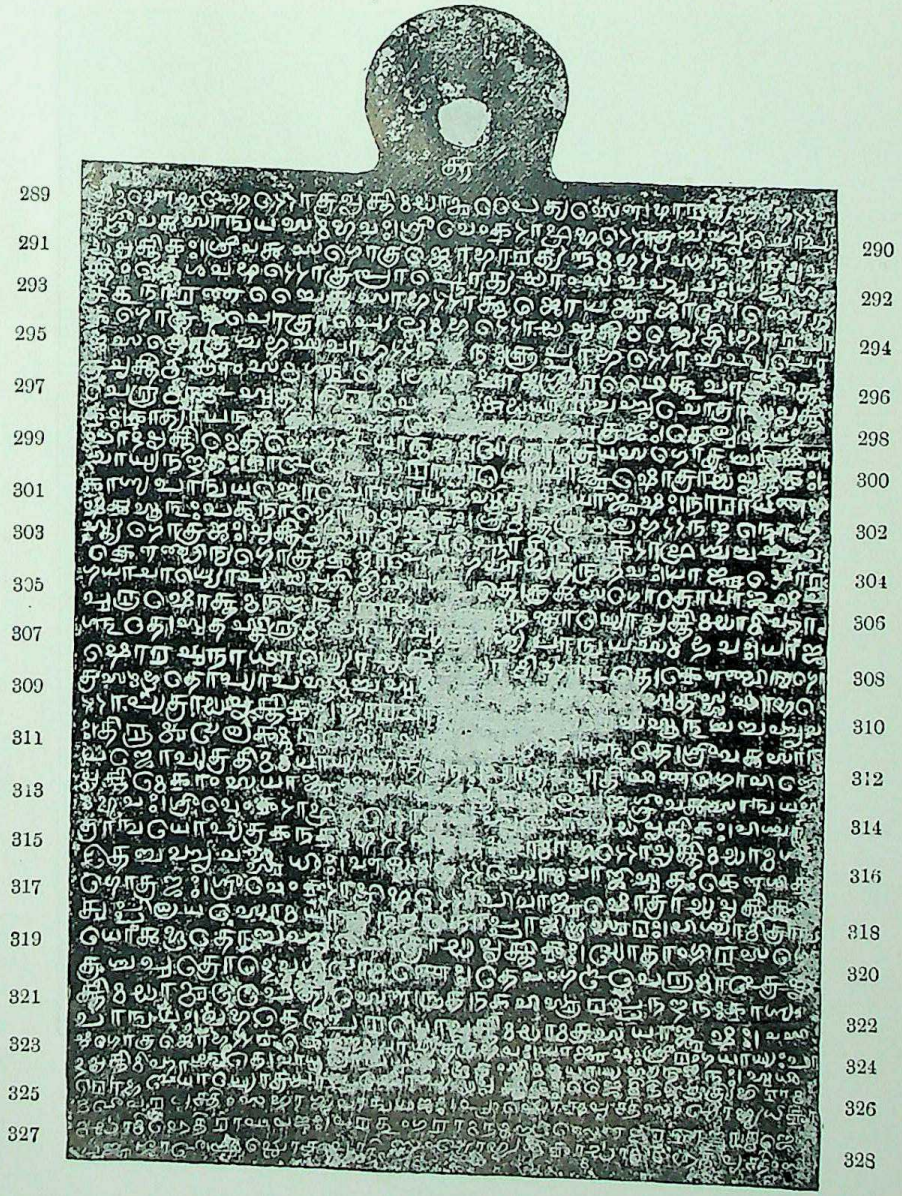
148. Read॰ परतस्य॰

149. Read॰ श्वलायन.

V. b.



VI. a.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

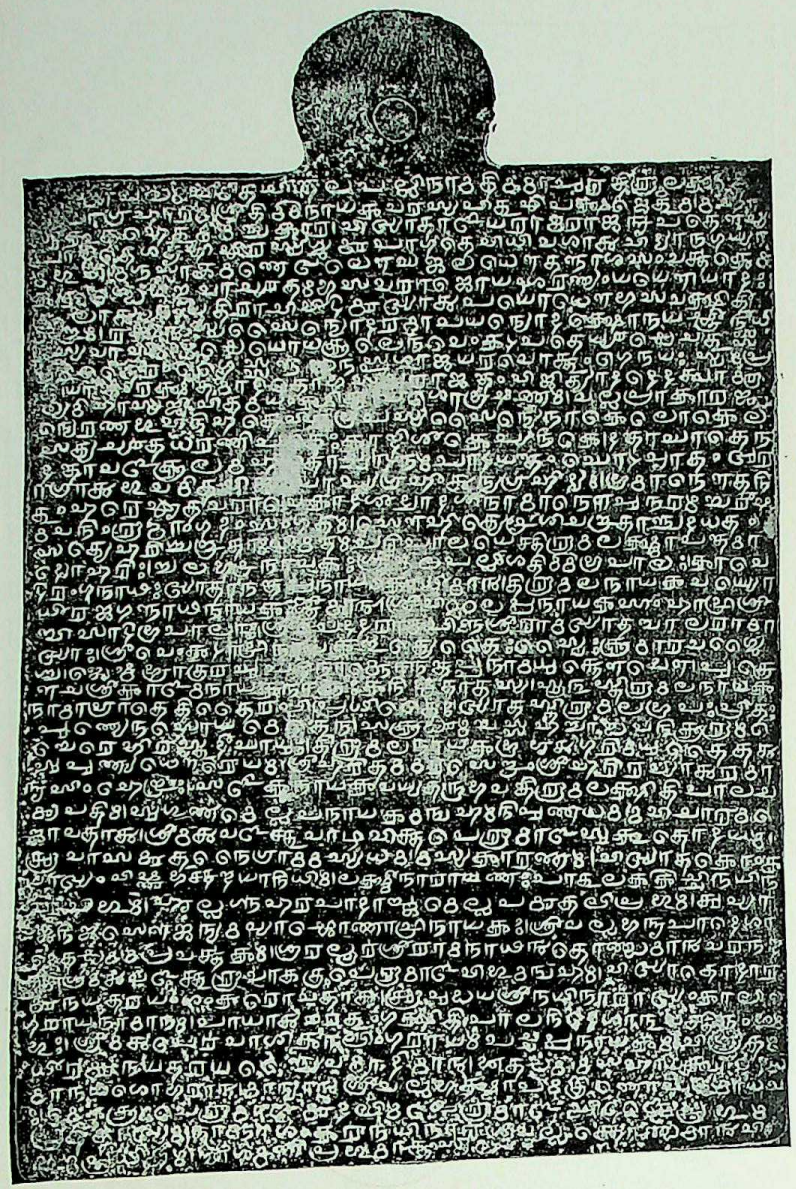
SCALE 0.44

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Pudukkottai Plates of Sri Parakrama Pandya.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

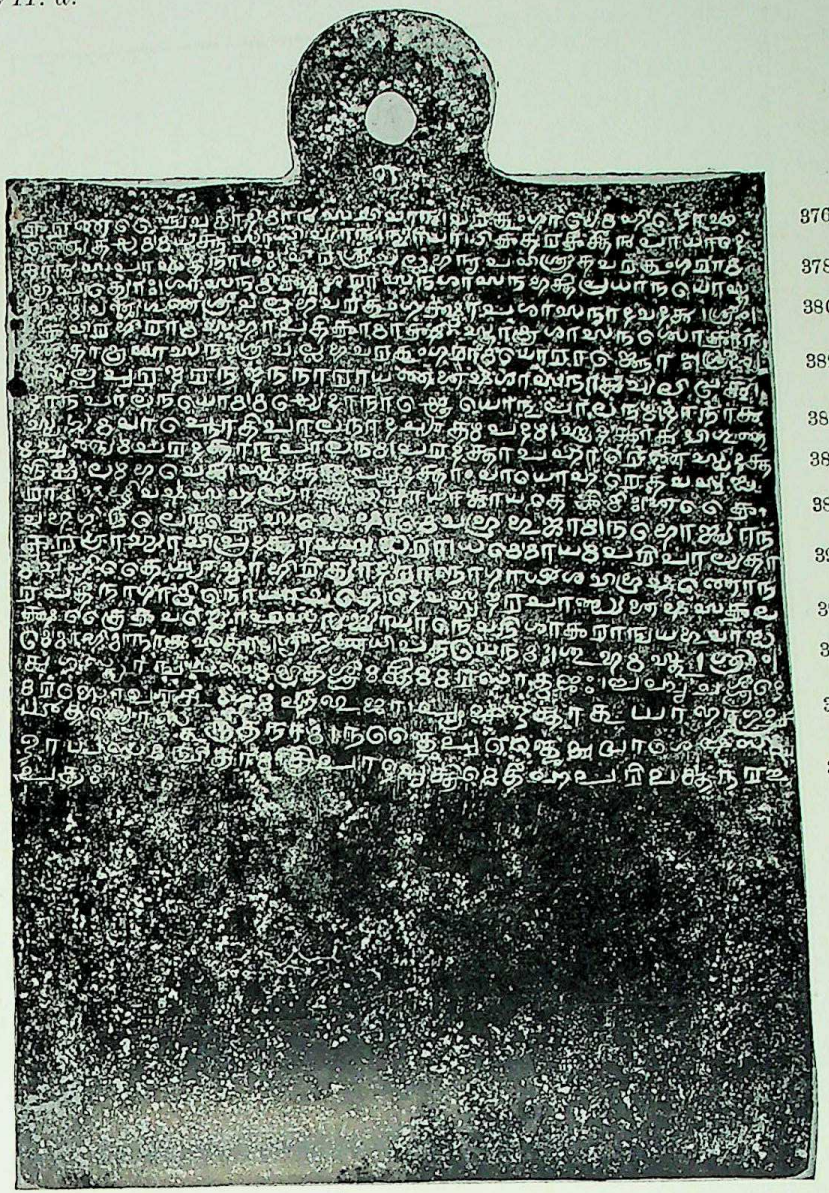
VI. b.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.44

VII. a.



HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Jangamwadi Math Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Plates of Srivallabha and Varatungarama Pandya

Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

[illegible] [। १३३*] कोण्डिभट्टस्य [illegible] ।

[illegible] वृत्तिमर्द्धामुपैत्यसौ[155] । [। १३४*] [illegible]

[illegible] । श्रीवेंकटाद्रि[156] [illegible]

[illegible] ।[। १३५*] [illegible]

292. त्ति केशवभट्टोत्र प्राप्नोत्यसौ [illegible]

293. क्रतुनारणबैत्साभट्टात्मजो [illegible]

294. कगोत्र[भ]वोत्राप्येल्लम्[illegible]

295. जसगोत्रश्च [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] पद्मनाभोर्द्धवृत्तिकः[162] ।[। १४२*] श्रीम[illegible]

[illegible] स्त्यगोत्रजः । वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहाप्नोति[162] वेंकटाद्रिश्चबह्वृचः[163] । [। [illegible]

304. कौण्डिन्न्यगोत्रः कन्दाळशिंग[164]यार्य्यतनूभवः । याजुषो र-

305. [165]गयाचार्य्योप्यर्द्धवृत्ति[162] मिहाश्नुते । [। १४४*] कु[illegible]

306. पुरुषोत्तमनन्दनः । रामायणमनन्तार्य्यो वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहा-

[illegible] श्नुते । [। १४५*] सुतस्तिरुमलार्य्यस्य काश्यपान्वयसम्भवः । [illegible]

[illegible] वी रघुनाथार्य्यो वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहाश्नुते ।[। १४६*] कौण्डिन्य[illegible]

[illegible] सम्भूतोप्यापस्तम्बसुसूत्रजः । वीरंभट्टसुतस्सर्व्वाभ-

310. [illegible]र्द्धवृत्तिकः[166] । [। १४७*] भारद्वाजान्वयस्तिम्मरससूनु[illegible]

155. Read वृत्तिमर्धा॰.

156. Read ॰वेङ्क॰

157. Metre of Vv. 114.—136, अनुष्टुप्.

158. Metre, गीतिः

159. The Tamil letter ழ occurs twice in this name.

160. Read॰ त्रार्ध॰.

161. Read तेलुङ्गयः.

161-a. Read पद्मनाभोर्ध॰.

162. Read वृत्ति॰.

163. Read [illegible]

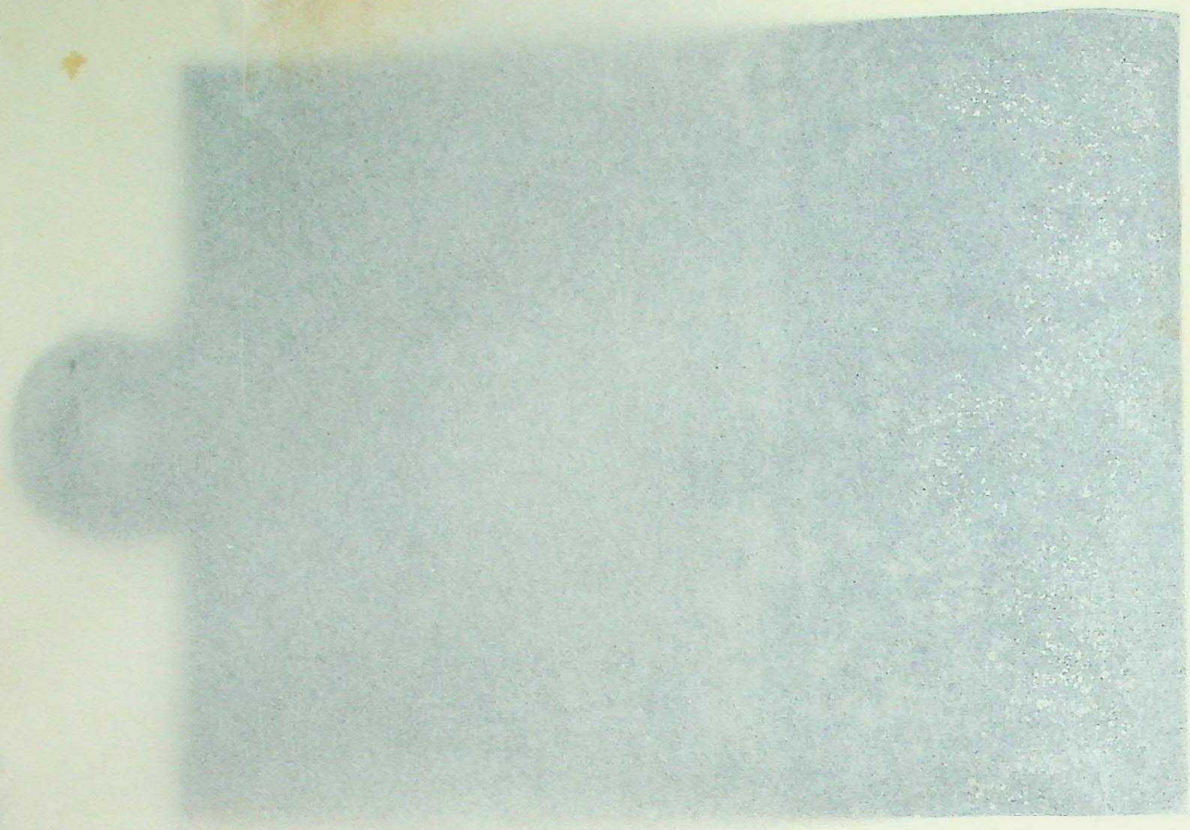
164. Read [illegible]

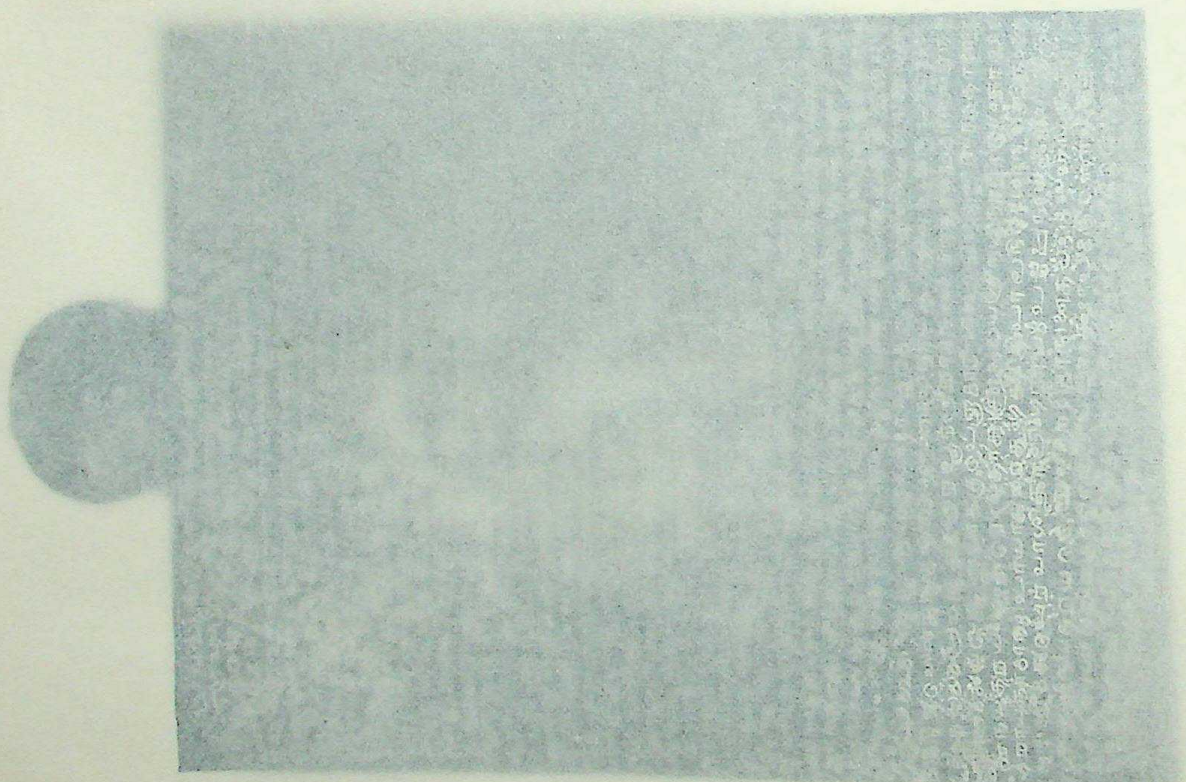
165. Read [illegible]

166. This is the secondary [illegible] is at the end of the previous line.

167. The [illegible] is in the beginning of the next line.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh





CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

288. भट्टद्विजोत्तमः ।[। १३३*] कोण्डिभट्टस्य तनयो गौतमान्वयसम्भवः ।
289. श्रीमदौभळभट्टोत्र वृत्तिमर्द्धामुपैत्यसौ[155] । [। १३४*] भारत्यन्नम्भट्टसु-
290. तश्श्रीवत्सान्वयसम्भवः । श्रीवेंकटाद्रि[156] भट्टोत्र बह्वृचोप्य-
291. र्द्धवृत्तिकः ।[। १३५*] श्रीवत्सगोत्रजो भारत्यन्नमूभट्टस्य नन्दनः । वृ-
292. त्तिं केशवभट्टोत्र प्राप्नोत्यर्द्धां स बह्वृचः । [। १३६*][157] यज्वशत-
293. क्रतुनारणबैत्साभट्टात्मजो यजुश्शाखी । शौन-
294. कगोत्र[भ]वोत्राप्येलुम्भट्टोर्द्धवृत्तिमभ्येति । [। १३७*][158] भारद्वा-
295. जसगोत्रश्च भसवाभट्टनन्दनः । कुप्पाभट्टोबह्वृचो-
296. त्र वृत्तिमर्द्धां समश्नुते ।[। १३८*] भारद्वाजश्श्रीரழுத்துவாழ்[159] वित्त-
297. पेरुमळ्सुतः । तिरुवेंकडमुडयार् बह्वृचोत्रार्द्धवृत्ति-[160]
298. कः ।[। १३९*] कात्यायनश्शुक्लयजुश्शाखी गौतमगोत्रजः । तेलुंगयः[161]
299. पादवृत्तिमेति वेंगळयात्मजः । [। १४०*] ख्यातात्रेयसगोत्रश्च कृष्णया-
300. चार्य्यनन्दनः । काळमेघवराचार्य्यो याजुषोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः ।[। १४१*]
301. काश्यपान्वयजो बोधानयसूत्रीह याजुषः । नारायणभि-
302. षक्सूनुः [161a]पत्मनाभोर्द्धवृत्तिकः[162] ।[। १४२*] श्रीमत्तिरुमलभट्टनन्दनोग-
303. स्यगोत्रजः । वृर्तिमर्द्धामिहाप्नोति[162] वेंकटाद्रिश्चबह्वृचः[163] । [। १४३*]
304. कौण्डिन्न्यगोत्रः कन्दाळशिंग[164]यार्य्यतनूभवः । याजुषो र-
305. [165]गयाचार्य्योप्यर्द्धवृर्त्ति[162] मिहाश्नुते । [। १४४*] कुत्सगोत्रो याजुष[श्च]
306. पुरुषोत्तमनन्दनः । रामायणमनन्तार्य्यो वृर्त्तिमर्द्धामिहा-
307. श्नुते । [। १४५*] सुतस्तिरुमलार्य्यस्य काश्यपान्वयसम्भवः । याजु-
308. षो रघुनाथार्य्यो वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहाश्नुते ।[। १४६*] कौण्डिन्यगो-
309. त्रसम्भूतोप्यापस्तम्बसुसूत्रजः । वीरंभट्टसुतस्सर्व्वाभ-
310. ष्टोप्यत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः[166] । [। १४७*] भारद्वाजान्वयस्तिम्मरससूनुश्चबह्वृचः । [167]

155. Read **वृत्तिमर्धा०**.
156. Read **°वेङ्क०**
157. Metre of Vv. 114.--136, **अनुष्टुप्**.
158. Metre, **गीतिः**
159. The Tamil letter ழ occurs twice in this name.
160. Read**० त्रार्ध०**.
161. Read **तेलुङ्गयः**.
161-a. Read **पद्मनाभोर्ध०**.
162. Read **वृत्ति०**.
163. Read **वेङ्क०**.
164. Read **शिङ्ग०**.
165. Read **रङ्गयाचार्योप्यर्ध०**
166. The *e* of the secondary *e* belonging to **ष्टो** is at the end of the previous line.
167. The *visarga* of **चः** is at the beginning of the next line.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

311. तिरुमुखलक्ष्मरसो वृत्तिमर्द्धामिहाश्नुते ।[। १४८*] श्रीवत्सान्व-
312. यजोप्यत्र तिम्मयार्य्यस्य नन्दनः । प्राप्नोति वीणगोविन्दो
313. वृत्तिमेकां स याजुषः ।[। १४९*] एक्कलूरप्पलयजश्श्रीवत्सान्वय[स]-
314. म्भवः । श्रीवेंकटाद्रिभट्टोत्र बह्वृचोप्यर्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। १५०*] विश्वा[मि]-
315. त्रान्वयोप्यत्र कनकंभट्टनन्दनः । कामाभट्टोवृत्तिमर्द्धामश्नु-
316. ते बह्वृचस्सुधीः ।[। १५१*] एल्लम्भट्टसोमयाजिसुतः कौशिक-
317. गोत्रजः । श्रीवेंकटाद्रिभट्टोपि[168] याजुषोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः । [। १५२*]
318. अप्पिलयसोमयाजिनन्दनोप्याजिभूसुरः । विश्वामित्रान्व-
319. योत्भूतो[169] बह्वृचोत्रार्द्धवृत्तिकः ।[। १५३*] ख्यातांगिरसगो-[170]
320. त्रश्च पुत्रो देवशिखामणेः । तेवंगळ्पेरुमाळत्र वृ-
321. [171]र्त्तिमर्द्धामुपैत्यसौ ।[। १५४*] नूतनकविसूरप्पनन्दनः काश्य-
322. पान्वयः । लभते पेरयो वृर्त्तिमर्द्धामत्र स याजुषः ।[। १५५*] वासि-
323. ष्ठगोत्रजो भट्टूर्कोण्डयार्य्यतनूभवः । याजुजः श्रीरंगयार्य्यः[172] पा
324. दवृर्त्तिमिहाश्नुते[173] ।[। १५६*] वाधूलान्वयसम्भूतस्तिम्मयार्य्यस्य नन्दनः । सुधी-
325. रोभळयार्य्योत्र याजुषोप्यर्द्धवृत्तिकः ।[। १५७*] [174]जैमिनिसूत्र्यभिराम-
326. मखी वरवृत्तिं स भार्गवान्वयजः । पूर्व्वोक्तवृर्त्तिसंख्याभ्यधिका-[173]
327. मर्द्धामिहैति राघवजः ।[। १५८*] वरतुंगरामनम्बि[175] सौन्दरराजात्मजो
328. यजुश्शाखी । [176]पूर्व्वोक्तवृत्तिसंख्याभ्यधिकामर्द्धामिहैति वृत्तिं सः ।[। १५९*][177]

Sixth Plate: Second Side.

329. ब्रह्मावलम्बमितचिन्तलपल्लिनाम तिम्मापुरन्तिरुमलाक्षिति-[177a]
330. पोग्रहारम् । श्रीतिम्मनायकवरस्य पितुर्विपक्षजेतुर्म्महा-
331. सुकृतहेतुमिमञ्चकार ।[। १६०॥*][178] विख्याताळियरामराजनृपतौ[179]व्या-
332. पादिते [180]शतृभिर्वीरस्वर्गमुपागते विधिवशात् विद्यानगर्य्या-[181]

168. Read °वेङ्क°.
169. Read °भूतो.
170. Read °ताङ्गि°.
171. Read वृत्ति°
172. Read °रङ्ग°.
173. Read °वृत्ति°.
174. Metre of Vv. 138—157, अनुष्टुप्.
175. Read °तुङ्ग°.
176. The letter म in °काम° is engraved below the line.
177. Metre of Vv. 158—159, गीतिः.
177a. The letter म in तिरुमल° is engraved below the line.
178. Metre, वसन्ततिलकम्.
179. Read °राजनृपतौ.
180. Read शत्रुभि°.
181. Read °द्विद्या°.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

333. म् भूवि । मग्नस्साक्रमणे खलौखजलधौ तन्नाशसंवर्त्तके म[ा]-
334. र्क्कण्डेय इवाच्युतम् भसवराजो यं शरण्यं ययौ ।[। १६१] [182] यादः-
335 कुलात् [पाय] ति राचवीटिमुख्यात् पयोधौ भसवक्षिती-
336. न्द्रम् । रक्षन् स्वसैन्योदरमापयन्यो दक्षोनयश्रीनिधि-[183]
337. रस्य वास [म्] । [। १६२*] [184] ऋद्धे योधकुलेन [185] वेंकटपतेर्य्युद्धे चतुस्स-
338. म्मितैरंगैस्सन्नहनस्पृशा [186] जयरवोत्तुंगेन [187] यः स्वम् प्र-
339. ति । यान्तं रक्षितमादितो भसवराजन्तं विजित्याददे दत्वा मू-
340. ल्यमिहास्य जीवितमयं क्षित्या यशोभूषणम् । [। १६३*] [188] वल्लप्राकारज-
341. न्ये रणभुवि निहते वीरभूपस्य सैन्ये नाके लोके ल-
342. सत्यच्युतधरणिपतेः कान्दिशीकेष्यनीके । दन्ताघातेन
343. दन्तावळकुलमहितोच्चटनम् पाटयन्तं घोटवृातं [189] खुरा-
344. ग्रात् [190] भुविमितविजयोप्यग्रहीत् [191] न्यग्रहीद्यः ।[। १६४*] [192] भूमानौ तनि-
345. तुं हरेर्वृतवरावेकादशीद्वादशीनामानौ पुनरम्बरी[ष]-
346. मवनिं रुग्मांगदं [193] संगतम् । सौहित्ये दृशि चन्द्रताञ्च दधतं(।)
347. सत्ये हरिश्चन्द्रताम् धीमन्तम् परिपालयेत्तिरुमलक्ष्मापन्तमा-
348. द्यो हरिः । [। १६५*] [194] बलभद्रनायकः श्रीचिन्तलपल्लीशातिम्मिभूपालः [195] । कावे-
349. टिरंगनाथः [196] ख्यातानन्तप्पनायको धीमान् । [। १६६*] तिरुमलनायकवर्य्यो
350. धीरजगन्नाथनायकश्श्रीमान् । श्रीविट्टलप्पनायकसिंहाद्रिश्री-
351. बिसाटिभूपालाः ।[। १६७*] श्रीपेद्दरामपिन्नश्रीरामख्यातबालरामा-
352. ख्याः । श्रीवेंकटाद्रिनायक [197] इत्येतैः [स्वैः] कुमारवर्गैः-
353. श्च । [। ९६८*] ज्येष्ठभ्रात्रघुपतिनाम्नो [198] नन्तप्पनामयुक्तौ [199] द्वौ । पुत्रौ [200]

182. Metre शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
183. Read ०च्छ्री०.
184. Metre, इन्द्रवज्रा.
185. Read वेङ्क०.
186. Read ०रङ्गै०.
187. Read ०त्तुङ्गेन.
188. Metre शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
189. Read व्रात०. The secondary â of रा is at the beginning of the next line.
190. Read ०ध्रुव०.
191. Read ०ग्रहीन्न्यग्र०.
192. Metre स्रग्धरा.
193. Read ०ग्माङ्गदं.
194. Metre शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
195. The letters श्रीचि are engraved below the line.
196. Read ०रङ्गनाथः.
197. Read ०वेङ्कटा०.
198. Read ०भ्रातृ०.
199. Read० युक्तौ.
200. The second limb of the secondary *au* in औ is at the beginning of the next line.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

354. च श्रीकाळमनायकनाम्नः कनिष्ठतातस्य ।[। १६९*] सूनुस्तिरुमलनायकं-
355. नामा भ्रातेति तैरपि प्रथितैः । ख्यातस्तिरुमलभूपः प्रीतः
356. पुण्येन सोयमेतेन ।[। १७०*] सकुडुम्बस्सहबान्धवनिकुरुम्-[201]
357. [202]बैरेभिरस्तु दीर्घायुः । तिरुमलनायकभूभृत्[203] गरिमयुतैतत्-
358. सुपुण्यधौरेयम् ।[। १७१*] श्रीहरितम्मरसेन्द्रं श्रीहरिरव्यात् रमा-[204]
359. नृहिंहेन्द्रः ।[। १७१॥*][205] सळिकनायकवर्य्यतनूभवन्तिरुमलाक्षितिपालच-
360. मूपतिम् । सुगुणमेल्लप्पनायकमन्वहम्[206] निपुणधर्म्मविचारम-
361. [207]जोवतात् ।[। १७२ ॥*][208] श्रीमत्वळत्तुवा ழ்वित्तपेरुमाळ्सुकृतोदयम् ।[209]
362. आवासमुतनैग्राममस्य धर्म्मस्य कारणम् ।[। १७३॥*] विख्यातकोंक-[210]
363. याख्यं विष्णुभक्तन्दयानिधिम् । लक्ष्मीनारायणः पातु लक्कञ्चिनयिना-[211]
364. र् विभुम् ।[।१७४॥*] ह्लुप्नहरपादाब्जमेल्लप्पमुतलिप्रभुम् । अव्या-
365. जनिजसौजन्यमव्याळ्ळोणाद्रिनायकः[212]।[। १७५॥*] श्रीवल्लभनृपादेशा-
366. देतद्धर्म्मप्रवर्त्तकम् । शूरल्लूर श्रीरामनाथन् तोण्डमान् वरनन्द-
367. [नम्] ।[। १७६॥*] श्रीमत्वळत्तुरुवाक्कुम्[213] पेरुमाळविभुमन्वहम् । विख्यातोदार-
368. मुनयतरयं शंकरोवतात् ।[। १७७॥*][214] आवुडयश्रीनयिनाराख्यं कालिं-[215]
369. गरायनामानम् । पायात् वरतुंगक्षितिपालनिदेशानुवर्त्तिनं[216] शम्-
370. भुः ।[। १७८ ॥*][217] श्रीमत्पेरव्राशिकालिंगरायम् पच्चप्पनायकम् । विश्रुतम्[218]
371. धीरमुनयतरयञ्चैवमादिमान् ।[। १७९ ॥*] एतद्धर्म्मसहायत्वादेध-
372. मानयशोभरान् । मान्यान् श्रीवल्लभक्ष्मापमन्त्रिणो[वतु] माधवः[219] ।[। १८०॥*][220]

201. Read °कुटुम्ब०.
202. The first limb of the secondary *ai*, the secondary ê symbol belonging to बै is in the previous line.
203. Read °भूद्वरिम०.
204. Read °द्रमा०.
295. Metreof *v v.* 166—171½, गीतिः.
206. Read °मन्वहं.
107. The secondary ê symbol forming the first part of the secondary ô belonging to जो is at the end of the previous line.
208. Metre. द्रुतविलंबितम्.
209. Read °द्वळ०. The Tamil letter ழ is used in this name.
210 Read °कोङ्क०.
211. The secondary a symbol of ना is at the beginning of the next line.
212. Read °च्छो०.
213. म् is engraved below the line.
214. Metre of *vv.* 173½—177½, अनुष्टुप्.
215 Read कालिङ्ग०.
216. Read °द्वरतुङ्ग०.
217. Metre, गीतिः.
218. Read विश्रुतं.
219. The *visarga* belonging to वः is at the beginning of the next line
220. Metre of *vv.* 179½—180½. अनुष्टुप्.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

373. मेक्कुम्पेरुमाळमुदलिम् पेरुमाळ् [पि]ल्लैप्रभुम्
374. प्रतीताख्यम् । नाम्ना शंकरनयिनार् श्रीवल्लभोण्डमान्वि-
375. भुम् प्रथितम् ।[। १८१ ॥*] नाग[म]णि प्रभुमात्तं [स्थल]-

Seventh Plate: First side.

376. करणश्चैवमादिभान् सचिवान् । वरतुंगाख्यमहीन्द्रोर्व-
377. [र्ण्यै]तद्धर्म्मयत्नसाचिव्यान् ।[। १८२ ॥*] न्यायाधिकतरकीर्त्तीन् पायादे-
378. तान् स पार्व्वतीनाथः ।[। १८३*] वीरश्रीवल्लभनृपविश्रुतवरतुंगराम-[221]
379. भूपत्योः । शासनमिक्षुशरासनभक्तिप्रधानयोस्त-
380. दिदम् ।[। १८४*] व[र्ण्य] गुणश्रीवल्लभवरतुंगक्ष्माप[221] शासनादवदत् । श्रीं ।
381. कविरभिरामसभापतिकामाक्षीस्ताम्रशासनश्लोकान् ।[। १८५*]
382. श्रीताम्रशासनं श्रीवल्लभवरतुंगरामयो[221] राज्ञोः । श्रीं ।[222]
383. शिल्पपुरन्दरनन्दननारायण एष शासनात् व्यलिखत् ।[। १८६*][224]
384. दानपालनयोर्म्मध्ये दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् ।[223] दानात्
385. स्वर्ग्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्युतम् पदम् ।[। १८७*] स्वदत्तात्[225] द्विगुण-
386. म् पुण्यम् परदत्तानुपालनम् । परदत्तापहारेणस्वदत्त-
387. न्निष्फलम् भवेत् ।[। १८८*] स्वदत्ताम् परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्ध-
388. राम् । षष्टि[226]वर्षसहस्राणि विष्ठायाञ्जायते[227] क्रिमिः ।[। १८९*] एकै-
389. व भगिनी लोके सर्व्वेषामेव भूभुजाम् । न भोज्या न
390. करग्राह्या विप्रदत्ता वसुन्धरा ।[। १९० *][228] धर्म्मोयम् परिपाल्यता-
391. मवहितैर्य्युष्माभिरित्यादरान्नागाधीशविभूषणो न-
392. रपतीनागामिनो याचते । देवस्सुन्दरपाण्डय एष सकल-
393. क्षत्रैकवन्द्योपि सन् ज्यायानेव निशाकरान्वयभुवान्ध-
394. र्म्मोभिमानात् सताम् ।[। १९१*][229]श्रीगण[ा*] धिपतये नमः । शुभमस्तु । श्रीं ।[230]
395. अगस्त्यान्वयसम्भूत[ः*] श्रीमत्तिम्मरसात्मजः । बह्वृचश्श्रीदे—
396. मरसो वरतुंगमहीभुजा[231] ।[।१९२*] पूर्वदत्ता तु या भागद्व-
397. यी तस्यास्तु नूतनाम् । नञ्जैपुञ्जैमुखाशेषसमु-

221. Read **०वरतुङ्ग०**
222. Read **श्रीम्.**
223. Read **०च्छ्रे०.**
224. Metre of vv. 186½—187 **गीतिः.**
225. Read **०त्ताद्विगुणम्.**
226. Read **षष्टिं.**
227. Read **कृमिः.**
228. Metre of *vv.* 187—190. **अनुष्टुप्.**
229. Metre **शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.**
230. Read **श्रीम्.**

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

398. दायसमान्विताम् ।[। १९३*] त्रिपादवृत्तिमेतीह परिवर्त्तनरू-

399. पतः ।[। १९३॥*][232]

Seventh Plate: Second side.

400. सुगुणव्रीहिवृतीश्वरसूनोश्श्रीवल्लभाक्षितीन्द्रस्य । शास-

401. नमिदमतिशासनदुष्टविभाळस्य शिष्टपालस्य ।[। १९४॥*][233] श्रीवल्ल-

402. भनृपस्यापि श्रीमात्तिरुमलप्रभोः । यावन्मही शशी भा-

403. नुस्तावद्धर्म्मोभिवर्द्धताम् ।[। १९५॥*][234] आदिवर[ा*]हमुर्त्तये[a] [234] नमः । श्रीं ।[235]

404. तुल्यम् [॥ *]

405. कोडुमळूर् उडैयान् एழुत्तु [॥*][236]

Eigth Plate : First side.

406. [ख्यात] श्रीवरतुंग[237] क्षितिपतिवर्य्यस्य कीर्तिधुर्य्यस्य । तदिदं शासनमति-

407. .र. नुमनोजस्य सूक्तिभोजस्य ।[। १९६॥*][238] वरतुंगनृपस्यापि-[239]

408. [वर्ण्यः] तिरुमलप्रभोः । अयन्धर्म्मः क्षितावास्तामाचन्द्ररवि-

409. [त]ारकम् । [।१९७॥*][240] आदिवराहमूर्त्तये नमः । श्रीसौन्देरेश्वराय नमः ।

410. तुल्यम् [॥*]

411. कोडुमळूर उडैयान् एழुत्तु [॥*][241]

---

231. Read] वरतुङ्ग०.

232. Metre of vv. 192—193½, अनुष्टुप्.

233. Metre गीतिः.

234. Metre अनुष्टुप् .

234. (a) Read ०मूर्त्तये.

235. Read श्रीम्.

236. Written in Tamil characters.

237. Read ०वरतुङ्ग०.

238. Metre गीतिः

239. Read वरतुङ्ग०.

240. Metre अनुष्टुप्.

241. Written in Tamil characters.

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

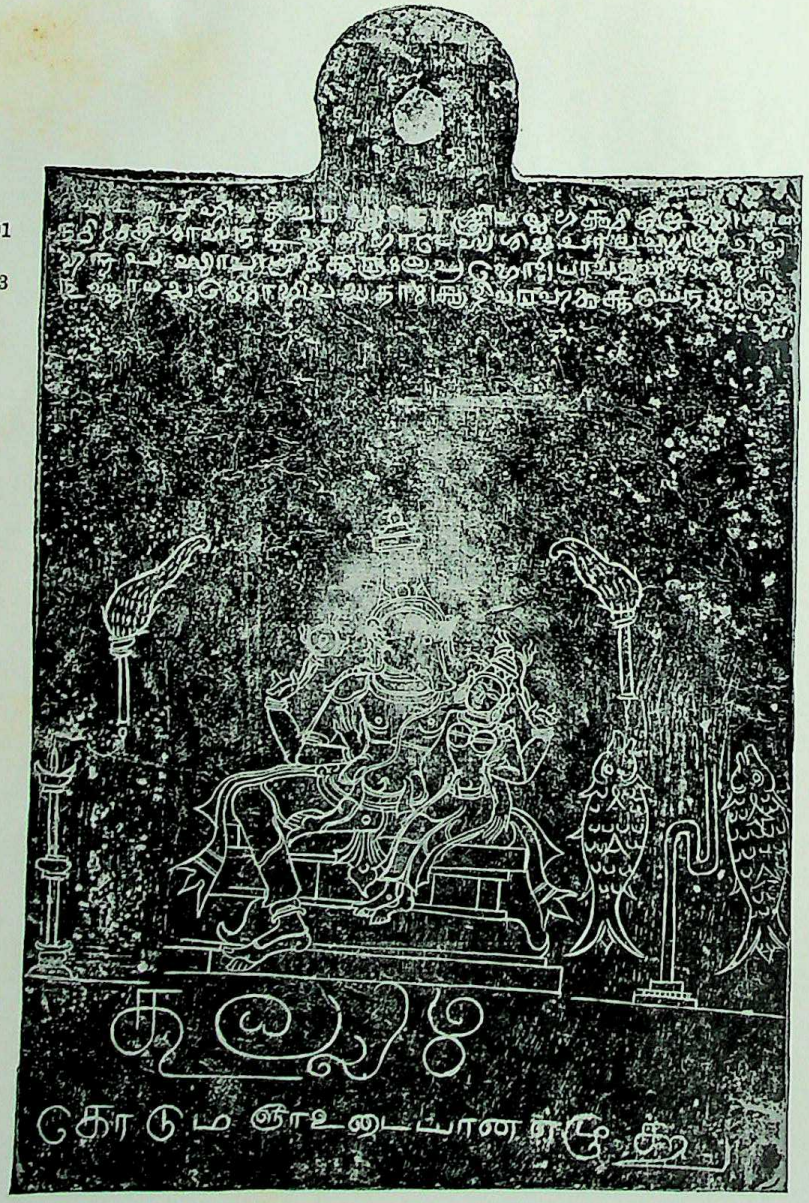
SCALE 0·44

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

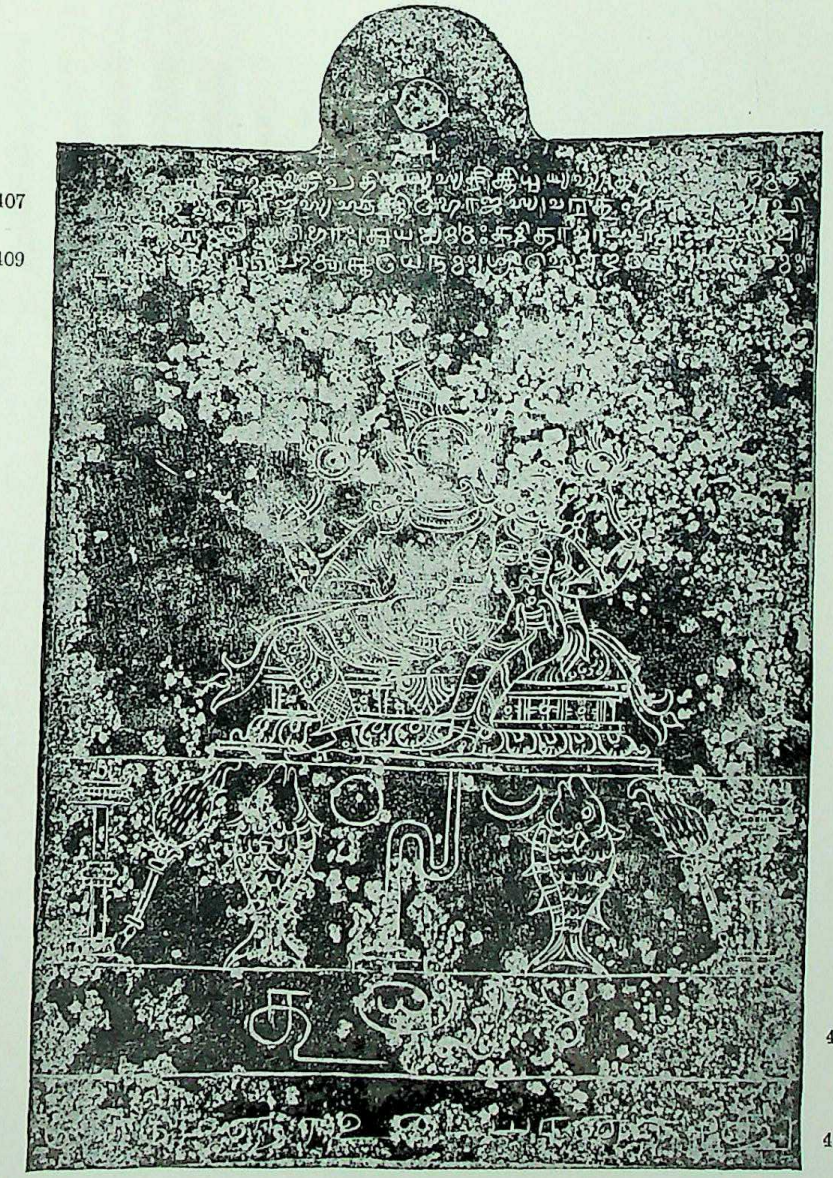
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

VII. b.



VIII a.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.44

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Pudukkottai Plantings of Sivaji Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

Cotton Plantings of Sivaji Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

Vanadiya Pandya

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Verse 1. Praise of Brahma.

V. 2. Praise of Vishṇu.

V. 3. Praise of Śiva.

V. 4. Praise of Kṛishṇa.

V. 5. Praise of Gaṇêśa.

V. 6. Gives the *paurânic* geneology; Vishṇu, his son Brahma, his son Atri, his son Chandra (the moon).

V. 7. Praises of the Pâṇḍya dynasty.

V. 8. Praise of that Pâṇḍya before whom the turbulent sea that swelled to destroy the kingdom became only knee deep.

V. 9. Praises of the Pâṇḍya who wrested from the lord of *dêvas*, Indra, one half of his throne.

V. 10. Praise of the Pâṇḍya who churned the sea with the Âdipurusha and of him who broke the crown of Indra.

V. 11. Praises of the Pâṇḍya, who proceeded against the lord of the *dêvas* for the help of the *asuras*, and of him who gave a thousand elephants to a woman who begged for them.

V. 12. Mentions Taṭâtaka and her husband, the god Śiva of Madura named Saundara Pâṇḍya. Their son Ugra Pâṇḍya.

V. 13. In this family were born two brothers Abhirâma and Ahavarâma. (For an abstract of the geneology detailed here, see the General Introduction).

V. 18. The son of Tirunelvêli-perumâḷ, Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya ruled the earth.

V. 19. Ativirarama Pâṇḍya having died Śrîvallabha was anointed king by the ministers,

Vv. 20-27. Praises of Śrîvallabha.

Vv. 28-30. Abhirâma Parâkâma. His praises. His son was Kulaśêkhara *alias* Parâkrâma. His praises.

V. 31. Parâkrâma's son was Guṇarâma. His praises.

V. 32-33. Guṇarâma's brother was Varatuṅgarâma. Among his praises are that he rooted out his enemies and was famous like Bhôja (in literary capacity.)

Vv. 34-41½. His praises.

Vv. 41½-61½. In the Śaka year 1505 (expressed by the faces of Śiva, *vyôma*, *bhûtas*, and *indu*), which corresponded with the 21st year after the coronation of Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha-dêva and the cyclic year Subhânu, on a Tuesday, the Pañchami and the fifth day in the dark half of the month Chaitra, in the Vasanta-ṛitu, Uttarâyaṇa, in the Harshaṇa-yôga, Taitula-karaṇa and the Mûla naksbatra, the following villages were granted, in the presences of the gods Kuṟṟâlêśvara, and Karamarddêśvara to a number of Brâhmaṇas of various śâkhas, gôtras etc., by the kings Śrîvallabha and Varatuṅgarâma :—

(1). Iluppaiyaḍippaṭṭi, given by Śrîvallabha, situated in the Âdinâḍu in the Pâṇḍyarâjya.

(2). Contiguous with it, the villages of Valaṅgai-miṟâmaṉ and Śivakâḷaiyârkkuṟuchchi, given by Varatuṅgarâma

(3). Pudukkôṭṭai.

These were clubbed together under the name of Timmâpuram. The boundaries were as follows :—

On the north by Sevvaliruppu ; on the north-east, Kottaṉêri ; on the east, the stone bearing the *Vâmana-mudra* in the village of Śeṅguḍi ; on the south-east, Vellûr ; on the south,

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Periya Kâḷiyâkkuṛuchchi; on the south-west, Maṅgalagrâma and the *vâmana* stone set in the middle of the river, Arjuna-nadi; on the west, Kaḷagûr-sîma near the Arjuna-nadi and on the north-west, Kaḍambaṅguḷam *alias* Tirumalabhaṭṭa-grâmam.

Vv. 61½-67. Here Tirumalarâja is introduced. His grandfather was Râma Nâyaka; father, Timma Nâyaka. He was the chief of Chintalapaḷḷi, was a devout worshipper of the god Srî Raṅganâtha (of Śrîraṅgam), was a great supporter of the Brâhmaṇas etc., brave in war, generous, just and courteous. He employed in his wars against his enemies iron guns which he charged with leaden shots.

Vv. 68-77. Tirumalai Nâyaka, who was devoted to Virapparâja, having requested Śrîvallabharâja and Varatuṅgarâmarâja, who pay regard to the requests of Tirumalai, granted with all appurtenances such as gardens, tanks, channels, etc., with the eight kinds of enjoyments, by pouring of water, to a number of good Brâhmaṇas.

Vv. 78-83. State that Tirumalai Nâyaka moved in the matter of the grant under the religious teaching of Tammarasa, his *pradhâna* and religious teacher. This Tammarasa, who was instrumental in bringing into existence the *agrahâra* named Timmâpuram, built in it a temple of Brahma and a tank.

Vv. 84-159. Here follow the list of donees :—

V. 160. The *agrahâra* of Timmâpuram *alias* Chintalapaḷḷi which contains the temple of Brahma, was made by Tirumalairâja for the merit of his father Timma Nâyaka.

Vv. 161-164. When, in Vidyânagari the famous Aḷiya Râmarâja was killed by his enemies, Basavarâja who was, in the vast ocean of distressed human beings, took shelter under Tirumalai Nâyaka, the latter protected him from his enemies, Pâyati and Râchaviṭi and restored him to his native place.

But when the huge army of Veṅkaṭarâja was coming against him, he saw in it Basavarâja, the ungrateful man who was once saved by him. Tirumalairâja killed this Basavarâja forthwith.

When, in the battle that ensued at Vallaprâkâra, the armies of Virarâja were destroyed and that of Achyutarâja fled away, Tirumalairâja collected all the horses from the battle-field.

Vv. 165-183. Benedictions to Tirumalairâja, his sons, his nephews, his younger brother and his *pradhâna* and a number of officers whose names are given in the Introduction at the beginning of this inscription.

Vv. 184-185. The writer of this document was Abhirâma Sabhâpati Kâmâkshi.

V. 186. This was engraved on copper-plates by Nârâyaṇa.

Vv. 187-191. The usual final imprecatory and benedictory verses.

V. 192-193½. Dêmarasa, the son of Timmarasa, of the Agastya *gôtra* and of the Rigvêda enjoys the three-fourths share in the two that were granted formerly by Varatuṅgarâja.

Vv. 194½-197½. Benedictory verses.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

LIST OF DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES AMONG THE BRAHMANAS

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gôtra.	Sûtra.	Vêda.	Shares
1	Tippâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Bhavâni Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	...	Yajus.	½
2	Chiṭṭi Bhaṭṭa ...	Maṇḍai Sarva Bhaṭṭa.	Kṛitsa ...	...	Do.	½
3	Râyasam Bhaktaparâdhîna Prabhu.	Appâchchiyarasa ...	Kâśyapa ...	...	Do.	1
4	Nâgana Sômayâji ...	Râghava Bhaṭṭa ...	Śrivatsa ...	...	Do.	½
5	Hari Tammarasa ...	Nâgâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Sâṇḍilya ...	...	Do.	1½
6	Kṛishṇaya ...	Kôrûr Timmappa ...	Bhâradvâja ...	Âpastam. bha.	Do.	½
7	Kâḷahasti ...	Kâḷahasti ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	½
8	Appayârya ...	Battulûr Timmayârya.	Kâmakâyana Viśvâmitra.	...	Rik ...	1
9	Venkaṭâdri Bhaṭṭa ...	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauśika ...	...	Yajus.	½
10	Kachchâlai (Bhaṭṭa) ...	Bhârati Tirumalai Bhaṭṭa.	Śrivatsa ...	...	Rik ...	½
11	Râghava Bhaṭṭa ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	½
12	Anantaya ...	Akkala Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	...	Yajus.	½
13	Śokkam Bhaṭṭa ...	Nâgâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Śrivatsa ...	...	Do.	½
14	Vêdâdri Bhaṭṭa ...	Lakshmaṇa Bhaṭṭa	Kâmakâyana Viśvâmitra.	...	Rik ...	½
15	Naishadham Râmakrishna.	Chiṭṭi Sarvâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Sâlâvata ...	...	...	½
16	Balabhadraya ...	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Âtrêya ...	...	Yajus.	½
17	Balabhadrârya ...	Tirumiḷḷa Nâraṇâchârya.	Do. ...	...	Rik ...	½
18	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa ...	Eṟa Timmaya ...	Vasishṭha ...	...	Do. ...	½
19	Narasam Bhaṭṭa ...	Koṇḍu Bhaṭṭa ...	Âtrêya ...	...	Do. ...	½
20	Akkârakkaṇṇi ...	Veṅkaṭattuṟavâr ...	Âtrêya ...	...	...	½
	Total number of shares carried over ...					12

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gôtra	Sûtra.	Vêda.	Shares
	Total brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	12
21	Lakshmaya ...	Kṛishṇamarasa ...	Kâśyapa ...	...	Rik ...	½
22	Timmarasa ...	Tirumalai ...	Bâdarâyaṇa ...	...	Do.	¼
23	Raṅgappayya ...	Virûpâkshayya ...	Mauna Bhârgava	...	Do.	1
24	Viśvanâtha ...	Nâgâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Śrîvatsa ...	...	Yajus ...	½
25	Gaṅgâdhara ...	Vengaḷa Bhaṭṭa ...	Do.	...	Do.	½
26	Aubaḷayâchârya ...	Magatala Lakshmaṇâchârya	Bhâradvâja ...	...	Do.	1
27	Koṇḍaya ...	Kêśavaya ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Âpastambha	...	½
28	Râmaliṅga ...	Râmanâtha Bhaṭṭa ...	Jâmadagnêya Vatsa	...	Rik ...	½
29	Saptaṛishi ...	Padmanâbha Bhaṭṭa...	Kauśika ...	...	Do.	½
30	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	...	Śrîvatsa ...	Kâtyâyana	Śuklayajus	½
31	Timmarasa ...	Timmarasa ...	Kauśika Viśvâmitra	...	Rik ...	½
32	Nâgarasa ...	Tipparasa ...	Śrîvatsa ...	...	Yajus ...	¼
33	Râmânujâchârya ...	Koṇḍayârya ...	Do.	...	Do.	½
34	Nâgâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Vâdhûlasa ...	...	Do.	½
35	Timmaya ...	Liṅgam Bhaṭṭa ...	Vaśishṭha ...	...	Rik ...	½
36	Chiṭṭi Bhaṭṭa ..	Koṇḍu Bhaṭṭa ...	Maitrêya ...	Âpastambha	Yajus ...	½
37	Liṅgam Bhaṭṭa ...	Virûpâkshayya ...	Kauśika ...	...	Do.	½
38	Veṅkaṭâdri Bhaṭṭa ...	Aṇṇâchchi Bhaṭṭa ...	Kâśyapa ...	...	Rik ...	½
39	Râmaya ...	Divâkara ...	Niddhruva Kâśyapa	...	Do.	½
40	Nâgappa ...	Tammappa ...	Śâṇḍilya ...	Âpastambha	...	½
41	Maṇiyappa ...	Mallayya ...	Harita ...	...	Yajus ...	½
	Total carried over ...					23

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Name of the donee	Father's name.	Gôtra.	Sûtra.	Vêda.	Shares
	Total brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	23
42	Nâgappa ...	Liṅgâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Harita ...	Âśvalâyana.	...	½
43	Veṅkaṭâdri ...	Kûcha Bhaṭṭa ...	Gautama ...	...	Yajus.	½
44	Kuppâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Dêvappa ...	Do. ...	Âpastambha.	...	½
45	Peddayârya ...	Tirumalâchârya ...	Kauśika ...	...	Yajus.	½
46	Sabhâpati Kâmâkshi ...	Abhirâmanâtha ...	Sâvarṇi ...	...	Sâma...	¼
47	Râmaya ...	Dhakkâ Sabhâpati ...	Kâśyapa ...	...	Yajus.	¼
48	Baṇadi Bhaṭṭa ...	Varadarâja ...	Bhâradvâja ...	...	Rik ...	½
49	Periya Perumaḷ Sômayâji.	Vîrarâghava ...	Gargya ...	...	Yajus.	¼
50	Mallu Bhaṭṭa ...	Chennu Bhaṭṭa ...	Âtrêya ...	...	Do.	½
51	Aubaḷa Bhaṭṭa ...	Koṇḍi Bhaṭṭa ...	Gautama ...	...	...	½
52	Kêśava Bhaṭṭa ...	Bhârati Annam Bhaṭṭa	Śrîvatsa ...	...	Rik ...	½
53	Veṅkaṭâdri Bhaṭṭa ...	Do.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	½
54	Ellam Bhaṭṭa ...	Yajva Śatakritu Nâraṇabai.	Saunaka ...	...	Yajus.	½
55	Kuppâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Basava Bhaṭṭa ...	Bhâradvâja ...	...	Rik ...	½
56	Tiruvêṅgaḍamuḍaiyâr ...	Aḷaittu vâḻvittaperumâḷ	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	½
57	Teluṅgaya ...	Vêṅgaḷaya ...	Gautama ...	Katyâyana.	Śukla Yajus.	¼
58	Kâḷamêghâchârya ...	Krishṇayâchârya ...	Âtrêya ...	...	Yajus.	½
59	Padmanâbha ...	Nârâyaṇa Bhishak ...	Kâśyapa ...	Bôdhâyana.	Do.	½
60	Veṅkaṭâdri ...	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Agastya ...	...	Rik ...	½
61	Raṅgayâchârya ...	Kandâḷa Śingarârya ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	...	Yajus.	½
62	Râmâyaṇam Anantârya.	Purushôttama ...	Kutsa ...	...	Do.	½
63	Raghunâthârya ...	Tirumalârya ...	Kâśyapa ...	...	Do.	½
	Total carried over ...					32¾

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's Name.	Gôtra.	Sûtra.	Vêda.	Shares
	Total brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	32¾
64	Sarvâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Viram Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Âpastambha	...	½
65	Tirumukham Lakshmarasa.	Timmarasa ...	Bhâradvâja ...	...	Rik.	½
66	Viṇâ Gôvinda ...	Timmayârya ...	Śrivatsa ...	...	Yajus.	1
67	Veṅkaṭâdri Bhaṭṭa ...	Ekkalûr Appalaya ...	Do. ...	...	Rik.	½
68	Kâmâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Kanakam Bhaṭṭa ...	Viśvâmitra ...	...	Do.	½
69	Veṅkaṭâdri Bhaṭṭa ...	Ellam Bhaṭṭa Sômayâji.	Kauśika ...	...	Yajus.	½
70	Appâji Bhaṭṭa ...	Appilaya Sômayâji ...	Viśvâmitra ...	...	Rik.	½
71	Dêvaṅgaḷ-Perumâḷ ...	Devaśikhâmaṇi ...	Âṅgirasa ...	...	...	½
72	Pêraya ...	Nûtanakavi Sûrappa...	Kâśyapa ...	...	Yajus.	½
73	Śrîraṅgayârya ...	Bhaṭṭa Koṇḍayârya ...	Vaśishṭha ...	...	Do.	¼
74	Ôbaḷayârya ...	Timmayârya ...	Vâdhûla ...	...	Do.	½
75	Abhirâma-makhi ...	Râghava ...	Bhârgava ...	Jaimini...	...	1½
76	Varatuṅgarâma-Nambi...	Saundararâja ...	...	...	Yajus.	1½
	Grand Total ...					41½

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NO. II. TENKASI CENTRAL SHRINE INSCRIPTION OF ARIKESARI PARAKRAMA PANDYA.

The subjoined inscription is engraved on the west and south bases of the central shrine of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi. The preservation of the inscription is very good. On the south side where the *maṇḍapa* of the Dakshiṇâmûrtti shrine is built, a few letters are covered by the walls on either side of the *maṇḍapa* and consequently they are omitted in the transcript. The sense, however, could be easily made out in spite of this little disadvantage.

The language and the alphabet of the inscription are Tamiḷ; the introduction at the beginning of the document is in verse, while the grant portion is in plain prose. The record belongs to the reign of **Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadeva** *alias* **Arikesarideva**; it is dated the year opposite to the **twenty-eighth** of the king's reign. The introduction gives us some interesting details of the life of the king. It informs us that Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva was equally well versed in Tamiḷ (Teṇkalai) and Sanskṛit (Vaḍakalai) learning and that he was an adorer of the feet of Śaṅkara (Siva). The king is reputed to have defeated his enemies in **Śingai, Aṉurai, Irâśai. Śenbai, Vindai, Aṟandai, Mudalai, Virai** and **Vaippâṟu**. Parâkrama created five *agrahâras* for brâhmans at five places beginning with **Vindai**. He built a *maṇḍapa* for each of the gods at Marudûr and Champakavana. To the god who once lied buried underneath a bamboo bush, he gave such munificent gifts as to enable his offerings to be offered in golden dishes. It is said that when the river and other sources of water supply once failed for celebrating the bathing ceremony (*puṇal-âḍal*), the god was pleased to send down a heavy rain for the purpose, on account of the earnestness of this pious king. He then built the large temple for **Viśvanâthasvâmin** at Teṇkâśi and made all arrangements for the *pûja*, offerings, etc.

The immediate object of the document is to record the grant of several villages the king made for the up-keep of the services of the temple. These are, Teṇkâśi, Vâyuḷâṅkuḍi-paṟṟu, Kuṟaikuḍi-paṟṟu, Parâkrama-Pâṇḍya-nallûr-paṟṟu, in the Teṉṉârinâḍu; Naḷḷâṉ-piḷḷai-perṟâḷ and Viśvanâthappêrêri-paṟṟus belonging to the Paimboḷilparṟu in the Vaḍavârinâḍu. Besides these, which were already granted, Râjakularâmanallûr *alias* Puliyûr-paṟṟu and Vîra-Pâṇḍya-nallûr-paṟṟu in the Teṉṉârinâḍu were granted in addition for the maintenance of the *pûja*, etc.

The record mentions incidentally the various structures Parâkrama Pâṇḍya put up in the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi. He built the central shrine from the base to the top, the *arddha maṇḍapa*, the *mahâmaṇḍapa*, the *sôpâna* and set up the images of the Viśvanâtha, the Paḷḷiyaṟai-nâchchiyâr, etc. It is said that he began the construction of the *gôpura* but did not evidently finish it.

The places mentioned in this inscription are :—Śiṅgai, Aṉurai, Irâśai, Śenbai or Seṇbagavaṉam, Aṟandai, Mudalai, Virai, Vaippâṟu, Marudûr, Teṉvârinâḍu, Teṇkâśi, Puliyûr, Kuṉṟakkuḍi, Vâyuḷâṅkuḍi, Tiruchchâlaikkuḍi, Parâkrama-Pâṇḍya-chaturvêdimaṅgalam, Tirukkuṟṟâlam, Śeṅgôṭṭai, Ilattûr, Vaḍavûr, Taṅjâvûr, Vaḍavârinâḍu, Paimpoḷil-paṟṟu, Naḷḷâṉ-piḷḷai-perṟâḷ,

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Viśvanâthappêrêri, Râjakularâmanallûr, Pâṭṭakkuṟuchchi, and Vîra-pâṇḍya-nallûr. Of these the following are identified :—

No.	Place.	Mod. Name.	Taluka.	Remarks.
1	Irâśai. (1) ...	Śaṅkanâyanârkôyil. ...	Śaṅkaranâyanârkôyil...	
2	Śeṇbai or (2) ... Śeṇbagavanam.	Tirukkuttâlam ...	Teṇkâśi ...	
3	Vindai ...	Vindaṇûr ...	Shenkottah ...	
4	Vîrai ...	Vîrakêraḷampûdûr ...	Do. ...	
5	Marudûr ...	Tiruppuḍaimarudûr ...	Ambâsamudram ...	
6	Teṇkâśi ...	Teṇkâśi ...	Teṇkâśi ...	
7	Kuṟṟâlam ...	Kuṟṟâlam ...	Do.	
8	Śeṅgôṭṭai ...	Shenkottah ...	Shenkottah ...	
9	Puliyûr ...	Puliyûr ...	Teṇkâśi ...	
10	Mudalai ...	Mudalaikuḷam ...	Nâṅgunêri ...	
11	Pâṭṭakuṟuchchi ...	Pâṭṭâkuṟuchchi ...	Teṇkâśi ...	
12	Paimboḷil ...	Pampuḷi ...	Teṇkâśi ...	
13	Vîrapâṇḍyanallûr.	Vîrapâṇḍiyam ...	Nâṅgunêri ...	
14	Ilattûr ...	Elattûr ...	Shenkottah ...	
15	Parâkrama Pâṇḍya chaturvêdi maṅgalam (*alias* Vindaṇûr)(3) ...	Śâmbûr-Vaḍagarai ...	Do. ...	

I am not able to identify the other places.

(1) In all the inscriptions belonging to the Śiva temple at Śankaranayinârkôyil, the place is called by the name of Râjapuram. One of the inscriptions begins thus :—

श्रीमत् वन्मीकनाथस्य शम्भोर्जयति शासनम् शाश्वतम् ।
हरिब्रह्माधिभिर्धार्यम् । श्रीराजपुरवासिनम् । आदिचण्डेश्वराज्ञेयम् ।

(2).....முதுகக்கைவந்தபுரஞ் செண்பகாரணியபுரம்...குறும்பலாவிசேடபுரமென விருபத்தொரு நாமம் பெற்றபதி திருக்குற்றாலம். Vv. 30-31. திருக்குற்றாலத்தல மகிமைச்சருக்கம், திருக்குற்றால புராணம்.

(3) This name is found in an inscription engraved on the west wall of the *mahâmaṇḍapa* of the Śrîmûlanâthasvâmin temple at Śâmbûr-Vaḍagarai.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Text (1)

1. ஸ்வஸ்தி [||*] பூமிசைவனிதை மார்பினிற்பொலிய நாமிசைகலைமகள் நலனுற-விளங்கப் புயவரைமீது சயமகள்புணரக் கயலிணையுலகின் கண்ணெனத்திகழச் சந்திர-குலத்து வந்தவத[ரி]த்து முந்தையோர் தவத்தின்முளையென வளர்ந்து தென்கலை வட-கலை தெளிவுறத்தெரிந்து மன்பதைபுரக்க மணிமுடி புனைந்து சங்கரசரணபங்கயஞ்சூடிச் செங்கோலோச்சி வெண்குடைநிழற்றி வானவாரியு மன்னருள் வாரியுந் தானவாரி-யுந்தப்பாதளித்து மறக்களைபறித்து நல்லறப்பயிர் விளைத்துச் சிங்கையி லனுரையி-லிராசையிற் செண்டையில் (2) விந்தையிலறந்தையில் முதலையில் வீரையில் வைப்பாற்-ெ.....ன்னரைவென் கண்டெப்பாற்றிசையு மிசைவிளக்கேற்றிப்பதினெண்.....கம் போற்றப் பதினெண்பாஷைப் பார்த்திபரனைவருந்திறையுஞ்சின்னமு முறைமுறை குண-ர்ந்து குறைபலவிரந்து குரைகழலிறைஞ்சவ வரவர் வேண்டியத வரவர்க்கருளி அந்தணர-னேகர் செந்தழலோம்ப விந்தைமுதல் அகரம் ஐந்திடத்தியற்றிச் சிவநெறியோங்கச்சிவாற்-சனை புரிந்து மருதூராற்கு மண்டபமமைத்து முன் ஒரு தூர் மூங்கிலுள் புக்கிருந்த சிற்பரர் தம்மைத்திருவத்த சாமத்துப் பொற்கலத்தமுது பொலிவித்தருளிச் சண்பகவனத்துச் சங்கரர் தமக்கு மண்டபமமைத்து மணிமுடி சூட்டி

2. விழாவணி நடாத்தி விரைப்புனலாடல் வழாவகை நடாத்த நின்மன்னருள்த-னால் வற்றாவருவியும் வற்றிவற்கடமுற்றவிக் காலத்துறுபுனல் நல்கெனவேண்டியப்பொழு-தே வேறிடத்தின்றிச் சேண்டருபுனலிற் செழும்புனலாட்டி மின்கால் வேணி விஶ்வநாதர்க் குத்தென்காசிப் பெருங்கோயில் செய்து நல்லாகம வழி நைமித்திகமுடன் எல்லாப்பூசையும் எக்கோயிலினும் பொருள் முதலனைத்தும் புரையற நடாத்தித் திருமலி செம்பொற்சிங்கா-சனமிசை உலகமுழுதும் உடையாருடனே இலகு கருணையிரண்டுருவென்ன அம்மையும் அப்பனு மாயனைத்துயிர்க்கும் இம்மைப்பயனு மறுமைக்குறுதியு மேம்படநல்கி வீற்றிருந்-தருளிய ஸ்ரீ சுரி.....தெவரான பராக்ரம பாண்ட்ய தெவற்கு யாண்டு இருபத்தெட்டாவதின் எதிராவது.....ற்று இருபத்தொன்றாந்திபதியும் பூர்ணையும் வெள்ளிக்கிழமையும் பெற்ற சோதிநாள் தென்வாரிநாட்டு சித்ரநதி உத்தரதீரத்தில் தக்ஷிணகாஶியிலே உடையார் விஶ்வநாயனுக்கு சுஹிநவமாக உபாநாதி ஸ்தூபிபய்யநமுந் திருப்பணிசெய்து உடையார் விஶ்வநாயனையும் ப்ரதிஷ்டித்து சுத்தமண்டபம் இடைநாழிகை மஹாமண்டபம் ஸொபாநம் இவை-யுந்திருப்பணிசெய்து திருப்பள்ளிஅறைநாச்சியார் முதலாக உள்ள திருவுடம்புகளும் ஏறி அருளப்பண்ணுவித்து சூவரண நொபாரதிகளும் சூரமிஹித்து மேல்-

3. உடையார் விஶ்வநாயந்து பூஜைக்கு அமுதுபடி சாத்துப்படி திருமாலைத் திருப்பரி-வட்டந்திருவிளக்கு உட்பட்டபல நித்யநியமங்களுக்கும் பல விஶெஷபூஜைதிருநாட் செலவுக்கும் முன்னாள் இரண்டாவதின் எதிர் இருபத்து மூன்றாவது முதலுக்கு நாம் தேவ-தானமாக விட்ட பற்றுகளில் தென்வாரிநாட்டுத் தென்காசிக்குப் பெருநான்கெல்கையாவது கீழ் எல்கை புலியூற்பற்றான காராண் குளத்தில் நீர்நக்கலுக்கும் பரிம்புக்கும் புலியூர் அக-ரப்பற்றில் புஞ்சைக்கும் நாராயண ஸ்ரீபாதங்கள் மடப்புறத்தில் மேல் எல்கைக்கு மேற்கும் தென் எல்கை சித்ரநதிக்கு வடக்கு மேல்எல்கை குன்றக்குடிப்பரிம்புக்குக் கிழக்கும் வ.....சென்னாப்பொற்றைக்கும் குத்துக்கல்லுக்கும் தெற்கும்ஆக இன்னான்கெல்.....

(1) From inked impressions.
(2) Read செண்பை :o
(3) Metre அகவல்.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

ட்டபற்றும் இந்த நதிக்கு தக்ஷிணதீரத்தில் வாயுளான்குடிப்பற்றுக்குப் பெருநான்கெல்கை-யாவது கீழ் எல்கை புலியூர் அணைக்கும் திருச்சாலைக்குடிப் பற்றுக்கும் ஆழங்காலுக்கு மேற்கும் தென் எல்கை திருச்சாலைக்குடிப்பற்றுக்கும் வராகுதவாண்டு சதுர்வெதிதங்கல-த்து ஹட்டகள் சகரப்பற்றில் வடவெல்கைக்கும் உடையார் திருக்குற்றாலமுடைய நாயனார் பழந்தேவதானத்துக்கு வடக்கும் மேல் எல்கை வாயுளான்குடி அணைக்குக்கிழக்கும் வட எல்கை சித்ரநதிக்குத்தெற்கும் ஆக இன்னான் கெல்கைக்குட்பட்டபற்றும் குன்றக்குடி பற்றுக்குப்பெருநான்-

4. கெல்கையாவது கீழ்எல்கை இடைமலைப்பரிம்புக்கு மேற்கும் தென்எல்கை சித்ர நதிக்கு வடக்கும் மேல்எல்கை செங்கோட்டை பிடாரியார் கோயிலுக்கும் இலத்தூற்குப் போகிற பெருவழிக்கு [க்கிழக்கு] வடஎல்லை கடமர்குளத்துக்குத்தெற்கு ஆக இன்னான்கெல்-லைக்குட்பட்டபற்றில் உடையார் திருக்குற்றாலமுடைய நாயனார் தேவதானமான நிலம் ஒன்-பதுமா முந்திரிகையின் மூன்றுமா முக்காணியும் நீங்கலாக உள்ளபற்றும் பராக்கிரம பாண்-டிய நல்லூற் பற்றுக்குப் பெருநான்கெல்கையாவது கீழ் எல்கை இலுப்பைத்தொண்டிற்-பெருவழிக்கு மேற்கும் தென்எல்கை இக்குளத்தில நீர்நக்கலுக்கு வடக்கும் மேல்எல்கை உடையார் திருக்குற்றாலமுடை.....ாபழந்தேவதானமான திருச்சாலைக்குடிப்பற்றுக்குக்-கிழக்கும் வடஎல்கை சித்ர..... ..தெற்கும் ஆக இன்னான்கெல்கைக்குட்பட்டபற்றில் இரு-ங்கிண்டி ஸ்ரீவத்தநாபன் தாந இறையிலி நிலமிரண்டுமாவும் நீங்கலாக உள்ள பற்று நல்லூற் பற்றில் வள்ளைமுட்டமும் இக்குளத்தில் நீர்பாயும் நிலமாய் வடவூற்பற்றில் நின்றுங் கூட்டின நிலம் மூன்றுமா அரையும் ஆக இப்பற்றுக்குப் பெருநான்கெல்கையாவது கீழ்எல்கை காடேற்றிப் பற்றுக்கு மேற்கும் தென்எல்கை வடவூற்பற்றிற் செங்குளத்தில் நீர்பாயுநிலத்துக்கும் தஞ்சாவூற் பெருங்காலுக்கும் அனுபோகமழகியான் குளத்தில் நீர்பாயும் பற்றுக்கு வடக்கும் மேல் எல்லை

5. இக்குளத்தில் நீர்நக்கலுக்கும் தவணைப்பற்றுக்குங் கிழக்கு வடஎல்கை தஞ்சா-வூரில் நின்றும் தவணைக்குப்போகிற பெருவழிக்குத்தெற்கும் ஆக இன்னான்கெல்கைக்குட்-பட்ட பற்றும் வடவாரிநாட்டுப் பைம்பொழிற் பற்றில் நல்லாண்பிள்ளைப் பெற்றாளுக்கும் விஶ்வநாதப் பேரேரிக்கும் பெருநான்கெல்கையாவது கீழ்எல்கை செங்கோட்டைப் பிடாரி-யார் கோயிலுக்கும் இவ்வூரில் நின்றும் இலத்தூற்குப்போகிற பெருவழிக்கு மேற்கு தென்-எல்கை ஆற்றுக்கு வடக்கு மேல்எல்கை பைம்பொழிலில்நின்றும் நல்லூற்குப்போகிற பெருவழிக்கும் முழங்கால்முட்டிப்பாறைக்குங்கிழக்கு வடஎல்கை தேனிடு பொற்றைக்-குத்தெற்கு ஆ.....ன் கெல்கைக்குட்பட்ட பற்றும் **முப்பதாவது மேஷ ஞாயிற்று இருபத்-தே.....தியதியும் ஸூர்வக்ஷத்து பஞ்சமியும் திங்கட்கிழமையும் பெற்ற புணர்பூசத்து நாள்** நாம் முன்புவிட்ட பற்றுக்கள் நீங்கலாக நாளது பூஜைச்சிலவுக்குவிட்ட தென்வாரி-நாட்டு இராசகுலராமநல்லூரான புலியூர்பற்றுக்கும் வீரபாண்டியநல்லூர்ப்பற்றுக்கும் பெரு நான்கெல்கையாவது புலியூர்பற்றுக்குப் பெருநான்கெல்கைக் கீழ்எல்கை திருவெண்காட்டு முதலியார் மடப்புறமான பாட்டக்குறிச் சிப்பற்றுக்குமேற்கு தென்எல்கைச் சிற்றாற்றுக்கு வடக்கு மேல்எல்கை பழந்தேவதானமான

6. தென்காசிப்பற்றுக்குக்கிழக்கு வட எல்கை ஆயக்குடிபற்றுக்குத்தெற்கு ஆக இன்-னான்கெல்கைக் குட்பட்டபற்றில் உடையார் திருக்குற்றாலமுடைய நாயனார் தேவதானமும் உடையார் விக்ரமபாண்டீஶ்வரமுடைய நாயனார் தேவதானமும் நயினார் திருவிருந்த பெரு-

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

மாள் திருவிடையாட்டமும் ஸ்ரீகூஷ்ணந் திருவிடையாட்டமும் பராக்ரமபாண்ட்ய நல்லூரில் நயினார் திருவேங்கடநாதன் திருவிடையாட்டமும் முகந்தானத்து(1) நாராயண ஸ்ரீபாதங்கள் மடப்புறமும் அகரப்பற்றும் நீங்கலாக இன்னான்கெல்கைக்குட்பட்டபற்றும் வீரபாண்ட்ய நல்லூருக்குப்பெருநான்கெல்கையாவது கீழெல்கை தட்டான்குளத்துப் பரிம்புக்கு மேற்கு தென் எல்கை திருச்சிற்றம்பலத்துக்காலான இராசகுலரா.....காலுக்கும் நயினார் திருவிருந்த பெருமாள் திருவிடையாட்டமான ஆகவரா[ம]... ...துக்கும் வடக்கு மேல் எல்கை திருவெண்காட்டு முதலியார் மடப்புறமான பாட்டக்குறிச்சிப்பற்றுக்குக்கிழக்கு வட எல்கை விந்தனூர்ப்பெருவழிக்குத்தெற்கு ஆக இன்னான்கெல்கைக்குட்பட்டபற்றும் ஆக இப்பற்றுக்களில் ப்பெருநான்கெல்கைக்குட்பட்ட பற்றும் ஆக இப்பற்றுக்களில் ப்பெருநான்கெல்கைக்குட்பட்ட நஞ்செய் புஞ்சை மாவடை மரவடை பட்டடை கொடித்தோட்டம் செக்கிறை மற்றுமுள்ள ஸமஸ்த ப்ராஹ்மிகளும் முப்பதாவது பசான முதலுக்குத் தேவதானமாகவிட்ட அளவுக்கு இம்மரியாதியிலே இவ்வோலை பிடிபாடாகக்கொண்டு ஆசகுதாரவசு இவ்வாலையம் உள்ள அளவும்

7. கையாண்டு கல்லிலுஞ் செம்பிலும் வெட்டிப் பூசையுந்தாழ்வற நடத்திப்போதவும் பாற்க[||*] இவை கிடாரத்தூருடையான் எழுத்து உ தூலு டு.

Translation

Be it well! The year .... opposite the **twenty-eighth** of the reign of **Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadeva** *alias* **Ari .... deva,**—who was born in the *chandra-kula* so that the damsel seated on the (lotus) flower (Lakshmi) might glow on his chest; the lady of learning (Sarasvati) might shine resplendent on his tongue and the goddess of victory might embrace his mountain-like shoulders; while the dual carps were bright like the (two) eyes of the world; who grew as though he were the seedling of the virtue of (all) his ancestors; who had understood clearly the Southern (Tamiḻ) and the Northern (Sanskṛit) sciences; who was crowned with a jewelled crown for the purpose of protecting humanity; who wore the lotus feet of Śaṅkara; who was wielding the just sceptre and making his white umbrella shelter (the world); who gave (his people without failure the water of the rain, the flood of his favour and the water of libations (poured on the occasion of making of gifts); who rooted out the weeds of sin and raised the crop of virtue; who saw the backs of kings ..... at Sṅgai, Aṉurai, Irâśai, Śeṇbai, Vindai, Arandai Mudalai, Vîrai, Vaippâṟu and established the lamps of his fame in all directions; who ..... to be praised by the eighteen ..... who granted all the boons to the kings of (the eighteen countries in which) eighteen (different) languages (are spoken), who carry in regular order their tributes and gold and beg for what they want and praise the feet which emit sound (from the anklets he wears on them); who set up *agrahâras* in five places beginning with Vindai in order that numerous Brahmins might therein tend the sacred fire; who performed *pûjâs* to Śiva so that the Śaiva faith might grow; who built a *maṇḍapa* for Him of Marudûr; who presented the midnight offering in golden vessels to the Chitpara who once resided in a bamboo (bush); who constructed a *maṇḍapa* to the Śaṅkara (Śiva) of Champakavana; who having decorated (the image of the god of Champakavana) with a jewelled crown and celebrated a festival (at the end of which) wished to bathe the image in fragrant water (fresh water); at that time even the perennial stream had dried up and there was a very bad drought; the king prayed for water which, he, by the grace of the Pure, secured from no less a place than the distant one (the sky; that is, there was a heavy rain) and he bathed the image in it; who erected the big temple for Viśvanâtha of

(1) Is it முகுந்தானந்த ?

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

resplendent *jaṭâ*, at Teṉkâśi and endowed (it with lands) for the celebrations, in a more perfect manner than in other temples, of the occasional and all other *pûjas* mentioned in the good *âgamas*; and who was pleased to be seated on the prosperous golden throne with the possessor of the whole world (his queen),—the two figures appearing as though they were the embodiment of grace, as though they were the father and mother promising heavenly bliss :—

Having newly built in Dakshiṇa Kâśi on the north bank of the river Chitranadi in the Teṉṉâri-nâḍu, a temple for Viśvanâtha from the base to the top; set up the god Viśvanâtha; finished the *arddhamaṇḍapa*, the middle verandah, the *mahâmaṇḍapa* and the *sôpâna*; set up the images beginning with the Paḷḷiyaṟai-nâchchiyâr; and having begun the circuiting walls, *gôpuras*, &c., we granted as *dêvadâna* the following villages **formerly in the twenty-third year opposite the second, on a Friday the *Svâti* nakshatra and the Paurnima *tithi* of the month**.....for the god Viśvanâtha's *pûjas*, offerings, sandal, flower garlands, clothes, lamps, etc., and for various special *pûjas* and festivals :—(1) Teṉkâśi in the Teṉṉâri-nâḍu; its four great boundaries are; on the east, the *nîrnakkal and parimbu* in Kârâṅkuḷam *alias* Puliyûrparṟu, the *puñjai* belonging to the Brahman village of Puliyûr and the *maṭha* lands belonging to Nârâyaṇa Śrîpâdaṅgaḷ; on the south, the *parimbu* of Kuṉṟakkuḍi .....; on the north,.....Śeṉṉâyporṟai and the boundary stone; thus the village contained within these four great boundaries. (2) The four great boundaries of Vâyuḷâṉpâḍi-paṟṟu, situated on the south bank of this river, are: on the east, the Puliyûr anicut, the village of Tiruchchâlaikkuḍi, and Aḷaṅgâl; on the south, the village of Tiruchchâlaikkuḍi, the northern boundary of the Brâhman village of Parâkrama Pâṇḍya chaturvêdimaṅgalam, as also the old *dêvadâna* lands of the god of Tirukuṟṟâlam; on the west, the anicut of Vâyuḷâṅkuḍi and on the north, the river Chitranadi. Thus the village contained within these four great boundaries. (3) The four great boundaries of the village of Kuṉṟakkuḍi are: on the east, Iḍaimalaipparimbu; on the south, the river Chitranadi; on the west, the Piḍâri temple of Śeṅgôṭṭai and the grand road which leads to Ilattûr; and on the north, Kaḍamaṅguḷam; thus within the village contained within the four great boundaries, all lands excepting the one of nine *mâs* and a *mundirigai* and three *mâs* and a *mundirigai*, which are the *dêvadâna* lands belonging to the god of Tirukkuṟṟâlam. (4) The four great boundaries of the village of Parâkrama Pâṇḍyanallûr are :—on the east, the great way leading to the (tank) Iluppaittoṇḍil; on the south the *nîrnakkal* of this tank; on the west, the old *dêvadâna* village of Tiruchchâlaikkuḍi belonging to the god of Tirukkuṟṟâlam and on the north, the river Chitranadi .....The village within the four great boundaries, the two *mâs* of tax-free land belonging to Iruṅgiṇḍi Śri Padmanâbha, and which was obtained by him by gift, are excepted. (5) The four great boundaries of the plots of land called Vaḷḷaimuṭṭam in the Nallûrparṟu and the three and half *mâs* of land taken from the Vaḍavûrparṟu and added on to the above mentioned plot and which is watered by this tank, are :—On the east, Kâḍêṟṟipparṟu; on the south, the land in the Vaḍavûrparṟu, watered by the (tank) Śeṅguḷam, the large channel of Tañjâvûr and the lands watered by the (tank) Aṉubhôgam-aḷagiyâṉ; on the west, the *nîrnakkal* belonging to this tank and the (village) Tavaṇaipparṟu and on the north, the great way leading from Tañjâvûr to Tavaṇai; thus the village contained within these four great boundaries. (6) The four great boundaries of Nallâṉpiḷḷai-perṟâḷ, Viśvanâthappêrêri belonging to the Paimboḻil-parṟu of the Vaḍavârinâḍu are: on the east, the Piḍâriyâr temple of Seṅgôṭṭai and the large path leading from this village to Ilattûr; on the south, the river; on the west, the great way leading from Paimboḻil to Nallûr, and Muḷaṅgâlmuṭṭi-ppâṟai: and on the north, the Têṉ-iḍu-poṟṟai; thus the village contained within these four great boundaries:

In addition to these villages, we have already granted, the following are granted for the expenses of the daily *pûjas*, etc., **this day, Monday, the Pañchami of the bright fortnight of the month of Mesham, Punarvasu nakshatra :**—(1) The four great boundaries of the

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

villages of Puliyûr *alias* Râjakularâmanallûr in the Teṇvâri-nâḍu are: on the east, the village of Pâṭṭak which is the *maṭha* land belonging to Tiruveṇkâṭṭu Mudaliyâr; on the south, the river Siṟṟâṟu; kuṟichchi, on the west, Teṇkâśi the old *dêvadânas* village and on the north . . . . thus in the village contained within these four great boundaries with the exception of the *dêvadânas* belonging to the gods of Tirukuṟṟâlam and Vikrama Pâṇḍyêśvara, the *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam* lands of the gods Tiruvirunda-perumâḷ and Tiruvêngaḍanâtha of Parâkrama Pâṇḍyanallûr; the *maṭha* lands belonging to Mukundânanda Nârâyaṇa Śrîpâdangaḷ and the *agrahârâs*. (2) The four great boundaries of Vîra Pâṇḍyanallûr also in the Teṇvârinâḍu are: on the east, the Taṭṭâṇkuḷam; on the south, the channel called the Râjakularâman-kâl *alias* Tiruchchiṟṟambalattukkâl, Âhavarâma . . . . . the *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam* land of the god Tiruvirundaperumâḷ; on the west, Pâṭṭakkuṟichchi, the *maṭha* land belonging to Tiruveṇkâṭṭu Mudaliyâr and on the north, the great road leading to Vindaṇûr; thus the village contained within these four great boundaries.

Thus the *nañjai* and *puñjai* lands, *mâvaḍai*, *muravaḍai*, *paṭṭaḍai* the betel gardens, the tax on oil-mills and other items of income accruing from the villages above mentioned as granted as *dêvadâna* lands, shall be enjoyed on the authority of this deed and according to the conditions (above recorded), from the *paśânam* crop of **the thirtieth year,** as long as the moon and the stars endure and as long as this temple exists. May this (document) be engraved on stone and copper and the *pûjas* be performed without any shortcomings.

This is the signature of Kiḍârattûr-uḍaiyâṇ. Tulyam (the sign manual of the king).

No. III. TENKASI GOPURAM INSCRIPTIONS OF ARIKESARI PARAKRAMADEVA.

The verses edited below are all engraved on the walls of the ruined *gôpura* in front of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi, and are tolerably well preserved. The language is Tamiḷ; the records are all in the Tamiḷ alphabet of the period to which they belong.

V. 1. The first verse records the date of the beginning of the construction of the temple.

V. 2. This verse records the date of setting up of the image of Viśvanâthasvâmin.

Vv. 3-4. Record the date of the beginning of the construction of the front *gôpuram* of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple.

Vv. 5-7. Exhortations of king Parâkrama to the public and other princes to protect and improve the arrangements about the management etc., of the temple.

V. 8. States that king Parâkrama Pâṇḍya died six years after the beginning of the *gôpura* and after the stone work was finished.

Vv. 9-12. Once more the king exhorts in a similar strain as in verses 5-7 above.

V. 13. Records the date of death of Arikêsari Parâkrama Pâṇḍya.

V. 14. This verse is what might be called a *charama ślôka* and laments the death of the king.

Vv. 15-16. Praises of Parâkrama Pâṇḍya.

It is quite plain that all the verses above described belong to the reign and a little after the death of Parâkrama Pâṇḍya. We know from various other records that this sovereign ruled from Ś 1344-1385. In the Śaka year 1368, on a Friday, the tenth *tithi* of the bright half of the month Vaigâsi, the fifteenth day of that month on the Uttara nakshatra and mîna râśi, Parâkrama began to build the temple; and in the year 1369, on a Saturday, the 17th or 18th, the image of the god was set up in the temple. In the year 1379 corresponding to the Kali year 4558, on a Thursday, the fifth of the month Kârttigai, in the Siṁha muhûrtta and Mṛigaśîrsha nakshatra the *gôpura* was begun to be built. Six years after, in the year 1385, king Parâkrama Pâṇḍya died with the satisfaction that at least the stone basement of the *gôpura* was finished.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Text (1)

1. ஸ்வஸ்ஸ்ரீ உ அன்பினுடன் சகாத்தமாயிரத்து முன்னூற்றறுபத்(2)-
2. தெட்டதன் மேல் வைய்காசித் திங்கள் (3) மன்தியதியீரைந்திற் பூறு(4)-
3. வபக்கமருவு தெசமியில் வெள்ளி வாரந்தன்னில் (5) மின்திகழுத்திரநாள் (6)
4. மீனத்தில் வாகை வேலரிகேசரி பராக்கிறம (7) மகீபன் தென் திசையிற் கா-
5. சிநகர் க்கோயில்காணச் சென்று நின்று கர்ழ்சணை (8) தான் செய்வித்-
6. தானே உ [1 ||*] அடைவுதிகழ் சகாத்தமாயிரத்து முன்னூற்றறு(2)பத்-
7. தொன்பதின் மேற் செல் (9) மிதுன ஞாயற்றிடைமருவு தியதிபதி[ன]-
8. . . . . விற் சனிவார[மதனில் மீனத்தில் மன . . .
9. . . . . .
10. டையவரைத் தென்காசிச் சிவாலயத்தினுள்ளமைத்துத் தெள்ளமுதமூட்-
11. டினனே உ [|| 2 *]
12. பன்னு கலியுக நாலாயிரத் தைஞ்ஞுற் றைம்பத்தெட்டின் மேலெவரும் பணிந்து போற்ற[ச்]-
13. சென்னெல் வயற் (11) தென்காசி நகரில் (12) நற்காத்திகைத்திங்கள் த்தியதி (13) யைந்திற் செம்பொன் வாரம-
14. ன்னிய மார்கழிநாளில் (14)மதுரை வேந்தன் வடிவெழுதொணுத பராக்கிறம மகீபன் சொன்னவரை-
15. போற் (15)திருக்கோபுரமுங்காணத் துடியிடையாயுபானமுதல் துடக்கினனே உ [|| 3*] ஏராருஞ் சகா-
16. த்தமாயிரத்து முன்னூற்றெழுபத் (18) தொன்பதின்மேற் காத்திகை மாதத்திற் சீராருந்-
17. தியதியைந்திற் குருவாரத்திற் சிங்க முகுற்த்தத்தில் மிறுகசிரிழ்சத்- (17)
18. தன்னில ரனருளால் வழுத (18) பராக்கிறம மகீபன் கூரா(19)-
19. பான முதல் கோட்டினனே உ [|| 4*] (20)
20. சேலேறிய வயற்(21)தென்காசி யாலியந் தெய்வசெயலாலே சமைந்ததிங்கென்-
21. செயலல்ல வதனையின்ன மேலே விரிவுசெய்தே புரப்பாரடி வீழ்ந்தவர்-
22. தம்பாலேவல்செய்து பணிவன் பராக்கிறம பாண்டியனே உ [|| 5*] மனத்த[ா]ல்
23. வருக்கவுமெட்டாத கோயில் வருக்க முன்[னி]ன்றெனைத்தான் பணிகொண்ட-
24. நாதன் தென்காசியை யென்று மன்மேல் நினைத்காதரஞ்செய்து தங்காவல்
25. பூண்ட நிருபர் பதந்தனைத் தாழ்ந்திறைஞ்சித் தலைமீதியானுந் தரித்தனனே உ [|| 6*]

(1) From inked impressions.
(2) Read மூந்நூற்றறும
(3) Read திங்கண்
(4) Read பூர்வம
(5) Read தன்னின்ம
(6) Read நாண்ம
(7) Read பராக்கிரம. This spelling must be adopted throughout this inscription.
(8) Read கர்ஷணை
(9) Read சென்ம
(10) Metre of verses 1 and 2, எண்சீர்க்கழி நெடிலடி யாசிரிய விருத்தம்.
(11) Read செந்நெல் வயற்றென்ம
(12) Read நகரினற்
(13) Read திங்கட்டியதிம
(14) Read நாளின்ம
(15) Read போற்றிருக்கோபுரம
(16) Read மூந்நூற்றெழும
(17) Read மிருகசிரிஷம
(18) Read உழுதி
(19) Read கூருபானம
(20) Metre of versus 3-4, the same as 1 and 2.
(21) Read வயற்றென்காசி

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

26. பூந்தண்பொழில் புடைசூழ்ந்தென்[காசியை] பூதலத்திற் (22)தாந்தங்கீளயுட-
27. னே புரப்பார்கள் செந்தாமரை[யாள் காந்]தன் பராக்கிறமக்கை[ய்]த-
28. வன் மானகவசன் கொற்கை வேந்தன் பணிபவராகி யென்னனும் (23) விளங்கு-
29. வரே ஊ [|| 7*] காண்டகு சீர்புனை தென்காசிக்கோபுரக் கற்பணியாமுண்டில் முடி-
30. த்துக்கயிலை சென்றுனகிலேசர் பதம் பூண்டுறை சிந்தை யரிகேசரி விந்தை-
31. ப் போர்கடந்த பாண்டியன் பொன்னின் பெருமாள் பராக்கிறம பாண்டியனே ஊ [|| 8*]
32. ஆராயினு மிந்தத் தென்காசி[மீமவும்] பொன்னுலியத்து வாரா-
33. தேதார் குற்றம் வந்தாலப் போதங்கு வந்ததனை நேராகவே-
34. யொழித்துப் புரப்பார்களை நீதியுடன் பாராரறியப் பணிந்தேன்
35. பராக்கிறம பாண்டியனே ஊ [|| 9*] அரிகேசரிமன் பராக்கிறம மாறனரனருளால்
36. வரிசேர் பொழிலணி தென்காசிக்கோயில் வகுத்து வலம்புரிசேர் கடற்புவி-
37. போற்ற வைத்தேதனன்பு பூண்டிதனைத் திரிசேர் விளக்கெனக் காப்பார் பொற்-
38. பாதமென் சென்னியதே ஊ [|| 10*] சாத்திரம் பார்த்திங்கியான் கண்ட பூசை-
39. கள்தாம் நடாத்தியேத்தியன்பால் வீசுவ(24)நாதன் பொற்கோயிலெ-
40. ன்றும் புரக்கப் பா[ர்]த்திபன் கொற்கைப் பராக்கிறம மாறன் பரிவு-
41. டனங் கோத்திரந்தன்னிலுள்ளார்க்கு படைக்கலங் கூறினனே ஊ [|| 11*]
42. மென்காசை மாமலரன்ன மெய்யோர்க்கும் விரிஞ்சனுக்கு-
43. ம் வன்காசுதீர்த்திடும் விச்சுவநாதன் மகிழ்ந்திருக்கப்-
44. பொன்காசை மெய்யென்று தொட்] டகைக்கு மிப்பூதல-
45. த்துத் [தி]தன்காசி [கண்ட பெருமாள் பராக்கிற]மத் தென்னவனே ஊ [|| 12*]
46. [வ]ரார் சகாத்த முன்னூற்று (25)டனுபிரத்தி[தண்பத்] தஞ்சிற் சீராருமார்கழி-
47. [சி]த் [திரை ஈ]ளிற் [சிறந்து குற்றம்வாராத பூரணையி]னிற் பராக்கிறம மாறனை-
48. .....ரா...ரகயிலாயந்தான் .....கண்டனனே ஊ [|| 13*]
49. கோதற்ற பத்தி யறுபத்துமூவர்தங் கூட்டத்திலோ தீதற்[ற] வெள்ளிச் [சி]லம்-
50. பகத்தோ செம்பொனம் பலத்தோ வேதத்திலோ சிவலோகத்தலோ (26)
51. விசுவநாதனிரு பாதத்திலோ சென்றுபுக்கான் பராக்[கி]றம பாண்டியனே ஊ [|| 14*] (27)
52. ஓங்குநிலை யொன்பதுற்ற திருக்கோபுரமும்
53. பாங்கு பதினென்று பயில் தூணுந்தேங்கு பு-
54. கழ் மன்னர்பெருமான் வழுதிகண்டதென்-
55. காசிதன்னி லன்றியுண்டோ தலத்து ஊ [|| 15*] (28)
56. அணிகொண்ட விந்த வணங்குமோ-
57. ன்றே யடியேற்குனக்கு மணி-
58. கொண்ட வாசல் பணியும்
59. ஒன்றே பகை மன்னரை-
60. யும் பிணிகொண்ட காரை[யு]-
61. முன்னீரையும் (29) பெரும்பூதத்-
62. தையும் பணிகொண்ட செண்ப-
63. க[த்]தென்ன பராக்கிறம பாண்டியனே ஊ [|| 16*] (30).

(22) Read பூதலதிற்றந்தங்
(23) Read யெக்காளும்
(24) Read விசுவநாதன்.
(25) Read மூன்றூற்றும்
(26) Read சிவலோகத்திலோ
(27) Metre of verses 5 to 14, கட்டளைக்கலித்துறை.
(28) Metre வெண்பா.
(29) Read மூன்னீரையும்.
(30) Metre, கட்டளைக்கலித்துறை.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

V. 1. After the Śaka year one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight had expired on the tenth of the month of Vaigâśi, the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight, Friday, in the Uttara nakshatra and Mîna *râśi*, the king Arikêsari Parâkrama began the *karshâṇa* ceremony preparatory to the building of the temple at Teṇkâśi.

V. 2. After the Śaka year one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine had expired, on the seventeenth (or the eighteenth) of the month in which the sun stood in the constellation Mithuna.....Saturday, he set up the image of the God in the temple and presented offerings to it.

Vv. 3-4. In the Kali year four thousand five hundred and fifty-five expired, on the fifth of the month Kârttigai, Thursday, Mârgasîrśha nakshatra, the king began building the *gôpura* resembling the golden mountain (Mêru), from its foundation.

After one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine years of the Śaka era had elapsed, on the fifth day of the month Kârttigai, Thursday in the Simha *muhûrta*, Mṛigaśîrsha nakshatra, the king Parâkrama Pâṇḍya began building the *gôpura* from the *upâna* (basement).

V. 5. The temple at the fertile town of Teṇkâśi came into existence only by the will of Providence ; it is not actually my work. I, Parâkrama Pâṇḍya, shall prostrate before the feet of and serve those, who extend and protect it.

V. 6. I bow before, praise and wear on my head the feet of those sovereigns who tenderly protect the temple at Teṇkâśi, the construction of which could not even be conceived mentally but which was, however, accomplished by the Lord, through me as his agent.

V. 7. All those who, themselves with their relatives, afford protection to the temple at Teṇkâśi, shall, being respected by the king Parâkrama Pâṇḍya *alias* Mânakavacha, the lord of Koṛkai, shine for ever.

V. 8. The king Parâkrama Pâṇḍya *alias* Arikêsari the victor in the battle of Vindai, the worshipper of the feet of Akhilêśa, went to Kailâsa (heaven, i. e., died), finishing the stone work of the *gôpura* at Teṇkâśi, six years after its commencement.

V. 9. I, Parâkrama Pâṇḍya bow before those who, when anything pertaining to the temple affairs goes wrong, attend to it personally and set it right.

V. 10. The beautiful feet of those who maintain the temple affairs as tenderly as one watching a burning lamp, shall be worn by me, Arikêsari Parâkrama Pâṇḍya, on my head.

V. 11. The king Parâkrama Pâṇḍya, the lord of Koṛkai, exhorts the princes of the Pâṇḍya, family to keep up the various *pûjas* which, he after consulting the *śâstras* established in the temple at Teṇkâśi.

V. 12. Praises Parâkrama Pâṇḍya, the builder of the temple at Teṇkâśi.

V. 13. Records that the king died on the Chitra nakshatra which occurred on the Paurṇima of the month Mṛigaśîrsha of the year one thousand three hundred and eighty-five.

V. 14. The poet, lamenting on the death of the king, asks if he went away to join the crowd of the sixty-three Śaiva devotees, took abode in the silver anklet of Śiva, the Golden Hall (Chidambaram), the Vêdas, the Śivalôka or the two feet of Viśvanâtha.

V. 15. Is it possible, the poet asks to find anywhere else but at Teṇkâśi, the like of the tall nine storeyed *gôpura* and the eleven pillared *maṇḍapa* built by the lord of kings, the Pâṇḍya.

V. 16. The poet praises the prowess of king Parâkrama.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No. IV. THE TENKASI PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF ARIKÊSARI PARAKRAMA PAṆḌYA.

The following inscription is engraved on the four faces of a pillar set up in front of the ruined *gôpura* of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi. It recounts the circumstances under which this temple came to be built. It states that **Arikesari Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadeva** dreamt a dream, in which the god Viśvanâtha of Kâśi, (Benares), appeared to command him to build for Him a temple on the north bank of the Chitra-nadi in the Teṉṉâri-nâḍu, for the one at Kâśî became ruined. The king began the work; the preparation of the ground was begun in the year, Ś. 1368, and the whole work of construction etc., lasted *seventeen years*, during which the following were built :—The temple of Viśvanâthasvâmin containing the central shrine, the *arddha maṇḍapa*, the *mahâ maṇḍapa*, *sôpâna*, and *âvaraṇas*. A temple for the goddess, Ulaga-muḻuḍuḍaiya Nâchchiyâr with *âvaraṇas* etc; a shrine for Sahasra-liṅga, one for Śakti-piṭha, and another for a Piḍâri named Arikêsari-naṅgai were also built. A shrine for a Gaṇêśa named Arikêsari-Piḷḷaiyâr was constructed in the west fifth street. Besides these the king constructed the kitchen, the *âṛâṭṭu maṇḍapa* and all other minor works connected with the main temple. The *parivâras*, beginning with Rishabhadêva, were all set up. Then the large *gôpura* was begun. It took from the month of Vaigâśi of the 2+22nd year to the 31+9th year of the reign of the king to complete all the above mentioned works. Considering the magnitude of the work and the shortness of time taken in its completion, the world began to believe it was due more to Providential than human exertion.

The king ordered that, on the Makhâ nakshatra in the month of Mâśi, the image of Viśvanâthasvâmin should be taken to the river in procession for the bathing ceremony.

Arikêsari Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva granted several villages for the up-keep of the services, of the temple. They are :—Teṇkâśi and Ilañji in the Teṉṉâri-nâḍu ; Kuṉṟakkuḍi, Puliyûr. Pâṭṭâkkurichchi Vîrapâṇḍiyanallûr ; Tañjâvûr in the Nallûr-paṟṟu, Kâḍêrivaḷḷaimuṭṭam, Paṉṟi-muṭṭam, Taṇṇa...pai, Kâṟṟuchcheṟṟai ; Tuvaraṅgâḍu in the Kuṟumaṟai-nâḍu, Iḍaitavaṇai in the same *nâḍu* ; Mânanilainallûr, Kâraikkuṟuchchi and Piḷḷaiyârkuḷam etc. Of these, I am able to identify Teṇkâśi, Ilañji, Puliyûr and Kuṉṟâkkuḍi, all of which still retain the same names.

Text

East face.

1. ஸ்ரீவஜ்ர [॥*] ஸ்ருயஃ ஶைல ஸததம் ஸஜ்ஜ
2. ஸ்ரீரஶெளஶிஹிஃ । ஸாஸநம் விஶ்வநாயஸ்ய ஸ்ரீ
3. [ஹொ] ஜ்யதி ஸாஶ்வதி । ஸகாஷ்டி ஆயிரத்து முன்-
4. னூற்று எண்பத்துநாலின்மேற் செல்லாநின்ற
5. ஷ்வஸ்தி ஸ்ரீ கொஜஷிலவஜ்ராந்த ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீவநதுகுவ
6. நிகள் பெருமாள் ஸ்ரிகெஸரிதெவர் என்று திரு-
7. நாமம் உடைய பொன்னின் பெருமாள்
8. வாகுஜ வாணுதெவர் இருந்தருளிய இடத்-
9. துக்கு யாண்டு முப்பத்து ஒன்றுவதின் எதிர் ஒன்-
10. பதாவது ஶியந்த நாயற்று இருபத்தெட்டாந்திய-
11. தியும் ஸுவாவக்ஷத்து குயொஷியும் ஸ்ரீகுவாரமும்
12. பெற்ற நம்முடைய இருந்தருளிய இடத்தின் திருநாள்-
13. ஆன ஶ்ரமஸிஷத்து நாள் ஜநமும் பதினெட்டுநாட்டு வெ-
14. ள்ளாழரும் இரண்டு பத்திரிவழியும் மற்றும் அஞ்சு வகை-

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

15. ப்பட்ட பரிகரமுங்கூடி [க்] கற்பித்த காரியமாவது உடையா[ர்*].
16. விஶ்வநாயந் உத்தரகாஶியிலெழுந்தருளி இருந்-
17. த சிவாலயம் ஜீர்ணமாகையாலே தென்னாரி-
18. நாட்டு ஸ்ரீத்ரநதீ உத்தரதீரத்திலே நமக்கு தக்ஷி
19. ணகாஶியாக ஆலையஞ்செய்து தரவேணும்-
20. என்று எங்களுடைய கர்த்தர் பேருமாள் ஸரிகேஸரி-
21. தெவர் என்று திருநாமமுடைய பொன்னின் பெரு-
22. மாள் பராக்ரம பாண்ட்யதெவர் இருந்தருளிய இட-
23. த்தின் உடனே [ஸ்வ] ப்தத்திலே திருவுள்ளம்பற்றி அ-
24. ருளுகையாலே முன்னாள் ஶகாப்தம் ஆயிரத்து முன்-
25. னூற்று அறுபத்தெட்டின்மேல் ஐஷஹ ஞாயற்று-
26. ப்பத்தாந்தியதியும் பூர்வபக்ஷத்து தஶமியும் ஶுக்ர
27. வாரமும் பெற்ற உத்திரத்து நாள் மீனமுஹூர்த்தமா-
28. ககர்ஷணையும் செய்து தக்ஷிணகாஶியாகத் தி-
29. ருப்படைவீடும் உண்டு ஆக்கி உடையா[ர்]
30. விஶ்வநாயனையும் நாச்சியார் உலகமுழுது-
31. முடைய நாச்சியாரையும் ப்ரதிஷ்டித்து இன்னாய-
32. னார்க்குத் திருக்கோயில் உபாநாதி ஸ்தூப்ய
33. ந்தமாகவும் ஸர்த்தமண்டபம் இடைநாழிகை
34. மஹாமண்டபம் ஸொ [பா] நம் ஆவரணமொ-
35. புராதிகளுந் திருப்பணிசெய்து நாச்சியார்
36. உலகமுழுதுடைய நாச்சியார்க்குந்தி-
37. ருக்கோயிலும் ஆவரணமுங் குறைவற திரு-
38. ப்பணியுஞ் செய்து மோபுரமுமாரமிஹித்து
39. ஸஹஸ்ர லிம்மாலயமும் ஶக்தி பீமாலயமும்
40. செய்து ஐஷஹதெவர் முதலாக உள்ள பரி-
41. வார நாயன்மாரையும் ப்ரதிஷ்டித்து ஸஹஸ்ர
42. லிம்மமும் ஶக்தி பீமமும் ப்ரதிஷ்டித்து அரிகேஸரி-
43. நங்கை என்று திருநாமமுடைய பிடாரியை-
44. யும் ப்ரதிஷ்டித்து பிடாரி கோயிலும் மேலை அஞ்-
45. சாந்திருவீதியில் அரிகேஸரிப் பிள்ளையார் திரு-

North face

46. க்கோயிலும் ஆறாட்டு மண்டபமும்
47. வெச்சமுது மண்டமும் மற்றுமிக்-
48. கோயில்களிலுள்ள திருப்பணிகளும்
49. மஹாமோபுரமும் எங்கள் கர்த்தர் இரு-
50. ந்தருளிய இடம் முன்னாள் இரண்டா-
51. வதின் எதிர் இருபத்திரண்டாவது வை-
52. காசிமாதந் துடங்கி முப்பத்து ஒன்றா-

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

53. வதின் எதிர் ஒன்பதாவதுவரை பதினே-
54. மூவஷஃத்துக்குள்ளுத்திருப்பணி செய்து நி-
55. றைவேற்றின இது மானுஷமல்ல தெ
56. வீகமென்று எல்லாரும [றி]ந்து கொள்-
57. ளவும் எங்களுடைய கதஃர் இருந்தருளி-
58. ய இடம் திருவுள்ளம் பற்றியருள நாங்க-
59. ளும் கஷஃணதுடங்கி இந்தத்திருப்ப
60. ணி யெல்லாங்கூடச் செய்கையுஞ்-
61. செய்து எங்கள் இருந்தருளிய இடம் இ-
62. ன்னபனுர்க்கும் நாச்சிமார்க்கும் மற்று-
63. ள்ள [ந]ாயன்மார்க்கும் பூஜாங்கத்து-
64. க்கு வேண்டும் அணத்துக் கொத்தி-
65. லுள்ளரையுங் கற்பித்து திருவாபர-
66. ணமும் பரிகல பரிஷ்ஹாரமுங் குடுத்து
67. பூஜையு குறைவுற நடத்தி மாசிமா-
68. தத்தில் உஹத்துநாள் தீஃமாக நடந்து-
69. போதுகிற திருநாளுநடத்தி பூஜை-
70. க்கு வேண்டும் அமுதுபடி கறியமுது
71. சாத்துப்படி கற்பூரம் குங்குமம் பன்-
72. நீர் திருமாலே திருப்பரிவட்டம் திருவி-
73. ளக்கு உட்பட்ட பலவகைக்கும் மற்று-
74. ம் வேண்டும் திதுநெமித்திகங்களுக்-
75. கும் தேவதானமாக விட்ட தென்னரி-
76. நாட்டுத் தென்காசியும் இலஞ்சி குன்ற-
77. க்குடி புலியூர் பாட்டக்குறுச்சி வீரபா-
78. ண்டிய நல்லூர் உள்ளிட்ட பற்றும் நல்-
79. லூர்ப்பற்றில் தஞ்சாவூர் காடேற்றிவள்-
80. [ளா]முட்டம் பன்றிமுட்டம் தண்ணை-
81. பை கற்றுச்செற்றை உள்ளிட்டமற்றும்
82. குறுமறை நாட்டுத்துவரங்காடும் இடை-
83. தவணையும் காக்குடிநாட்டு மானகிலை-
84. ல்லூரில் அகவயலில் நடுவில்த்தலை கூ-
85. ற்றில் விட்ட பற்றும் இப்பற்றில் தென்கரை-
86. காரிகுறிச்சி பிள்ளையார்குளம் உள்ளிட்ட ப-
87. ற்றும் ஆக இப்பற்றுக்களும் விட்டு இவைநீ-
88. ங்கலாக இதுக்கு முன்பு குளமுங்காலும்
89. அணையும் அன்றி வன்காடாய்க்கிடந்-
90. த காடுகளிலே பல இடத்திலும் வர்வை-

(*The rest of the inscription is omitted in the transcript, as it is not of great importance to the history attempted in the earlier pages*).

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

(*ll.* 1—3.) This is the śâsana of Viśvanâtha (the god at Teṇkâśi).

(*ll.* 3—15.) After the Saka year **one thousand three hundred and eighty-four** had expired, in the ninth year opposite the thirty-first of the reign of the benign king Jaṭilavarman Tribhuvanachakravarttin Perumâḷ **Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadeva** *alias* **Arikesarideva,** on a Friday, the twenty-eighth of the month Mithuna, which corresponded with the thirteenth *tithi* of the dark fortnight, Mṛigaśîrsha *nakshatra* the natal star of the king, the people, the Veḷḷâḷas of the eighteen provinces and *pattiri* of the two countries as also the five kinds of *parigaram* (artisans ?), were assembled and the following business was done :—

(*ll.* 15—24.) The god Viśvanâtha, having appeared in the dream of the king Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva was pleased to express his desire thus :—"Our temple in the northern Kâśi has become dilapidated. We desire that a temple for us should be built under the name of Dakshiṇa Kâśi on the north bank of the river Chitranadi."

(*ll.* 25—31. (Upon hearing this) the king began the *karshaṇa* ceremony on a Friday, the tenth of the month of Rishabha, the tenth *tithi* of the bright fortnight, in the Uttara *nakshatra* and the Mîna mihûrta in the Śaka year, **one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight;** built the temple of Teṇkâśi and set up in it the god Viśvanâtha and the goddess Ulagamuḷudu-ḍaiya-Nâchchiyâr.

(*ll.* 32—35.) He built the temple for the god from the base to the top, with the *arddha maṇḍapa*, the central passage, the *mahâmaṇḍapa*, the *sôpâna* and the *gôpuras* and the circuiting walls.

(*ll.* 36—38.) So also he built for the goddess a temple and its *prâkâra* walls and began a *gôpura* for it.

(*ll.* 38—57.) He also built the Sahasra-liṅgâlaya, the Sakti-piṭhâlaya and set up the lesser deities beginning with Rishabhadêva, as also the Sahasra-liṅga, the Śakti-piṭhâlaya and the shrine for a *piḍâri* named Arikêsari-naṅgai was also built ; the king constructed a shrine for (a Gaṇêśa named) Arikêsari-ppiḷḷaiyâr in the fifth street on the west side (of the temple), and set up the image in it. The king built a *maṇḍapa* (on the river bank) for the *ârâṭṭu* (bathing) festival, the kitchen and all other structures in connection with this temple. He began the construction of the *mahâgôpura*. Thus the temple works that took **seventeen years** to complete, beginning from the month of Vaigâśi of the second year opposite the twenty-second and continued till the ninth opposite the thirty-first, must not be considered a human but a divine undertaking.

ll. 52—75. We all stayed till the completion of the works from the *karshaṇa* downwards ; afterwards the king appointed servants for the various services, granted jewels and paraphernalia and performed the *pûjas* regularly. He established a festival which ended on the Makhâ *nakshatra* in the month of Mâśi, when the image of the god was bathed in the river. He granted several villages for the supply of rice, vegetables, sandal, camphor, saffron, rose-water, garlands, cloths, lamps, etc.

ll. 75 to the end. The rest of the record gives a list of villages, with their boundaries, granted by the king.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No. V. TENKASI GOPURAM INSCRIPTION OF ALAGAN KULASEKHARA.

The subjoined verse is engraved on the north wall of the ruined *gopura* in front of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṉkâśi. It records that the king **Aḻagaṉ-perumâḷ Kulaśekhara**, who calls Arikêsari Parâkrama Pâṇḍya his brother (or cousin, *aṇṇâḻvi*) seeing that the work undertaken by the latter remained incomplete, caused the superstructure of the *gopura* to be finished with brick.

This prince Kulaśêkhara has been taken as brother or cousin, of Arikêsari, in the General Introduction.

Text (1)

1. விண்ணாடர் போற்றுந் தென்காசி
2. பொற்கோபுரமீதி. லெங்களண்ணாழ்வி
3. செய்த பணியிப்படி குறையாய்க்கிட-
4. க்கவொண்ணாதெனக் கண்டுயர்ந்த
5. தட்டோடெங்கு மூன்றுவித்தான்
6. மண்ணாளு மாலழகன் குலசேகர மன்னனே (2)

Translation.

The king **Aḻagaṉ Kulaśekhara**, the ruler of the earth, deciding that the work done by his elder brother on the beautiful *gòpura*, which is praised even by the celestials, should not remain thus incomplete, finished it fully with brick.

No. VI. SENGOTTAI INSCRIPTION OR KULASEKHARADEVA *ALIAS* PARAKRAMA PANDYA.

The inscription edited below is engraved on the south wall of the central shrine of the Śiva temple at Śeṅgôṭṭai. It records the grant of land to the temple by the king. It is dated the Śaka year 1467, which was also the third year of the reign of **Kulaśekharadeva**. The grant was made on a Friday, the Êkdâdaśi *tithi* of the dark half of the month of Aṟpaśi of the year Viśvâvasu. This king is the paternal uncle of Ativirarâma Pâṇḍya and father of Varatuṅgarâma Pâṇḍya. From this record we learn that the initial year of the reign of this king is Ś. 1464.

Text (1)

1. ஸுபமஸ்து [॥ *]ஸ்வஸ்திஸ்ரீ [॥ *] ஸுவநெகவீர
2. சஜ்ரகுல ப்ரதீப கொஜடிலவர்ம [த்ரி]-
3. ஸுவநச்சக்ரவர்த்தி கொநேரின்மைகொண்டான்
4. பெருமாள் சுஹிராமபராக்ரமபாண்ட்யதேவர் நஷநரான
5. ஸ்ரீ பெரும்பாஉ கூலசெகரதேவரான பராக்ரமபாண்ட்ய-
6. தேவற்கு யாண்டு ஸகாப்தம் ஆசாசுலஎ ல் மூன்றாவது விஸ்வாவ-
7. ஸு வர்ஷம் அற்பசி மாஸம் முப்பதாந்தியதியும் கபரப-
8. க்ஷத்து ஸாகாதஸியும ஸுக்ரவாரமும் வைத்ரதியொக[மு]-
9. ம் ஸிம்ஹகரணமும் பெற்ற உத்திரத்துநாள் தென்னா[ரி]-
10. நாட்டு செங்கோட்டையில் உடையார் குலசே-
11. கரமுடைய நயினாற்கு தேவதானம் பாட்டமாக

(1) From inked impression.
(2) Metre, கட்டளைக் கலித்துறை.

(1) From inked impressions.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

12. குடுத்த நிலம் அரைமாவுக்கு நாம் சேத்துக்குடுத்த [2]
13. நிலமாவது மேற்படிநாட்டு மேற்படியூரில்
14. மேற்படியார் அஞ்சாலியில் மேல்வாரம் தவிர்த்து-
15. க்குடுத்த குளப்புரவு பதினொன்றுங் கண்ணுறுதடி
16. ஆறு நிலம் அரைக்காணி முந்திரிகை பன்னிரண்-
17. டாங்கண்ணுறு தடி எட்டு நிலம் அரைக்காணி மு-
18. ந்திரிகை பதின்மூன்றுங் கண்ணுறுதடி அஞ்சு
19. நிலம் அரைக்காணி இதுவும் ஆகநிலம் அரைமாவும்
20. நாளது முதலுக்கு நாங்கொள்ளும் முறைபாடு எற்பேற்- [3]
21. பட்டதும் நம்வரியிலார் கணக்கிலும் தவிர்த்து சூச-
22. ூதாவற் செம்பிலும் சிலெயிலும் வெட்டிகை-
23. ய்யாண்டு கொள்ளவும் [||*] தூ ஆழி [||*] பாற்க [||*] இவை
24. . . . . .

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Be it well. Hail! Prosperity! In the Śaka year **1467** expired, which was the third year of the reign of **Perumâḷ Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadeva** *alias* **Kulaśekharadeva**,—the unrivalled hero of the world, the light of the *chandra-kula*, the king Jaṭilavaraman, the lord of the three worlds, Kôṇêriṇmaikoṇḍâṇ,—the son of Perumâḷ Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍyadêva; on a Friday corresponding to Êkâdaśi in the dark half and the thirtieth of the month of Arpaśi in the year Viśvâsu, in the Vaidhṛiti *yôga*, Siṁha *karaṇa* and the *Uttarâ-nakshatra*, the king added further grant of lands to those already made to the God Kulaśêkharam-uḍaiyâr of Śeṅgôṭṭai in the Teṉṉâri-nâḍu; they are the tank fed lands (1) of six *taḍis* measuring *araikkâṇi-mundiri*, and situated near the eleventh channel, (2) of eight *taḍis* measuring *araikkâṇi-mundiri*, and situated near the twelfth channel and (3) of five *taḍis* measuring *araikkaṇi*; total, half a *mâ*. The revenue accountants are ordered by the king to note that all taxes due to him from those lands have been abolished. The donee might get this document engraved on stone and copper and enjoy it as long as the moon and stars endure. The word *tulyam*, the royal signature is here engraved. Be it noted: this is the signature of .....

No. VII. TENKASI GOPURAM INSCRIPTION OF THE CORONATION OF NELVELI-MARAN.

The following inscription consists of two verses and is engraved on the south wall of the *gôpura* in front of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṉkâśi. The first verses records the date of the coronation of the king **Vira-veḷ** *alias* **Nelveli-mâraṉ** under the name of **Kulaśekhara Pâṇḍya**. The second states that he wore, (that is received in praise of himself), the garland of *veṇbâs* (a kind of metre) sung by poets, for fear that flower garlands would fade away in the course of time.

On a Monday, the 29th of Chittirai, on the dark half, in the year Paridâpi, **Ś 1474**, in the Mithuna lagna, Rôhiṇi nakshatra, the king was crowned under the name of Kulaśêkhara Pâṇḍya. The prince mentioned in this record is the son of Abhirâma Parâkrama and father of Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha. It was in the name of this king that Ativîrarâma built the temples of Kulaśêkharamuḍaiyâr and of Vishṇu west of the former.

[2] Read சேர்த்துக்கொடுத்த.
[3] Read எற்பேர்ப்பட்டதும்.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Text (1)

1. ஏறிய சகாத்த மாயிரத்து நானூற்றெ-
2. ழுபத்தின்னலில் (2) வரிழ்சம் பரி-
3. தாபிதனில் (3) மாதந்தேரிய சித்திரை-
4. யிருபத்தொன்பதாகுந்தேதி யிரண்-
5. டாம் பக்கந்திங்களு ரோகணி நாள்
6. வீறுயர்ந்த மிதுனத்து நெல்வேலி-
7. மாறன் வீரவேள் குலசேகரச்செழிய-
8. னென்று சுராறுபுனை யகிலேசர்
9. காசியிலே விளங்கவணிமவுலி த-
10. ரித்தனன் பாராசர் பணிந்தனரே [|| 1*] (4)
11. ஏடியல் (5) மாலையணிந்தாலும் வாடுமெ-
12. னப்புலவோர் பாடிய வீரவெண்பாமாலை-
13. யைப்பொன்னின் பாண்டியன் போர்தே-
14. டிய வேற்செழியன் குலசேகரத் தென்னனை-
15. ப்போற் சூடிய வேந்தருண்டோ வொருவேந்-
16. தரைச்சொல்லுகிலே [|| 2*] (6) நன்றுக வ

Translation

Verse 1. **Nelveli Mâraṇ** *alias* **Viravel** wore the beautiful crown under the name of **Kulaśekhara Pâṇḍya**, in the presence of the lord of the Universe at Teṇkâśi, on the twenty-ninth of the month Chittirai with the Rôhiṇi nakshatra in the dark half of the same month, in the year Paridâpi, which corresponded with the Śaka year **one thousand four hundred and seventy-four** ; the kings of other countries showed their respect to him on this occasion.

V. 2. Is it possible to mention another king who wore the crown in the manner in which it was done by the king of rare qualities. Kulaśêkhara Pâṇḍya, the wielder of the spear which seeks battles, who, feeling that flower garlands would all fade away, put on a garland of verses in the *veṇbâ* metre sung in praise of him by the poets ? Be it well.

No. VIII. THE TENKASI GOPURAM INSCRIPTION OF THE CORONATION OF SRIVALLABHA.

This single verse is also engraved on the door-post on the south side of the *gôpura*, and records the date of the coronation of **Aḷagaṇ Śivala-vel**. It took place on Monday, the 20th of Chittirai of the year Raktâkshi, **Ś 1486.** This day corresponded with the 6th *tithi* of the bright half of that month, the nakshatra being Punarvasu. The king is the well known Ativirarâma Pâṇḍya of literary fame.

---

(1) From inked impressions.
(2) Read ○ழுபத்து காலில், வருஷம்
(3) Read ○தன்னில்
(4) Metre, எண்சீர்க்கழி நெடிலடியாசிரியவிருத்தம்
(5) Read ஏடியன்○
(6) Metre, கட்டளைகலித்துறை.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Text [1]

1. சகன்கால மாயிரத்து நாணூற்றெ-
2. ண்பத்தாறிற் சலதிசூழ்ந்த செக-
3. ங்காண விரத்தாக்கி சித்திரை-
4. யிலிருபதாந் தேதி வேந்தர்
5. புகழ்ந்தேவல் செயப்பூறுவ-
6. திதியாறில் முதல் வாரம் புனர்-
7. பூசத்திற் சுகந்தாதி புனையழகன்
8. சிவலவேளென மகுடஞ்சூடினனே [2]

Translation.

Aḷagaṉ who revels in perfumes etc., wore the crown in the presence, of all the people under the name of **Śivaḷavel**, on the first day of the week, the sixth *tithi* of the first fortnight and the twentieth of the month of Chittirai, in the year Raktâkshin corresponding to the Śaka year **one thousand four hundred and eighty-six.**

No. IX. ŚRÎVILLIPUTTÛR PLATES OF ABHIRAMA PÂṆḌYA ŚAKA SAMVAT 1474.

This copper-plate document belongs to a Śrîvaishṇava Brâhmaṇa of *pûrva śikha* sect residing at Śrîvilliputtûr in the Tinnevelly District. During my visit to that place four years ago he presented it to me for publication and from the impressions of the plates prepared under my supervision, I now edit the inscription.

The record is engraved on a set of three copper plates. Though each of them has a hole on its top, the plates are not bound together by a ring. The rims are neither raised nor thickened, but still the inscription on the plates is in an excellent state of preservation. The letters are cut deeply and neatly on both sides of the plates and on the top of the first side of the second and third plates the Tamil numerals *two* and *three* are engraved. At the end of the record is found the single word *tulyam* written in a rather bigger type than the rest of the writing.

The alphabet employed is throughout *granṭha* of the period to which the document belongs. Excepting a few short prose passages such as *tèbruvan* in *l.* 33, from *adhi* in *l.* 55 to *agrahâra-makarôt* in *l.* 67, &c., the rest of the record is written in Sanskrit verse.

There are a few orthographical peculiarities which deserve to be noted. The *visarga* is represented in most cases by what resembles a final *m*. In fact it is only from the context one has to make out that it is the symbol of *visarga* and not of the final *m*: e. g., in *pravîṇaḥ* occurring in *l.* 11, in *vikhaṇḍitârih* in *l.* 13, in *kîrttih* in *l.* 20, in *babhûvuh* in *l.* 23, in *vibhuh* in *l.* 38; Compare these *visarga* symbols with the final *m* in *dharmmâṇâm* in *l.* 19. The letter *pa* and some of its secondary forms resemble *cha* and its secondary forms, e. g., in *prâpta*° occurring in *l.* 8, *prachaṇḍa*° in *l.* 11, *vidvân* in *l.* 73. Other minor peculiarities are noted in footnotes attached to the text.

The record belongs to the reign of a Pâṇḍya king named **Abhirâma Pâṇḍya.** He is said to be the son and grandson respectively of **Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya** and **Abhirâma Pâṇḍya.** In the Śaka year **1474** denoted by the chronogram *Vâsivandya*, corresponding to the cyclic year *Virôdhakṛit*, in the *Uttarâyana*, in the *Hêmantaṛitu*, when the sun was in *Makara*, in the dark fortnight, on a new-moon *tithi*, combined with *Nâga-karaṇa* and *Vyatîpâta*, when the moon was in the constellation of *Śṛavaṇa*, on the auspicious occasion of a solar eclipse, king Abhirâma

[1] From inked impressions.

[2] Metre, அறுசீர்க்கழிநெடிலடியாசிரிய விருத்தம்.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Pâṇḍya made the village of **Kshirârjunapura** into an *agrahâra* named **Parâkrama Pâṇḍya-pura.** The new name seems to have been conferred on it after the name of the king's father and would appear to have been already granted to the *brâhmaṇas* by one of his predecessors.

The three kings mentioned in this document, Abhirâma, his son Parâkrama and his son Abhirâma are identical with Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍya, the brother of Âhavarâma; his son Parâkrama; and his son was Varatuṅgarâma, who we know from other records (No. XII) was known before his coronation by the names Abhirâma and Abhirâma-Sundarêśvara.

I am not able to identify Kshîrâjunapura regranted by this king. Evidently it is the translation of some Tamil name such as Pâlmarudu, &c., and it is very difficult to guess the original name from its translation. Malli is the same as Malli in the Śrivilliputtûr Tâlûka of the Tinnevelly District.

TEXT.[1]

First Plate: First Side.

1. शुभमस्तु[॥*]
2. विबुधमकुटरत्नप्रोल्लसत्-
3. पंकजाघ्रि[2] र्व्विधिसुरशतमन्युस्तू-[3]
4. यमानप्रतापः। जलदविमलनी-
5. लो जन्हु[4]कन्याधरेशो जय-
6. तु जगतीं[5] जेता जानकि[6] जानिरे-
7. षः ।[। १*][7] बन्तीकृता[8] येन वलाह-
8. काश्च संस्थापितम[9] मनियुगं
9. सुमेरौ। प्राप्तम्मघोनः क-
10. नाकासनार्द्धं स पाण्ड्यराजो
11. जयतु प्रवीणः ।[। २*][10] शशास पा-
12. ण्ड्ये[11] प्वभीरामपाण्डचः[12] प्रचण्ड-
13. दोर्द्दण्डविखण्डितारिः [।*] मत्स्य-
14. ध्वजो मन्मथ येव[13] भूमीम् वसुन्ध-
15. रा भूरपि येन सार्त्था ।[। ३*][14] अज-

1. From inked impressions prepared by me.
2. Read ०जाङ्घि०.
3. स्तू looks like स्त्र.
4. More correctly ह्नु.
5. Read जगति.
6. Read ०कीजा०
7. Metre मालिनी.
8. Read बन्दी०.
9. Read ०स्थापितं०.
10. Metre उपजातिः.
11. The secondary े of ण्ड्ये is in the previous line.
12. Read ०भिरा०.
13. Read एव भूमिं.
14. Metre उपजातिः.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

16. नि पराक्रमपाण्ड्यस्तस्मादभिरा-[15]
17. मप[ा*]ण्डयभूपालात् । सोम-
18. कुलात्[16] भुतकिर्त्तिमर्म्मूर्त्तिः पा-
19. ण्डयेषु सर्व्वधर्म्मराणाम् ।[। ४*][17] तसा[18]
20. त्मजोभूदभिरामपाण्डयश्चतु-
21. र्दिगन्त(त्) प्रथीतोरुकीर्त्तिः[19] । दाना-
22. न्महीदेववरास्सुराश्च प्रत्य[र्थि]-
23. नश्चर्त्थगणा बभुवुः ।[। ५*][20] दे[वा·].

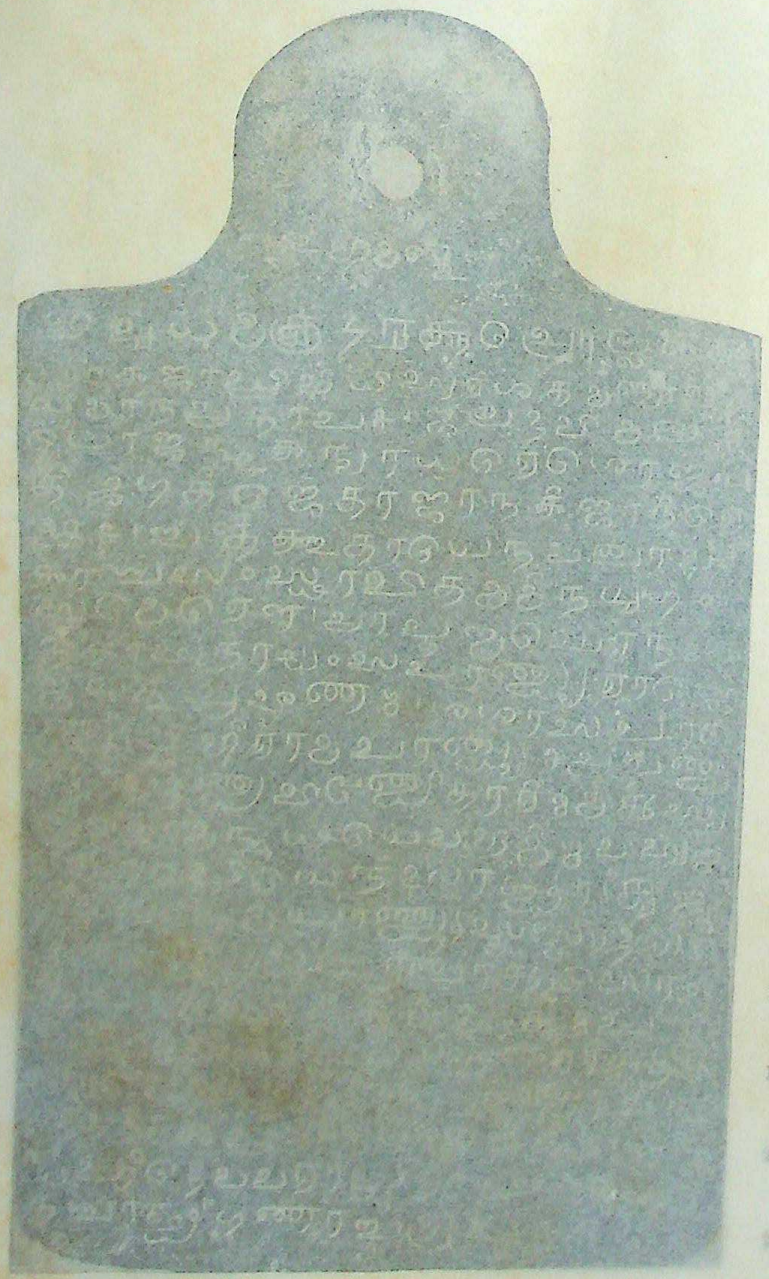
First Plate: Second Side.

24. पूर्णहविर्भुजश्च पितरो नीत्यं
25. स्फधातत्परा[21](।) लोकास्सत्यप-
26. रायणाः प्रतिदिनन्वद्यश्च सम्पूरि-
27. ताः । पातिव्रत्यपरास्त्र्ययः[22] क्षिति-
28. [रु]हस्संवर्धितास्सत्पलै [23]भूपाले [24]प्व-
29. [भि]रामपाण्डयनृपतौ विश्वम्भ
30. राम् बिभ्रति ।[। ६*][25] अथ कदाजित्[26] आहू-
31. य[विदु]षस्सर्व्वानभिराममहीपतिः ।
32. [दा]नं वा पालनं वापि वरं यू-
33. [यं]वदन्तु मे ।[। ७*][27] ते[ब्रु]वन् । पालनं
34. परमं लोके दानात् पाण्डय-
35. महीपते । दानात् स्वर्गमवा-
36. प्नोति[28] पालनाद्च्युतं[29] पदम् ।[। ८*][30]
37. इति पौराणिकास्सर्व्वे पा-
38. लनम् परमं विदुः । अस्मन्मतमिद-

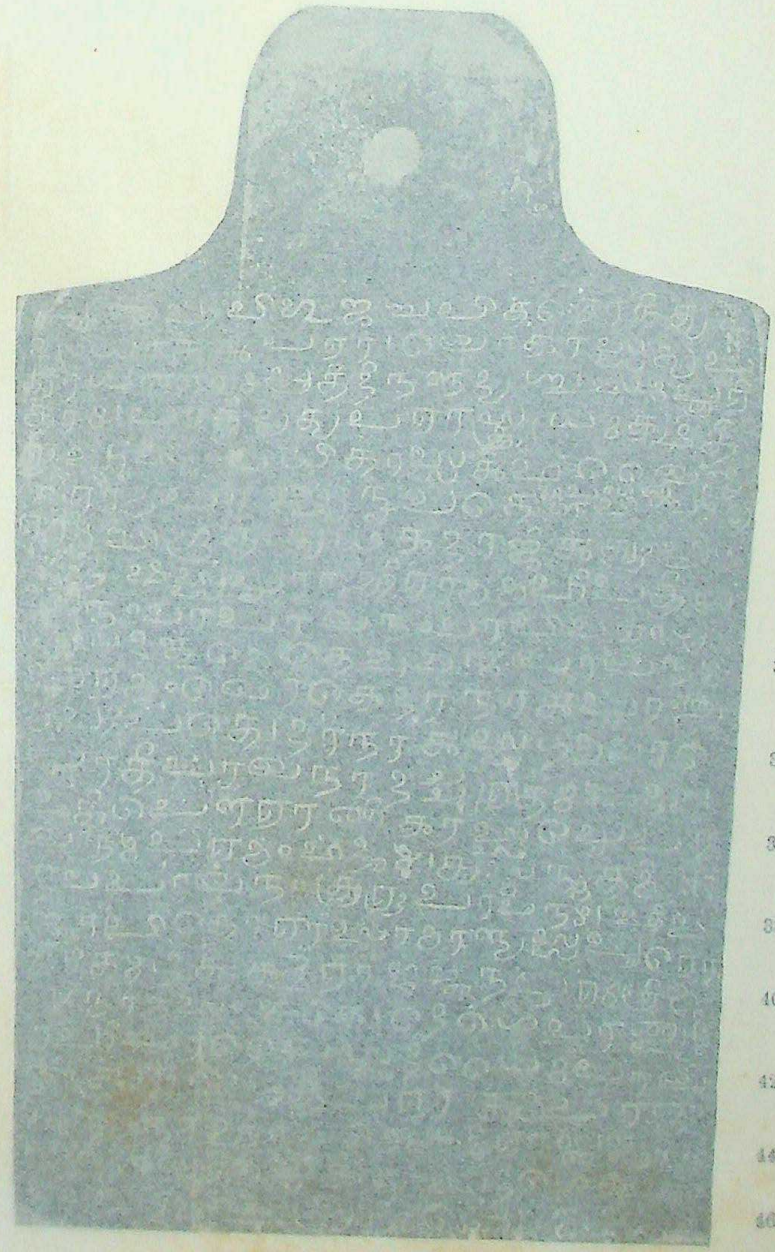
15. The secondary *a* of राम is in the next line.
16. Read ०द्भुतकीर्त्तिर्म्मू०.
17. Metre आर्या.
18. Read तस्या०. The secondary *a* of सा is the next line.
19. Read ०प्रथितो०.
20. Read ०र्त्थिगणा०. Metre उपजाति:.
21. Read ०नित्यं स्वधा०.
22. Read ०त्र्यपरास्त्रिय ०.
23. Read ०फलैर्भू०.
24. The letters भूपाले० are engraved below the line.
25. Metre शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
26. Read कदाचित.
27. From आहूय the Metre is श्लोक.
28. The secondary *e* symbol of प्रो is in the previous line.
29. च्यु is written like च्चर.
30. From पालनं the Metre is श्लोक.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

I. a.



I. b.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

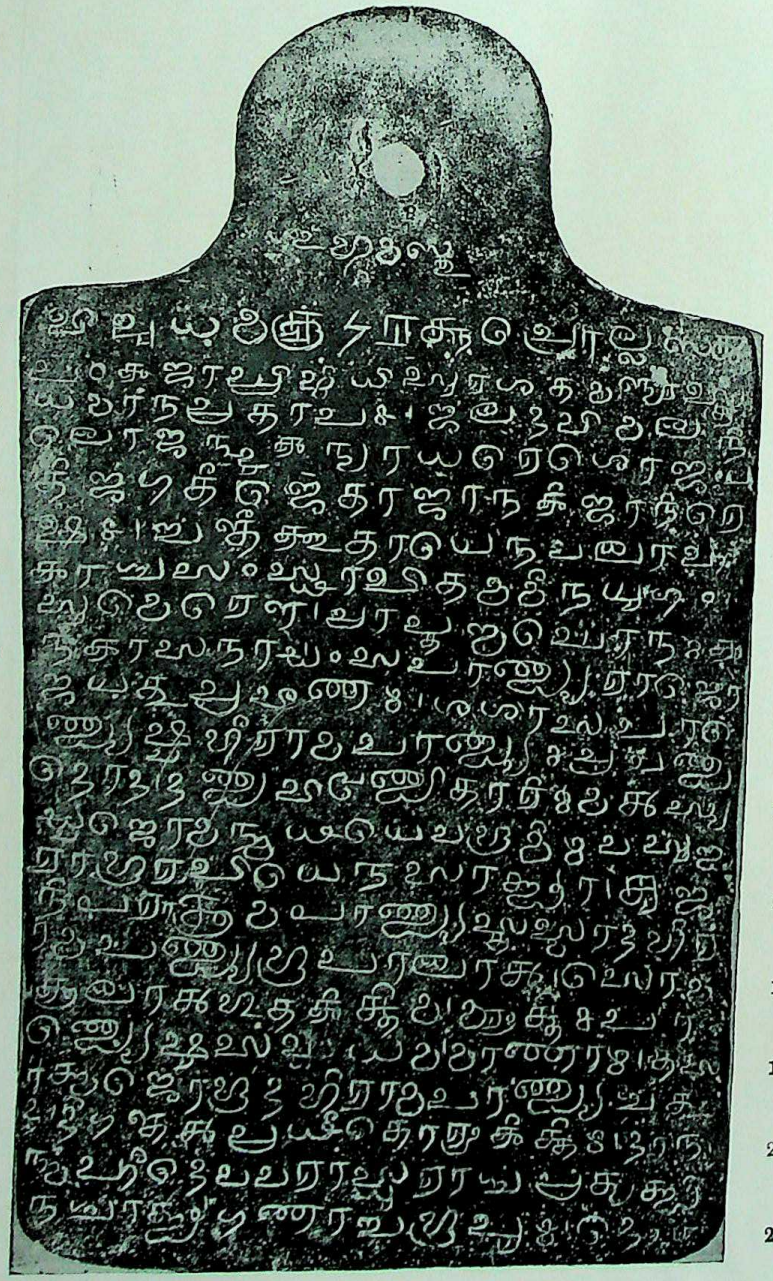
SCALE 0·8

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

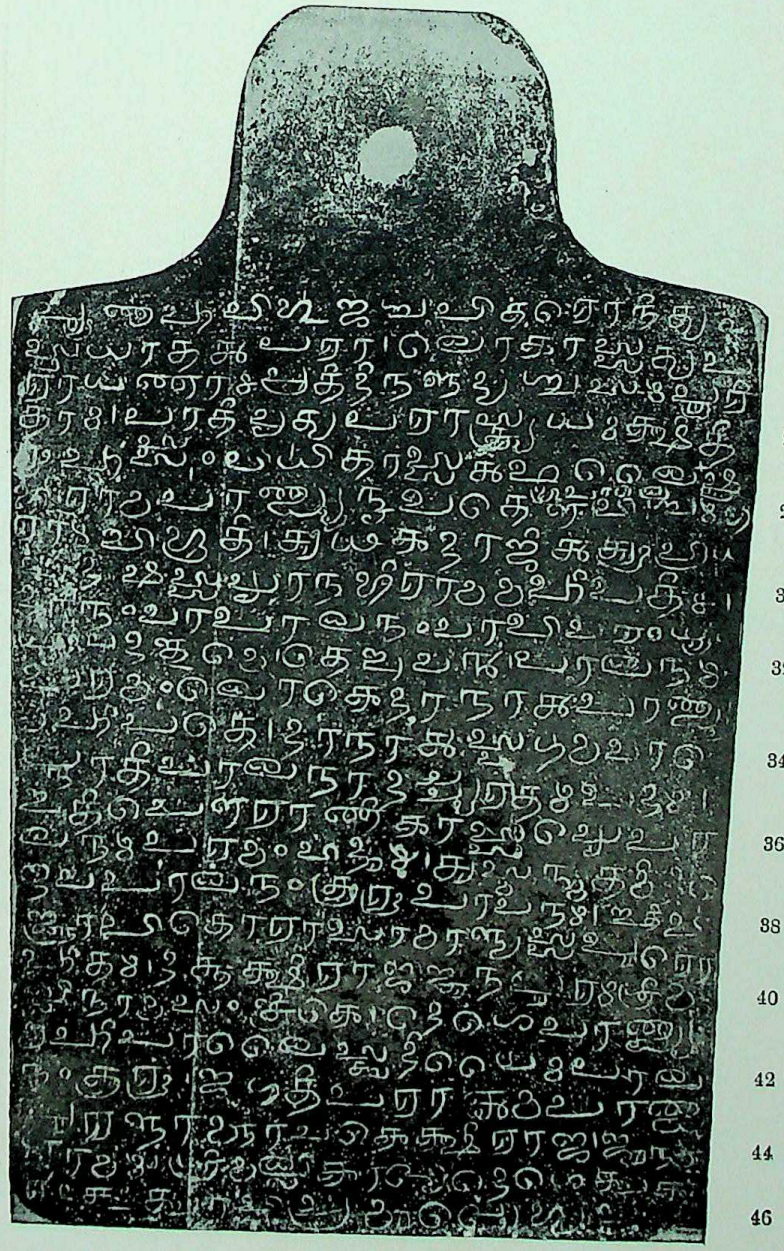
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

17. मप

I. a.



I. b.



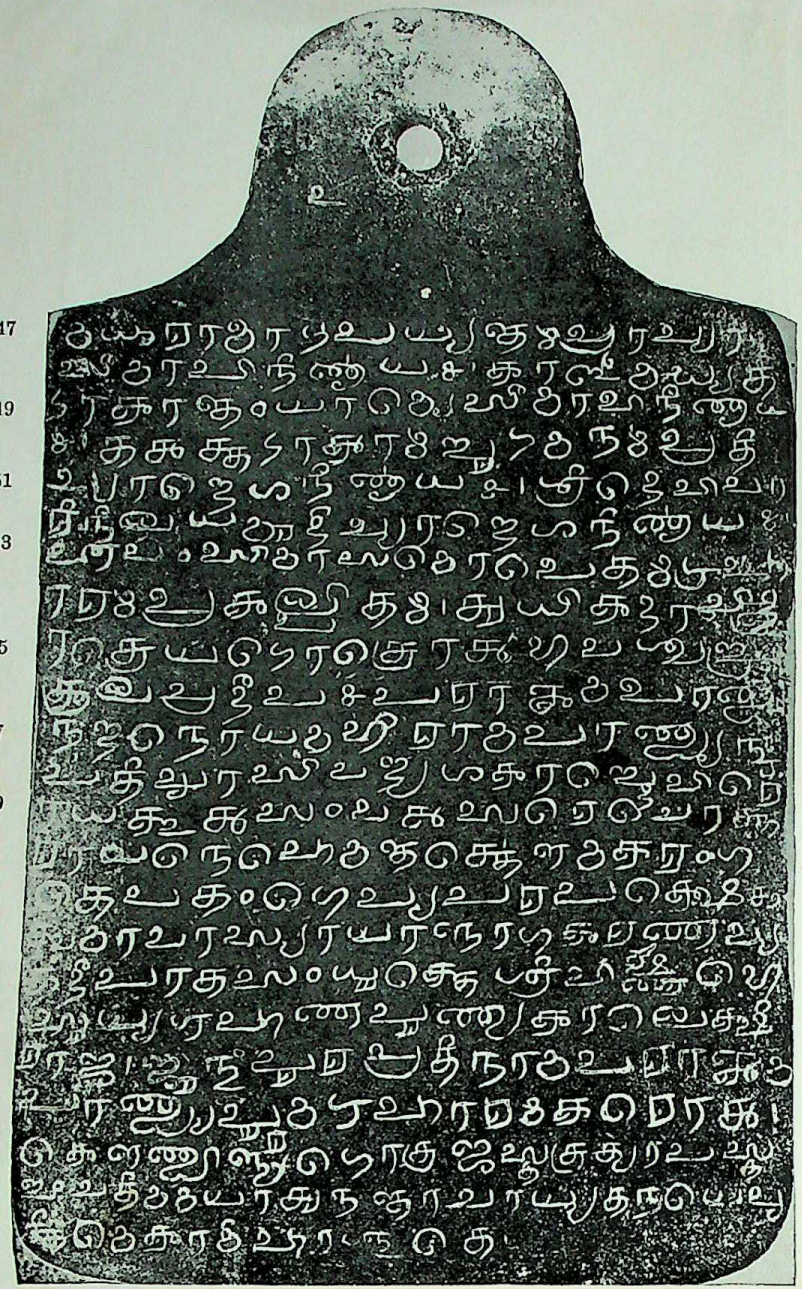
T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0·8

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh
Copper Plates of Abhirama Pandya

II. a.



II b.

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0·8

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Srivilliputtur Plates of Abhirama Pandya

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

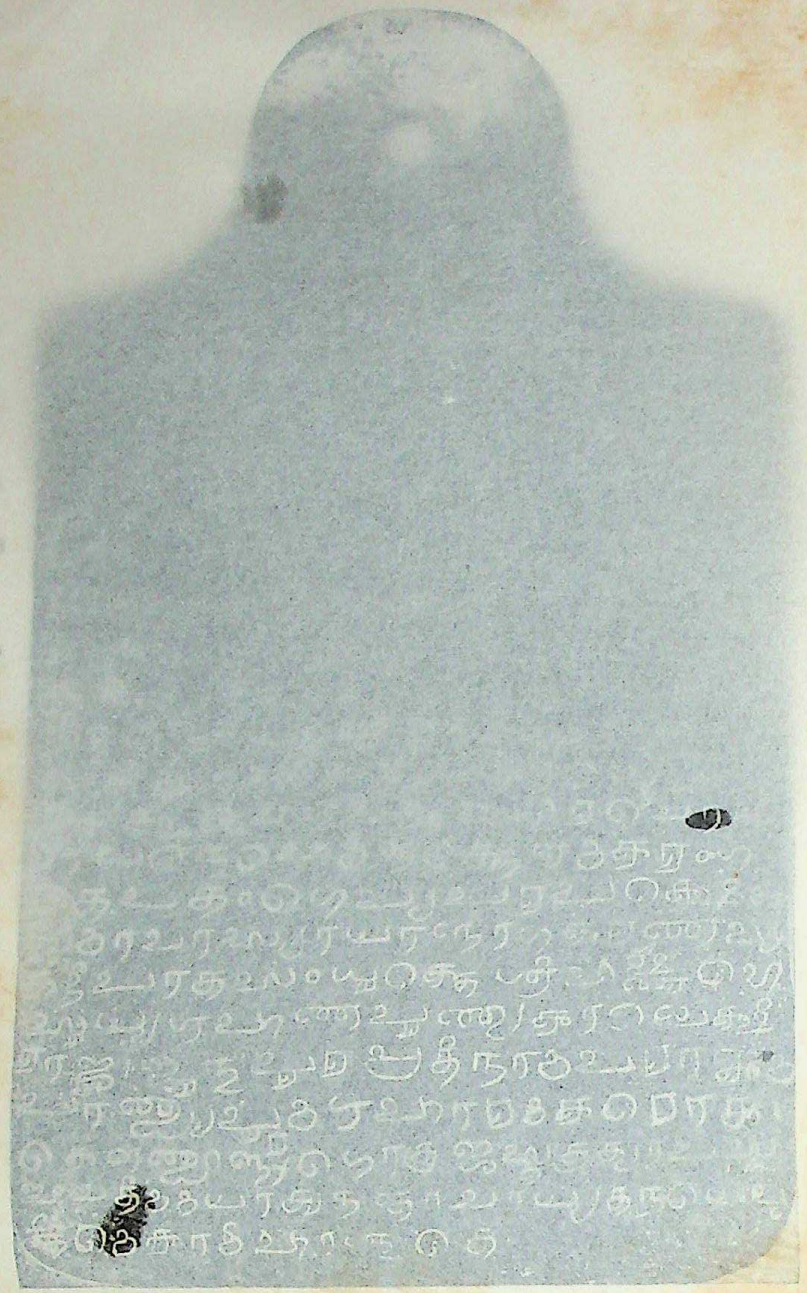
39. न्देव[31] पालनं कुरु पावनम् ।[। ९*][32] इति वि
40. ज्ञापितो रा[जा*]सामान्यस्सपुरो[33]
41. हितः । दत्तक्षीरार्जुनपुरम्[34] श्रीम-
42. ल्लीनाम[35] संन्त्रिके ।[। १०*][36] देशे पाण्ड्य-
43. महीपालैस्त्वदीयैः पाल-
44. नं कुरु ।[। ११*][37] जगति पराक्रमपाण्ड्य-
45. पुरन्नाम्ना चक्रे[38] क्षीरार्जुनग्रा[39]
46. (ा)मम् । श्रीमल्लिकाख्यदेशे त्वक
47. रं कृत्वा विप्रमुख्येभ्य[ः] ।[। १२*][40]

Second Plate: First Side.

48. मधुरामार्गप[र्य्य]न्तम् प्राच्याम्
49. सीमाविनिर्ण्णयः । काळीमद्ध्यत-
50. टाकान्तं याम्ये सीमाविनीण्ण[य]ः ।[। १३*][41]
51. त(त्)त्तटाकाम्बुगमनम् प्रति[42]
52. च्यान्देशनीर्ण्णयः[43] श्रीदेविवा-
53. रिनील[44] यमुदीच्यान्देशनिर्ण्णयः ।[। १४*][45]
54. एवं सीमासमो पेतमग्रहा-[46]
55. रं प्रकल्पितम् [१५*][47] अधि[48] [49]कदाचिदा-[50]
56. त्रेयगोत्रोत्[51]भवश्चन्द्र-
57. कुलप्रदीपः पराक्रमपा[ण्ड्य]-
58. नन्दनोयमभिरामपाण्ड्यनृ-
59. पतिर्व्वासिवन्द्यशकाब्दे विरो-[52]

31. The secondary *e* of देव in the previous line.
32. Metre श्लोक.
33. Read सामात्य०.
34. Read ०र्ज्जुन०.
35. Read संज्ञके.
36. Metre श्लोक.
37. Metre श्लोक. This is a half verse.
38. Read चक्रे.
39. The secondary *a* of ग्रा is in the next line.
40. Metre, irregular, resembling आर्या.
41. Read ०विनिर्ण्ण०. Metre श्लोक.
42. Read [illegible].
43. Read [illegible].
44. Read [illegible].
45. Read [illegible].
46. The secondary *e* of [illegible] is in the previous line.
47. [illegible].
48. Read [illegible].
49. The letters [illegible] are engraved over [illegible].
50. The secondary *e* of the letter दा is in the next line.
51. Read [illegible].
52. The secondary *a* of the letter रो is in the next line.

II a.



II b.

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.8

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

39. न्देव[31] पालनं कुरु पावनम् ।[। ९*][32] इति वि
40. ज्ञापितो रा[जा*]सामान्यस्सपुरो-[33]
41. हितः । दत्तक्षीरार्जुनपुरम्[34] श्रीम-
42. ल्लीनाम[35] संन्त्रिके ।[। १०*][36] देशे पाण्ड्य-
43. महीपालैस्त्वदीयैः पाल-
44. नं कुरु ।[। ११*][37] जगति पराक्रमपाण्ड्य-
45. पुरन्नाम्ना चके[38] क्षीरार्जुनग्रा[39]
46. (ा)मम् । श्रीमल्लिकाख्यदेशे त्वक
47. रं कृत्वा विप्रमुख्येभ्य[ः] ।[। १२*][40]

Second Plate: First Side.

48. मधुरामार्गप[र्य्य]न्तम् प्राच्याम्
49. सीमाविनिर्ण्णयः । काळीमद्धचत-
50. टाकान्तं याम्ये सीमाविनीर्ण्ण[य]ः ।[। १३*][41]
51. त(त्)तटाकाम्बुगमनम् प्रति[42]
52. च्यान्देशनीर्ण्णयः[43] श्रीदेविवा-
53. रिनील[44] यमुदीच्यान्देशानिर्ण्णयः ।[। १४*][45]
54. एवं सीमासमो पेतमग्रहा-[46]
55. रं प्रकल्पितम् [१५*][47] अधि[48] [49]कदाचिदा-[50]
56. त्रेयगोत्रोत्[51]भवश्चन्द्र-
57. कुलप्रदीपः पराक्रमपा[ण्ड्य]-
58. नन्दनोयमभिरामपाण्ड्यनृ-
59. पतिर्व्वासिवन्ध्यशकाब्दे विरो-[52]

---

31. The secondary *e* of देव in the previous line.
32. Metre श्लोक.
33. Read सामान्य०.
34. Read ०र्ज्जुन०.
35. Read संज्ञके.
36. Metre श्लोक.
37. Metre श्लोक. This is a half verse.
38. Read चके.
39. The secondary *a* of ग्रा is in the next line.
40. Metre, irregular, resembling आर्या.
41. Read ०विनिर्ण्ण०. Metre श्लोक.
42. Read प्रतीच्यां.
43. Read निर्ण्णयः.
44. Read ०निलय०.
45. Metre श्लोक.
46. The secondary *a* of हा is in the previous line.
47. A half श्लोक.
48. Read अथ
49. The letters ०चिदा० are engraved over ०ले०.
50. The secondary *a* of the letter दा is in the next line.
51. Read ०द्भव०.
52. The secondary *a* of the letter रो is in the next line.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

60. धकृत्संवत्सरे चोत्त-
61. रायने[53] हेमन्तर्त्तौ मकरं ग-
62. ते पतंगेप्यपरपक्षे(त्)
63. त्वमावास्यायां नागकरणव्य
64. तदीपात[54]संयुक्ते श्रीविष्णुभे
65 सुर्य्य[55]ग्रहणपुण्यकाले क्षी-
66. राजुनु[56]पुरप्रतिनामपराक्रम-
67. पाण्ड्यपुरमग्रहा[57]रमकरोत्-[58]
68. कौण्डिन्यगोत्रजस्तत्रत्यापस्त [59]
69. बी च तिम्मय[:*](ा)[।*] अनन्ताचा[र्य्य]तनये[60] वृ-
70. त्तिमेकामिहाश्नुते ।[। १६*][61]

Secend Plate: Secend Side.

71. श्रीबोधायनसूत्री च शालाव
72. तकुलोत्भवः । मालादायिसु-
73. तोप्येकां सुन्दरो वृत्तिमश्नु-
74. ते ।[। १७*][62] गविष्ठरगोत्र च [63]विद्वान् बो-
75. ध[।*]यनसूत्री वटमहद्धामा मालादा-[64]
76. यिसुतोयम् वृत्तिञ्चैकामिहा-[65]
77. श्नुते नित्यम् ।[। १८*][66] श्रीबोधायनसू-
78. [त्री*] च वाच्यजो वनशैलकः । श-
79. टकोपात्मज[67]श्रीमा[न्*] वृत्तिमेकामि-
80. हाश्नुते ।[। १९*][68] आश्वलायनसुत्री च-[69]
81. कप्यांगीरसगोत्रजः । सुन्दरां-
82. स सुन्दरजो वृत्तिद्वयमिहाश्नुते ।[। २०*][70]

53. Read ०त्तरायणे.
54. Read व्यतीपात०.
55. Read सूर्य०.
56. Read ०र्जुन०.
57. र of पुर is engraved below the line.
58. Prose passage begins from अधि in line 55 and end here.
59. Read ०स्तम्बी०.
60. Read ०तनयो.
61. Metre श्लोक.
62. Metre श्लोक.
63. Read ०गोत्री०.
64. The secondary *a* of दा is in the next line.
65. The secondary *a* of हा is in the next line.
66. Metre irregular: resembles आर्या.
67. Read शठको पात्मजः.
68. Metre श्लोक.
69. Read सूत्री.
70. Metre श्लोक. The vertical line is at the beginning of the next line.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

83. श्रीबोधायनसुत्री[71] शाल[।*]वतकु-
84. ल श्रीनिवासोयम् । नारायणसु-
85. तोयम् वृत्तिञ्चैकामिहा[श्नु]-
86. ते नित्यम् ।[। २१*][72] अ[।*]श्वलायनसुत्रीच[73] का-
87. श्यपी भूसुरोत्तमः । मालादा[यि]
88. [सु]तो रामो वृत्तिमेकामिहाश्नु-
89. ते ।[। २२*][74] [आ]श्वलायनसूत्री च कण्यं[।*] गिर-
90. सगो(।)त्रजः । सुन्दरेशो नन्द-
91. पुत्रो वृत्तिमेकामिहाश्नुते ।[। २३*][75]
92. भारद्वाजकुलोत्भूतो जयि[76]
93. मिनीरिणरंगजः । ईश्वरो विप्र[मू]-
94. ल्यश्च वृत्तिमेकामिहाश्नुते ।[। २४*][77]

Third Plate: First Side.

95. आश्वलायनसूत्री च हरितान्व-[78]
96. यसम्भवः । [79]अनतात्मजरंगेशो[80]
97. वृत्तिद्वयमिहाश्नुते ।[। २५*][81] आश्वलाय-
98. नसूत्री च विश्वामित्रकुलोत्भवः
99. नारायणः कृष्णसुतो वृत्ति-
100. [82]मेकामिहाश्नुते । [। २६*][83] आश्वलायन
101. सूत्री च काश्यपी तिम्मयात्मजः ।
102. अन्नमरस इति श्रीमान्वृत्तिद्वयमिहा[84]
103. श्नुते ।[। २७*][85] कौण्डिन्यगोत्रजः
104. स्तत्रत्यापरस्तम्बी[86]प्यनन्तय [:।] ति-
105. म्मयार्य्यसुतो विद्वान्वृत्तिमे

71. Read ०सूत्री
72. Metre आर्या.
73. Read ०सूत्री०.
74. Metre श्लोक.
75. Metre श्लोक.
76. Read जैमिनी०.
77. Metre श्लोक.
78. The letter न्व looks like श्र.
79. Read अनन्ता०.
80. The secondary *a* of शो is in the next line.
81. Metre श्लोक
82. The secondary *e* of मे is in the previous line.
83. Metre श्लोक.
84. The secondary *a* of हा is in the next line.
85. Metre श्लोक.
86. Read ०ऽप्यप्य०.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

106. कामिहाश्नुते । [। २८*][87] काश्यपान्व[य]-
107. सम्भूतः श्रीकात्यायनसूत्रवान् ।[88]
108. नागयात्मजनृसख्यो वृत्तिमेका-
109. मिहाश्नुते । [। २९*][89] कौण्डिन्न्यान्न्वय-
110. सञ्जातः निबोधायनसूत्रवान् ।
111. कुलशेखरः[90]पत्मजोसौ वृ
112. त्तिमेकामिहाश्नुते[91] । [। ३०*] आ[श्व]ला-[92]
113. यनसूत्री च कश्यपस्य च गोत्र-
114. जः । वृत्तिमेकां वनाद्रीशपुत्रो-
115. नारायणा[93]श्रते । [। ३१*][94] आश्वलायन-
116. सूत्रि च[95] गामगायनगोत्रजः । सौ-[96]
117. म्यपुत्रो वेंकटेशो वृत्ति
118. द्वयम् [97] हाश्नुते[98] । [। ३२*]

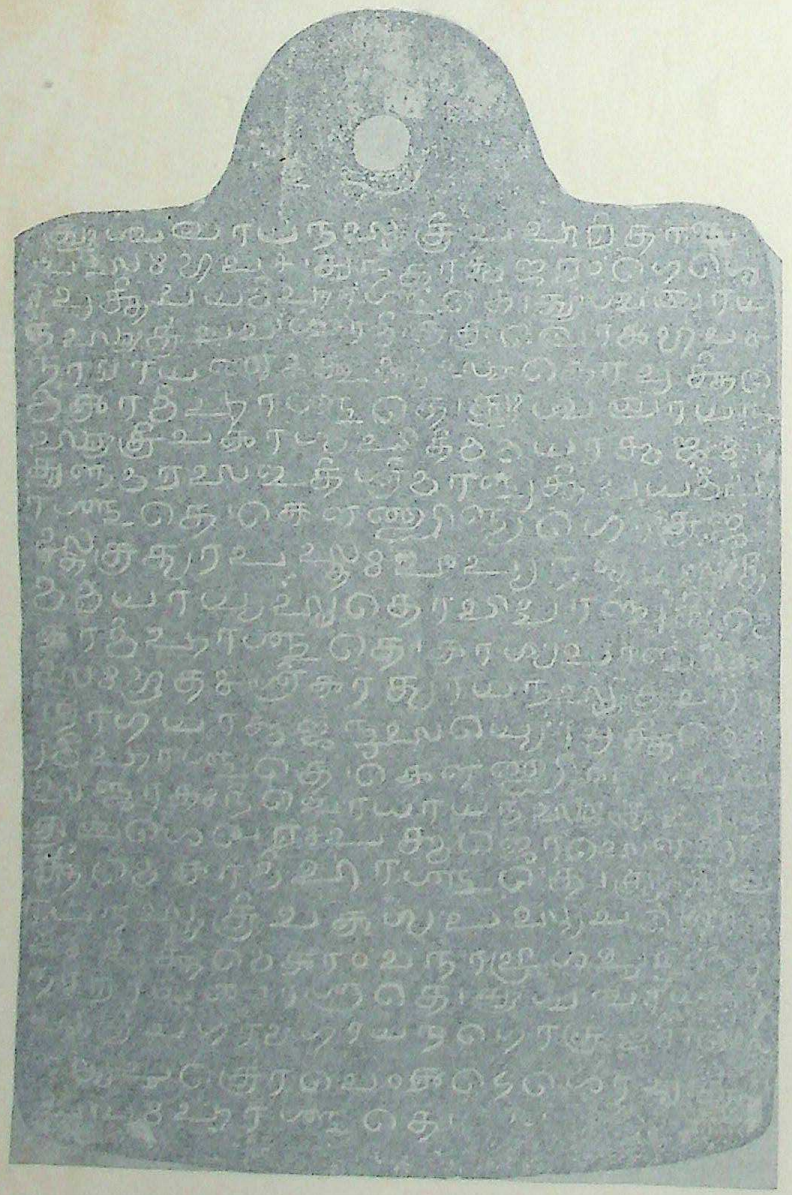
Third Plate : Second Side.

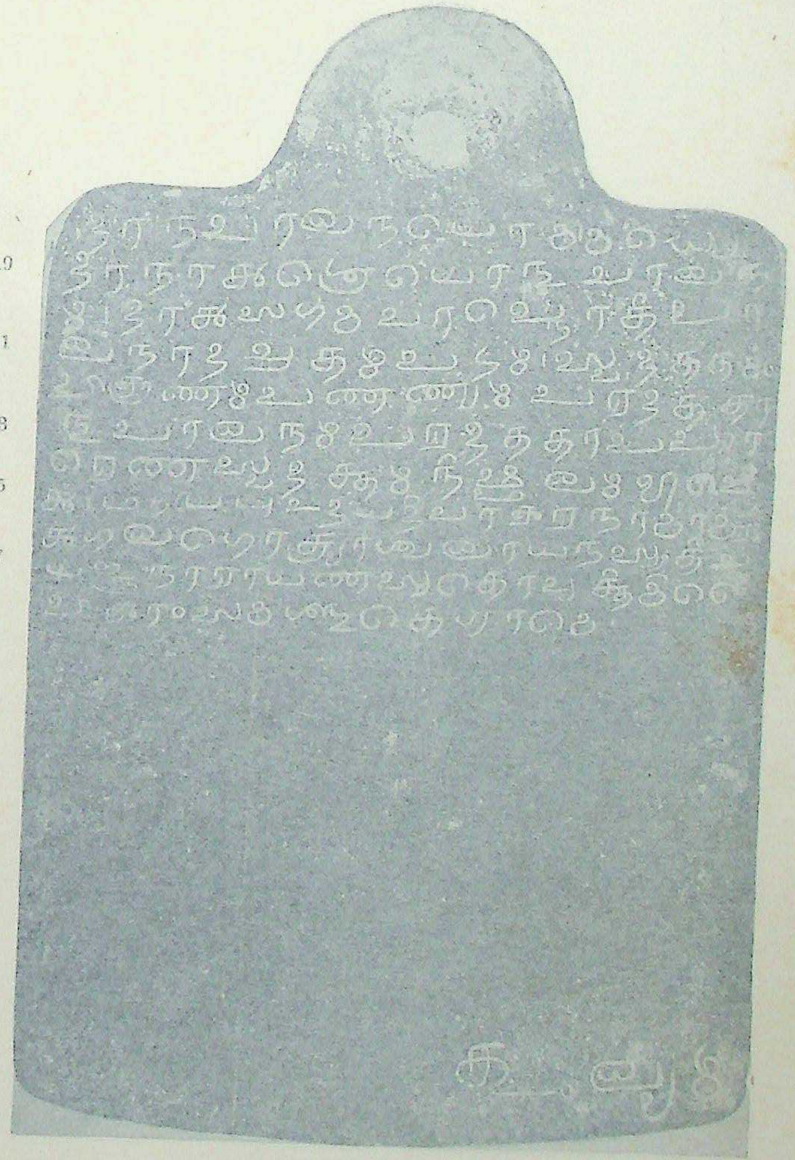
119. दानपालनयोर्म्मध्ये
120. दानात् श्रेयोनुपालन-
121. म् । दा[ना*]त् सर्गम[99]वाप्नोति पा-
122. लनादच्च[100]तम् पटम्[101] । [। ३३*] स्वदत्त[ा*]त्
123. द्वि[102] क्रणम् पण्य्यम्[103] परदत्ता-
124. नुपालनम् [।*] परदत्तापहा-
125. रेण स्वदत्तम् निष्फलम् भवे-
126. त्[104]। [। ३४*] मञ्जुषु । [। ॥][105] उदयदिवाकरनामा मु-

87. Metre श्लोक.
88. The vertical line inserted here is in the beginning of the next line.
89. Metre श्लोक.
90. Read पद्म०.
91. Metre श्लोक.
92. The secondary *a* of ला is at the beginning of the next line.
93. Read ०णोश्नुते.
94. Metre श्लोक.
95. Read सूत्री च.
96. The secondary *au* of सौ is in the next line.
97. Read ०मिहा०.
98. Metre श्लोक.
99. Read स्वर्ग०.
100. Read ०दच्यु०.
101. Read पदम्. Metre श्लोक.
102. Read ०गुणम्.
103. Read पुण्यम्.
104. Metre श्लोक.
105. Written in Tamil characters.

III. a.

III. b.





T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.8

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Sivaliputtur Plates of Abhirama Pandya

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

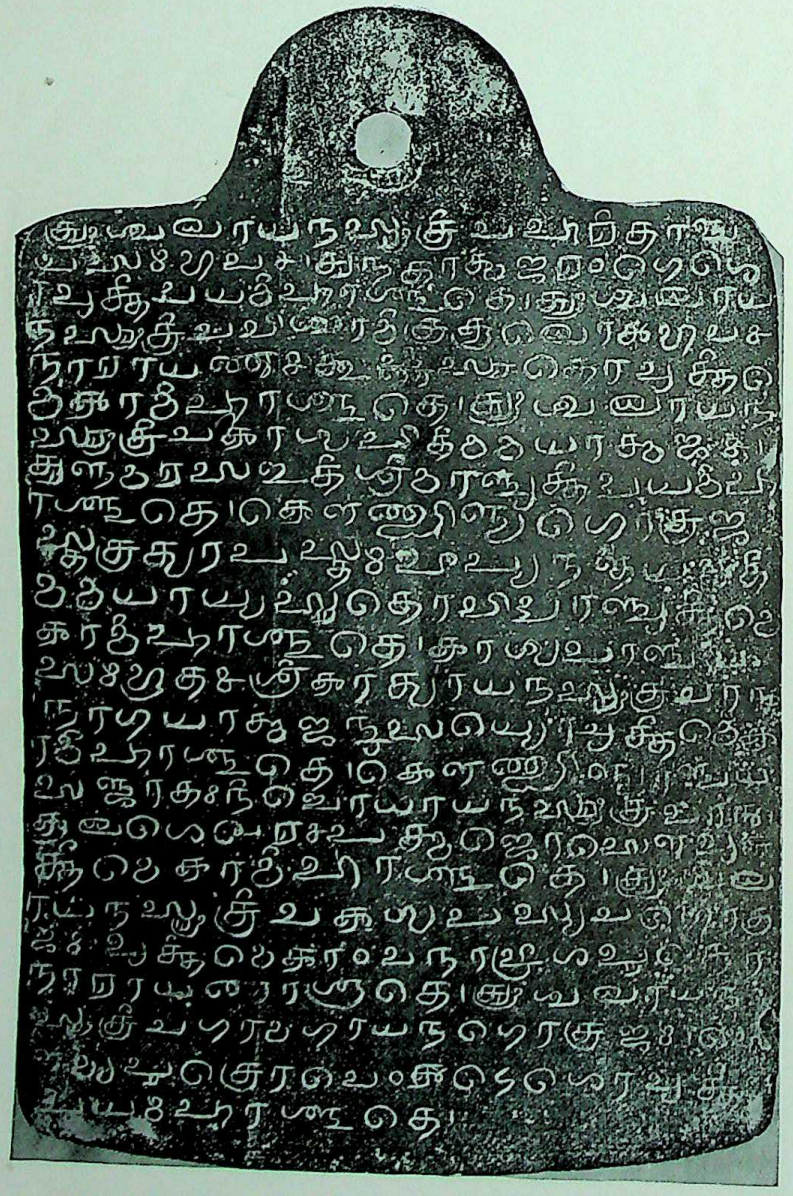
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Second Side.

of सौ is in the next line.

Metre श्लोक.

III. a.



III. b.

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.8

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

Srivilliputtur Plates of Abhirama Pandya

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

127. [106] तृगलगोत्र्याश्वलायनसूत्री च [।*]

128. यज्ञनारायण सुतो वृत्तिमिहै[107]-

129. कां समश्नुते ग्रामे[108] ।[। ३९*]

130. तुल्यम.

Abridged Translation.

May happiness be!

Supreme is this victorious (Râma) in the world, whose wife is Jânaki, who is the lord of the bearer of Jahnu's daughter (Śiva) and of the earth, pure blue in complexion like a cloud, whose lotus-like feet are illuminated by the gems in the diadems of the gods and whose glory is praised by Brahman, Śiva and Indra.

May that able Pâṇḍya king by whom even the clouds were imprisoned, by whom the two fish were set on the holy Mêru, and by whom was obtained a half of the golden seat of Indra, be supreme.

Among the Pâṇḍyas, there ruled over the earth (the king) Abhirâma Pâṇḍya, vanquisher of his foes by the prowess of his stalwart arms, (1) fish-bannered and therefore appearing like the god of love, by whom the appellation, "bearer of wealth," of the earth was rendered significant.

From that king Abhîrâma Pâṇḍya was born Parâkrâma-Pâṇḍya, of unique fame in the lunar race, the embodiment of all the virtues of the Pâṇḍyas.

His son was Abhirâma Pâṇḍya whose great fame spread to the farthest ends of the four quarters of the globe, and by whose munificence, the best *Brâhmaṇas*, and gods, and even enemies became hosts of mendicants.

While, among kings, king Abhîrâma Pâṇḍya was ruling the earth, the gods ate oblations in full, the *manes* were always busy with the funeral offerings (made to them), the people were devoted to truth, the rivers were on all days in flood, women were devoted to chastity and trees abounded in good fruits.

Then, at one time:

Summoning all the wise men, the king Abhîrâma (said): "Tell me whether gift or protection is the better."

They said:

"Protection is better in this world, O Pâṇḍya-king, than gift. By gift, one attains heaven, (but) by protection the imperishable (immortal) state."

"Thus all the men versed in the *purâṇas* have declared protection to be supreme. This, O king, is our view. Render thou protection which is purifying."

Being exhorted as follows, in the company of his ministers and priests: "Do thou protect the town of Kshîrârjuna in the country named Śrî-Malli, granted by your ancestors, the Pâṇḍya kings," he made the village of Kshîrârjuna in the country of Śrî-Malli, known in the world by the name of Parâkrâma-Pâṇḍya-pura, having granted it free of tax to the chief *Brâhmaṇas*.

The road to Madura was fixed as the boundary on the east. The middle tank of Kâḷî was fixed as the boundary on the south. The channel of that tank was fixed as the boundary on the west. The tank of Śrî Dêvî was fixed as the boundary on the north. Thus was the *agrahâra*

106. Read मुद्गल०.

107. The secondary *ai* symbols of है are in this line, and ह is at the beginning of the next line.

108. Metre आर्या.

(1) Literally 'club-like arms'.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

settled with (these) boundaries. Then at one time, this king Abhîrâma Pâṇḍya, son of Parâkrama Pâṇḍya, born of the Atrêya *gôtra*, the light of the lunar race, made into an *agrahâra* this Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya-pura otherwise known as Kshîrârjunapura, in the Śaka year (1474) denoted by (the chronogram) *Vâsivandya*, corresponding to the (cyclic) year Virôdhakrit, in the Uttarâyaṇa, in the *hêmanta-ṛitu*, when the sun was in *capricornus*, in the dark fortnight, on a new-moon day combined with *nâga-karaṇa* and *vyatîpâta*, (when the moon was) in the constellation of Vishṇu's star (Śravaṇa), on the auspicious occasion of a solar eclipse.

(Here follows the distribution of shares) :—

No.	Names of the Donees	Father's Names	Gôtras	Sûtras	Shares
1	Timmayya ...	Anantâchârya ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Âpastambha ...	1
2	Sundara ...	Mâlâdâyi ([2]) ...	Sâlâvata ...	Bôdhâyana ...	1
3	Vaṭamahaddhâmâ ([3]) ...	Mâlâdâyi ...	Gavishṭra ...	Do. ...	1
4	Sundarâmsa ([4]) ...	Sundara ...	Kapyâṅgîrasa...	Âśvalâyana ...	2
5	Vanaśailaka ...	Śaṭhakôpa ...	Vâchya ...	Bôdhâyana ...	1
6	Śrînivâsa ...	Nârâyaṇa ...	Śâlâvata ...	Do. ...	1
7	Râma ...	Mâlâdâyi ...	Kâśyapa ...	Âśvalâyana ...	1
8	Sundarêśâ ...	Nanda ...	Kapyâṅgîrasa...	Do. ...	1
9	Îśvara ...	Raṇaraṅga ...	Bhâradvâja ...	Jaimini ...	1
10	Raṅgêśa ...	Ananta ...	Harita ...	Âśvalâyana ...	2
11	Nârâyaṇa ...	Kṛishṇa ...	Viśvâmitra ...	Do. ...	1
12	Annamarasa ...	Timmaya ...	Kâśyapa ...	Do. ...	2
13	Anantaya ...	Timmayârya ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Âpastambha ...	1
14	Nṛisayya ...	Nâgaya ...	Kâśyapa ...	Kâtyâyaṇa ...	1
15	Kulaśêkhara ...	Padma ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Ni-Bôdhâyana([5])	1
16	Nârâyaṇa ...	Vanâdriśa ...	Kâśyapa ...	Âśvalâyana ...	1
17	Vêṅkaṭêśa ...	Saumya ...	Gâmagâyana ...	Do. ...	2
18	Udayadivâkara ...	Yajñanârâyaṇa ...	Mudgala ...	Do. ...	1
			Total number of shares ...		22

Here follow the usual imprecatory verses and the word *tulyam* at the end of the plate.

([2]) Mâlâdâyi is the same as Tirumâlaiyâṇḍâṇ, a surname of Periyâḻvâr.

([3]) This is the Sanskrit rendering of the Tamil name Vaḍaperuṅ = kôyil = uḍaiyâṇ, the name of the deity at Śrivilliputtûr.

([4]) This is the Sanskrit equivalent of Sundarattôḷuḍaiyân, the name of the god of Aḻagarkôyil.

([5]) Apparently *bôdhâyana*, but the syllable *ni* is necessary for the metre.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NO. X. THE TENKAŚI GOPURAM INSCRIPTION OF THE CORONATION OF VIRA PAṆḌYA.

This inscription consisting of five verses is engraved on the door-post on the north side of the ruined *gôpura* in front of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi. The first verse says that **Abhirâma** crowned himself under the name of **Vira Pâṇḍya.** The second verse is what is called *kuḍai-maṅgalam* in Tamil literature ; it is the praise of the king's umbrella. The third is *vâḷ-maṅgalam*, the praise of the king's sword. The fourth verse gives the date of the coronation of the king as the **Kali** year **4689**. The last verse gives us the name of the poet who composed these verses ; he was Kaliyaṇ-kavirâyaṇ of Kâśi (Teṇkâśi). The king mentioned in this record is Varatuṅgarâma. See Ext. 25. in the General Introduction.

Mr. Kṛishṇa Śâstri misreading the last verse, states that the king Abhirâma granted the three villages Âṇamaṅgalam, Kuḍaimaṅgalam and Vâṇamaṅgalam to Kâśikkaliyaṇ Kavirâyaṇ. From a study of Tolkâppiyam, Poruḷ-adigâram, Puṟattiṇaiyiyal, Sûtra 68 and the commentary thereon, it will become quite patent to any one that these are not the names of villages, as Mr. Śâstri has taken them to be, but praises of the day of coronation, the umbrella and the sword of the king. Again the name of the person whom Mr. Śâstri has taken to be the donee is not Kâśikkaliyaṇ Kavirâyaṇ ; it is a compound meaning Kaliyaṇ, a poet of Kâśi (Teṇkâśi).

Text (1)

1. சீர்கொண்ட செங்கமலே-
2. வாழத்திரையாடைப்-
3. பார்கொண்ட வாள்-
4. வீரபாண்டிய னென்-
5. றேர்கொண்ட காலுலா-
6. மாலைக்கனக மகுடம்
7. புனைந்தான் மானவேலா-
8. னபிராமன் ஏ [|| 1*] சேலுலவு-
9. வெண்டிங்கட் செல்வ-
10. னெனத்தண்ணென்று நீணில-
11. மோரேழுநிழற்றுமே பேணி-
12. வந்து பூவேந்த ரேத்தும்
13. புகழ் வீரபாண்டியனங்-
14. கோவேந்தன் கொற்றக்குடை [|| 2*]
15. பற்றலர் மண் கொள்ளும்
16. பணிந்தார்க்கரசளிக்கு-
17. ங்கொற்ற முயர்க்கும் வில்-
18. லவனை வென்றுகொண்ட
19. வீரமாறன் செழியன் வல்ல-
20. மெறிந்தானெந்து வாள் ஏ [|| 3*]

(1) From inked impressions.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

21. நண்புற்றெதிர்ந்த கலி நாலாயிரத்தறு நூற்-
22. றெண்பத்தொன்பானிலிருங்கடல் சூழ்மண்-
23. பெற்று மின்னு மகுடம் புனைந்தான் வேல்-
24. வீரமாறனென மன்னவர் கோமானபிராமன் [|| 4*]
25. கற்றுணர்ந்தோன் காசிக்கலியன் கவிராயன்
26. மற்றடந்தோள் வேல்வீரமாறனுக்குச் சொற்-
27. புனைந்தானுண் மங்கலமுரவிற்று குடை-
28. மங்கலமும் வாண்மங்கலமும் வகுத்து [|| 5*] (2)

Translation.

Verse. I. The wielder of the noble spear, **Abhirâma**, wore the superior garland of (forest) flowers and the golden crown under the name of **Vira Pâṇḍya**, who took the ocean-girt earth, in order that the dweller in the red lotus flower (the goddess Lakshmi) of great splendour, might flourish.

V. 2. The victorious umbrella of the king of kings, the famous Vira Pâṇḍya, who is praised by the kings of this earth who desirously come (for this purpose), casts its cool shade on the seven worlds, like the dear white Moon, who wanders in the sky.

V. 3. The sword borne by the Pâṇḍya, Vira-Mâṛaṇ, who conquered the **Viliavaṇ** (the Chêra) and fought a battle at **Vallam**, would take away the kingdom of his enemies and restore them to those who bow before him.

V. 4. The king of kings, Abhirâma, having got the earth surrounded by the vast sea, wore the resplendent crown, under the name of Vira Mâṛaṇ, the wielder of the spear, in the auspicious Kali year **four thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.**

V. 5. The learned Kaliyaṇ the poet of Kâśi composed for Vira Mâṛaṇ of strong and broad shoulders, the *nâṇ-maṅgalam*, the praiseworthy *kuḍai-maṅgalam* and *vâṇ-maṅgalam* separately.

---

(2). About *nâḷ-maṅgalam*, *kuḍai-maṅgalam* and *vâḷ-maṅgalam*, see Tolkâppiyam, Poruḷadigâram, Puṛattiṇaiyiyal, sûtra 68;

"*Kuḍaiyum vâḷum nâḷ-kôḷaṉṛi* ... ... " is the sûtra: the commentary on this gives much valuable information. Also compare Puṛapporuḷ-Veṇbâmâlai, Vañjippaḍalam, sûtras 3-4 and their illustrative verses. Metre of verses 1-5, வெண்பா.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NO. XI. DALAVÂY AGRAHÂRAM PLATES OF VARATUṆGARÂMA PÂṆḌYA, ŚAKA SAMVAT 1504.

This set of copper plates as also others belong to one Anantâchârya of the Daḷavây-agrahâram street, Madura, and they were kindly secured for me by Mr. Kuppa Rao of Dâḍikkombu. From the excellent impressions prepared under the supervision of my friend Mr. M. K. Nârâyaṇasâmi Ayyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras, I now edit them.

In this set of copper plates the legendary genealogy is first begun as usual. Pâṇḍya was the first of the race of kings who went by that name ; he engraved the *makara-dhvaja*, which became the family banner in later times, on the mount Mêru. Malayadhvaja is next mentioned ; for his sake, Gaṅga (the Ganges) flowed near Vṛishâchala (Aḷagarmalai near Madura). In this lineage was born Sundara Pâṇḍya, who took the crowns of the Chêra and Chôḷa and covered the temple (of Raṅganâtha) at Śrîraṅgam with gold. To this line belonged Ugra. He broke the crown of Indra. Thus far the legendary history. It might be observed that even the historical king Jaṭâvarman Sundara Pâṇḍya whose inscription recording the fact of his having covered with gold the central shrine of the Raṅganâtha temple at Śrîraṅgam is engraved in the temple, has become a legendary personality at the time of this record. It is also curious that Ugra the earliest Pâṇḍya is mentioned after Sundara Pâṇḍya.

In the regular pedigree of the later Pâṇḍyas the first to be mentioned is Śrîvallabha who saw the '*tâmra rêkha*' in the sea. The next is Abhirâma Pâṇḍya. His son was Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya. This latter had two sons, Guṇarâma and Varatuṅgarâma. The latter is reputed to have made several *dânas* and made gifts to a number of temples.

On Wednesday, the Chaturdaśi of the dark half of the month Mâgha in the year Chitrabhânu, **Śaka 1504,** expressed by the chronogram **'bhanurmanya,'** the king **Varatungarama** granted, in the presence of the god Vâmadêva, in the temple of Karamarddêśvara, the village of Muruganêri, to Chandraśêkhara, son of Chokkappa Paṇḍita, a medical doctor.

The names of places mentioned in the inscription are, Muruganêri, Śeṅguḷam, Naḍayanêri, Gôpînâthagiri and Śulâlappaṭṭi, and Śeṅguḍinâḍu. Naḍayanêri and Seṅguḷam are in the Śrîvilliputtûr Tâlûka of the Tinnevelly district. The other places are not identifiable.

Text.[1]

First Plate: Second Side.

1. हरिः ओम् [॥*] शुभमस्तु [॥*] गोपाये-
2. दनिशञ्चगान्त कुहनापोत्री प-
3. वित्रीकृतब्रह्माण्डम्[2] प्रळयो[3]
4. र्म्मिघोषगुरुभिर्घोणा[4]-
5. रवैर्बुद्धैः । यद्-
6. ष्टांकुर[5] कोटिगाढघटनानि-
7. ष्कम्पनित्यास्थिति ब्रह्मस्तम्ब-

1. From impressions supplied by Mr. M. K. Narayanasami Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
2. Read ब्रह्माण्डं.
3. The third member of यो is at the beginning of the next line.
4. Read प्रळनोर्म्मिघोषगुरुभिर्घोणारवै०.
5. Read ०ष्ट्राङ्कुर०.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

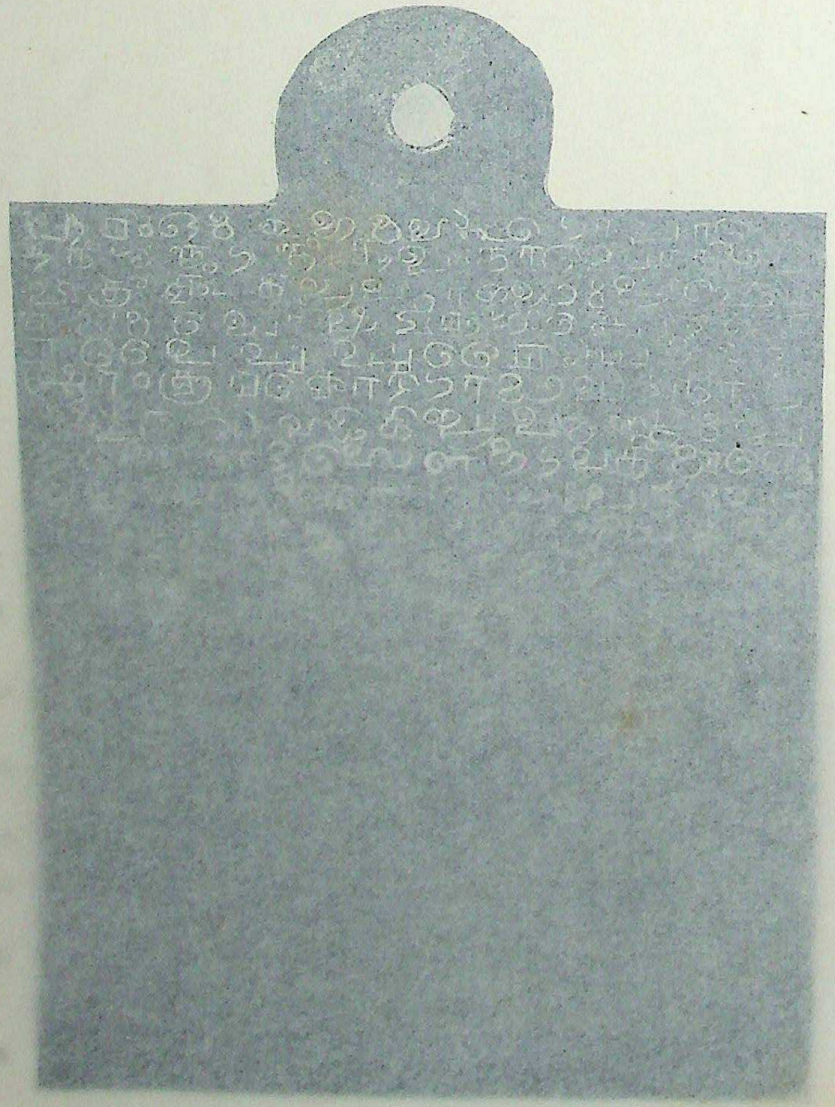
8. मसौ दसौ भगवती मस्ते-
9. व[6] विश्वम्भरा[7] ।[।१*][7a] श्रियः पतिः पा-
10. तुवराहमूर्त्ती [:*] श्रियन्द्धती-
11. यामिव मेदिनीन्ताम् । निजांकमा[8]-
12. रोप्य तया प्रसन्न[:*] श्रियं
13. समग्रा[9] मनिशन्ददन्नः [॥ २*][10] हरे-
14. ह्लीला[11] वराहस्य दंष्ट्रा-
15. दण्डस्स पातु नः । हेमा-
16. द्रिकलशा यत्र धात्रीश्छ-[12]
17. त्रश्रियन्दधौ ।[। ३*] कल्याणाया-
18. स्तु तद्धाम प्रत्यूहतिमिरापः-
19. हम् । यदनुग्रहभाजेदं हरि-
20. णा रक्ष्यते जगत् ।[। ४*][13] अस्ति प्रश-
21. स्तो भुवने शशीति राजा द्वि-
22. जानामपि चौषधीनाम् [।*]
23. जीवन्ति जीवप्रमुखामराद्या-
24. स्सुधामग्र्यस्य करप्रभा-
25. वात् ।[। ५*] (तदन्वते पा)-

Second Plate : First Side.

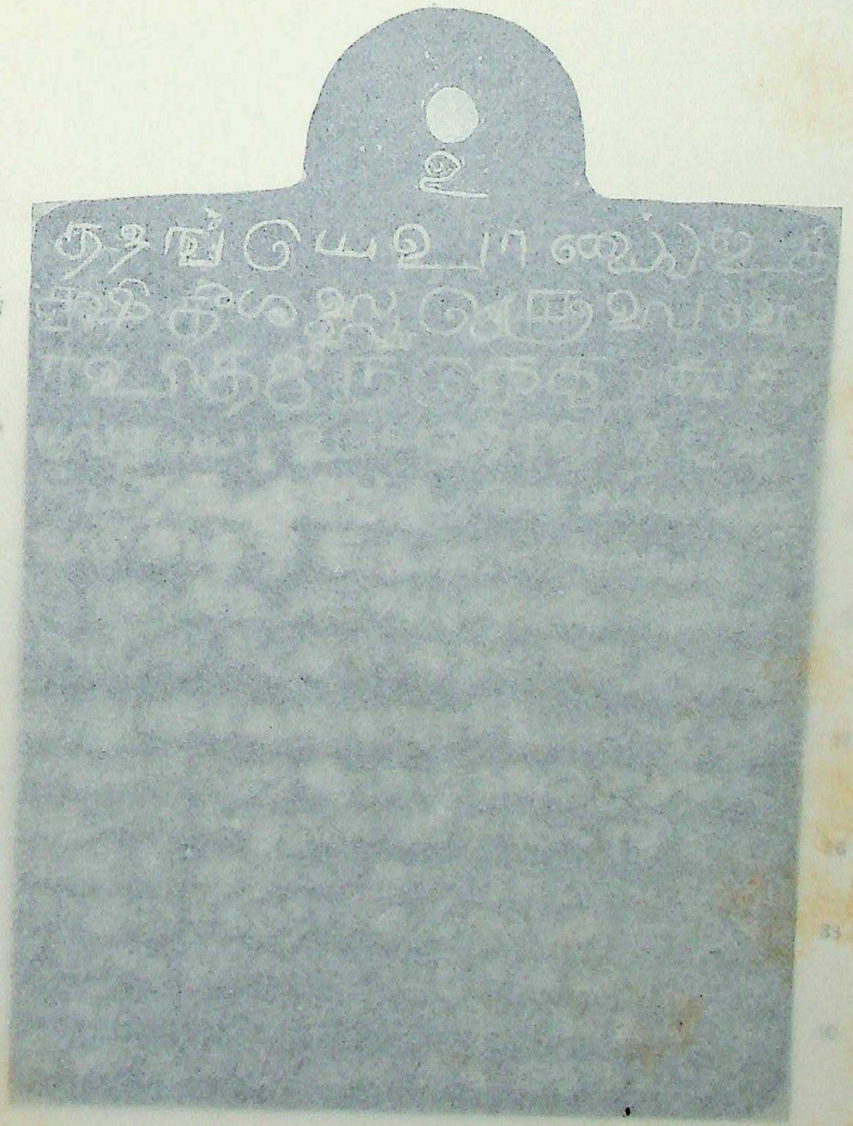
26. तदन्वये पाण्ड्य इति
27. क्षितीशस्सुमेरुसंस्था-[14]
28. पितमीनकेतुः । अर्द्धा-
29. सनं[15]यः पयतो[16]भितस्थे
30. मरुत्वतस्सप्रणयं स आ-
31. सीत् ।[। ६*] तदन्ववाये मलयध्व-

6. Read मुस्तेव.
7. Read विश्वंभरा.
7a. Metre शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
8. Read निजाङ्कमा०.
9. Read समग्रा०.
10. Metre उपेन्द्रवज्रा.
11. Read हरेर्लीला०.
12. Read ०च्छत्र०.
13. Metre of v. v. 3-4. अनुष्टुप्.
14. The secondary *a* of स्था is at the biginning of the next line.
15. Read अर्धासनं.
16. Read प्रयतो०.

I. b.



II. a.



CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Second Plate - First Side.

6. Read [illegible].
7. Read [illegible].
7a. Metre [illegible].
8. Read [illegible]॰.
9. Read [illegible]॰.
10. Metre [illegible].
11. Read [illegible]॰.
12. Read [illegible]॰.
13. Metre of v. v. 3-4. अनुष्टुप्.
14. The secondary *a* of स्था is at the bigiming of the next line.
15. Read अर्धासनं.
16. Read प्रयतो॰.

I. b.

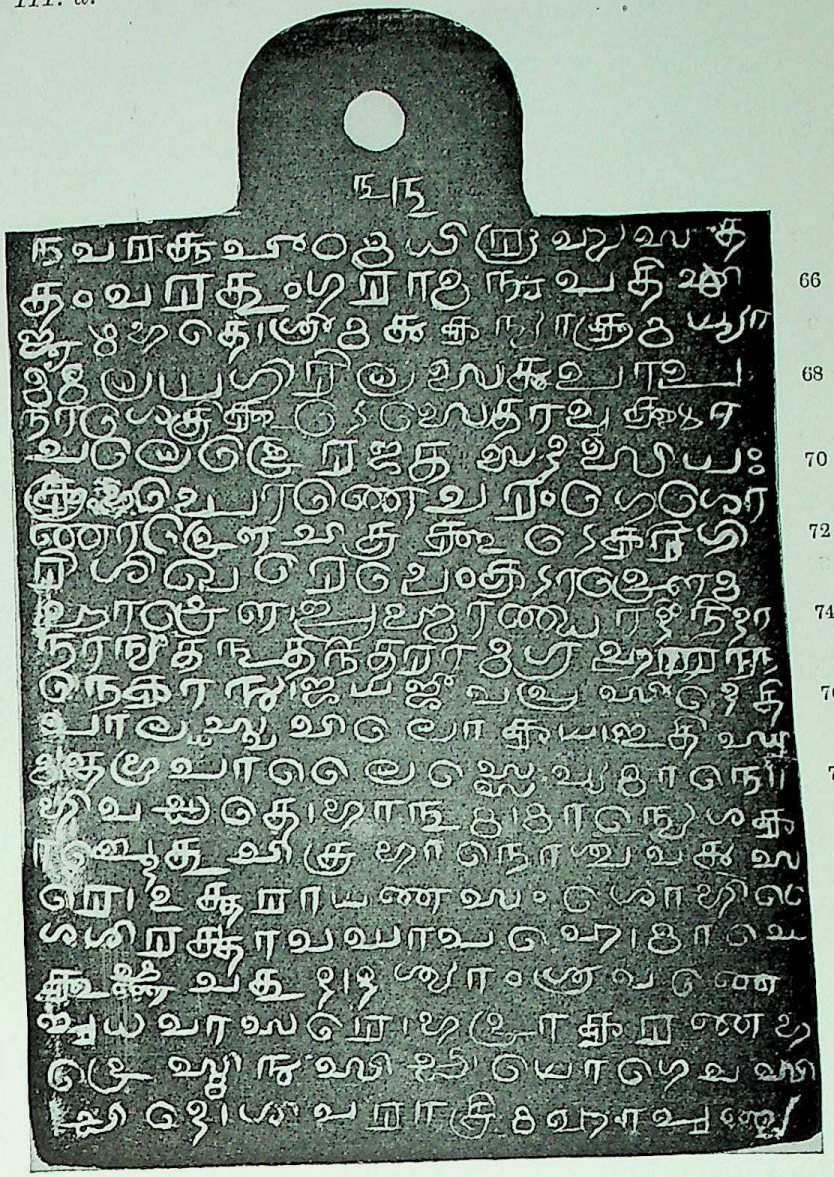
II. a.

T A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE O 6

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh. Pandya (No. I)



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.6

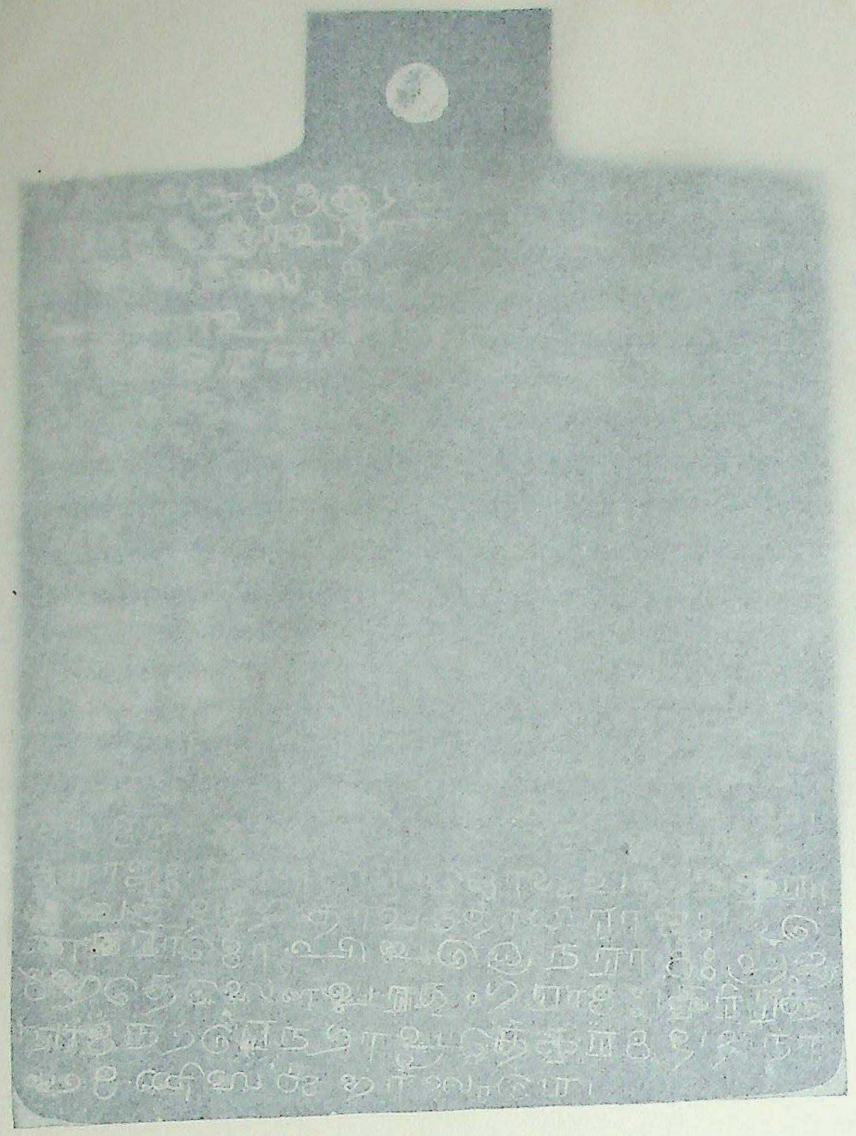
HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

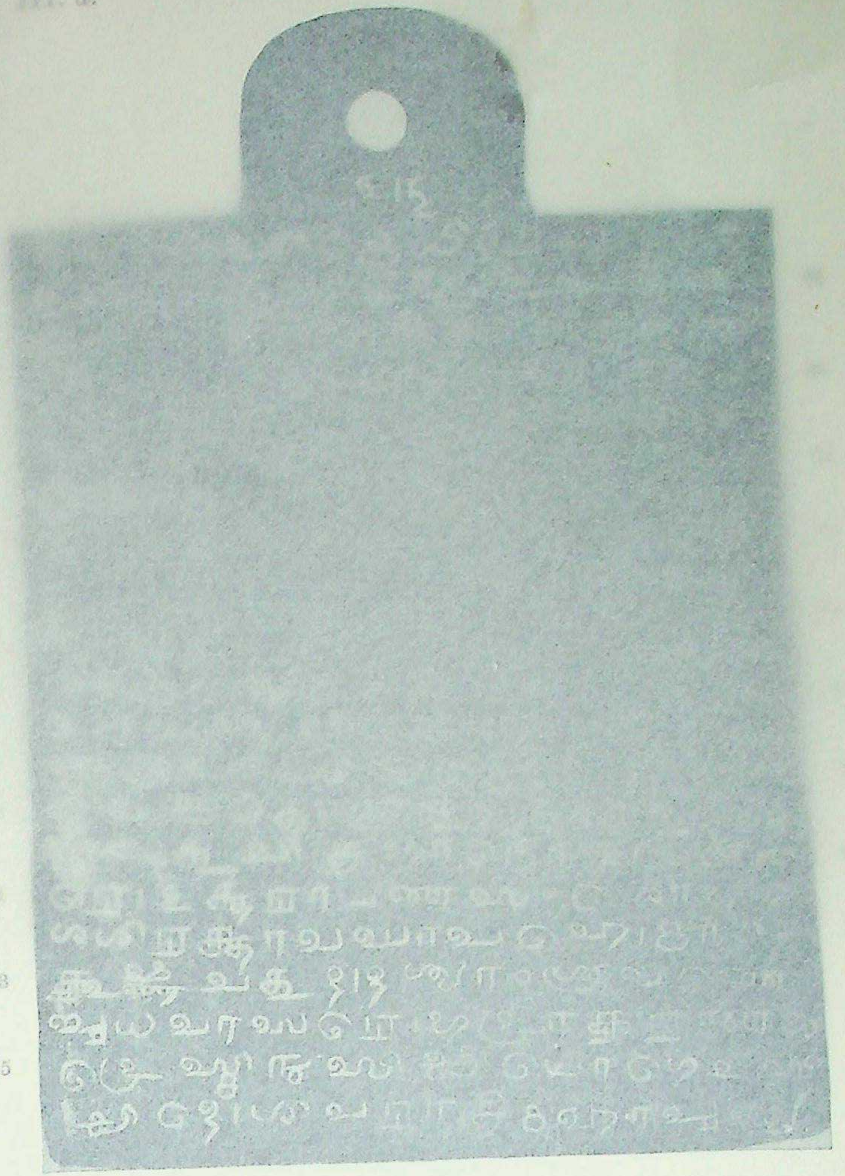
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Second Plate: Second Side.

43. नाम भूजाप्रताप-
44. कुलावतंसः [।*] फणोपनीता
45. फणोपनीता
46. नामभेरवा[17]
47. मपाण्ड्य
48. रामीन् । [18]
49. राजन्यती [19]
50. जित्वा भूप
51. पराक्रमाप्तक्षत्र
52. क्रमात् [।] [20]
53. मा गृणेन राज्ञः [21]

17. Read नामभैरवा, second and the third matras of भै are at the beginning of this line.
18. Read इरुड॰.
19. Read पञ्चांशः.
20. Read यदर्थ॰.
21. The consonant *y* of *ye* is engraved bel॰
22. Read रहं॰.
23. Read ॰र्वेशान॰.
24. Read ॰शुभम्.
24a. Read ॰पर्शाय॰.
25. Read ॰यं सङ्घे च.
26. The third member of भौ is at beginning of the next line.
27. Read ॰सङ्घ॰.
28. Read ॰प्रसेना.
29. Letter ra is wanting.
30. The consonant *n* is at the beginning of the next line.
31. Read ॰सङ्घम्.
32. The secondary *e* symbol of मा is at the beginning of the next line.





T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.6

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

32. जो[17]भूत् पाण्ड्येषु साक्षात्[18]
33. गरुडध्वजांशः ।[19] यदर्थमत्रै[20]-
34. व वृषाचलाग्रे स्वयं समेता
35. सुरनिम्नगा सा ।[। ७*]तदन्वये[21]सुन्दरपा-
36. ण्ड्यदेवस्स चेरचोळादिनृपा-
37. न्विजित्य । तदीयकोटीरचयैर्व्विमा-[22]
38. नं रंगं[23]व्यतानीज्जितमेरुशृंगम्[24] ।[। ८*]
39. उग्रस्तदीयो भुवनैकवीरः प्रता-
40. तशौर्य्यादिभिरुग्र[24a] एव । व्यता-
41. रि सिन्धुर्भुवि तेवनेन व्यभे-

Second Plate: Second Side.

42. दि चैन्द्रम मकुटञ्च[25] येज ।[। ९*] श्रीवल्लभो[26]-
43. नाम भुजापदानाच्छ्री[27] वल्लभः पाण्ड्य-
44. कुलावतंसः [।*] महाम्बुधै शेष-
45. फणोपनीता व्यलोके येनादिम-
46. तामम्रेरेखा[28] ।[। १०*] तदन्वये सावभिरा-
47. मपाण्ड्यः पयोनिधाविन्दुरिवावि-
48. रासीत् । येनावनी सागरमेखला या
49. राजन्वती राजकुलाकुलापि ।[। ११*][29] विक्रमा-
50. ज्जितभूचक्रस्त्रिविक्रमपराक्रमः । श्री-
51. पराक्रमपाण्ड्यस्तु तस्माच्चक्रे जनि[30]
52. क्रमात् ।[। १२*][31] तस्यात्मजोभूत्गुणरामना[32]-
53. मा गुणेन राम[ः*]स्वगुणाभिरामः [।*]

17. Read मलयध्वजोभूत् second and the third member of जो are at the beginning of this line.
18. Read द्रुरुड०.
19. Read ध्वजांशः.
20. Read यदर्थ०.
21. The consonant *y* of ye is engraved below.
22. Read रङ्गं०.
23. Read ०यैर्विमान०.
24. Read शृङ्गम्.
24a. Read ०पशौर्या०.
25. Read ०न्द्रं मकुटं च.
26. The third member of भो is at beginning of the next line.
27. Read ०च्छ्री०.
28. Read ०ताम्ररेखा.
29. Metre vv. 5–11, उपजातिः.
30. The anusvara is at the beginning of the next line.
31. Metre अनुष्टुप्.
32. The secondary *a* symbol of ना is at the beginning of the next line.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

54. दानैर्विनिर्जित्य नृगादिकर्ण्णा ञ्चकार
55. यश्चाधिकमग्रहारान् ।[। १३*] तस्यानुजो भू-
56. द्वरतुंग[33] रामः प्राज्ञेषु साक्षा-
57. द्वरतुंगराम[34]:[।*] सत्यव्रताभ्याम्[35]भुवि
58. धर्म्मराजः कविप्रबन्धेष्वपि भो-
59. जराजः ।[। १४*] राजाधिराजो भुवनैकरा-
60. जश्च[36] तुर्द्दिगन्तावनतावनताधिराजः । गुणे-
61. नरामोपि वलेन[37]रामः प्रजृ[38]-
62. म्भतेसौ वरतुंग[39]रामः ।[। १५*][40] करिरत्न-
63. नामनगरे नगावृते करमर्द्दना[41]-
64. थमणिसत्म[42]भासुरे ।

Third Plate: First Side.

65. नवरत्नपीठमधिरुह्य सन्त-
66. तं वरतुंगराम[43]नृपतिर्व्वि[44]-
67. जृम्भते ।[। १६*][45] श्रीमत्कन्याकुलमां[ख्या[46]]-
68. ममलयगिरिलसत् पाप-
69. नाशे विकूटे सतावुक्षो-
70. चलेन्द्रे रजतदसि यः
71. कुंभघोणे च रंगे । शो-
72. णाद्रो चित्रकूटे करिगि-
73. रिशिखरे वेंकटा[47]द्रौ म-
74. हाद्रौ(।) ब्रह्माण्डदीनि दा-
75. नान्यतनुत नितरामग्रहारान-
76. नेकान् ।[। १७*] जय जीव प्रमोदति

33. Read ०द्वरतुङ्गरामः.
34. Do.
35. Read सत्यव्रता०यां.
36. Read ०र्दिगन्ता०.
37. Read वलेन.
38. Read प्रजृम्भते.
39. Read ०तुङ्ग०.
40. Metre, of vv. 13–15, उपजातिः.
41. Read करमर्दना०.
42. Read सद्म.
43. Read ०तुङ्ग०.
44. Read नृपतिर्वि०.
45. Metre, मञ्जुभाषिणी.
46. Read कन्यकुमार्या मलय०.
47. Read वेङ्कटाद्रौ.
48. Metre, स्रग्धरा.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

77. पालयस्व[49] विलोकय । इति सा-
78. मन्तभूपालै स्सेव्यमानो
79 हि वर्द्धते ।[। १८*][50] भानुर्म्मान्ये[51] शका-[52]
80. ब्दे तु चित्रभानोश्च वत्स-
81. रे । उत्तरानणसंशाभि-
82. शैशि रर्त्तावघापहे[53]।[। १९*] माघे-
83. कृष्णचतुर्द्द[54]श्यां श्रवणे
84. बुधवासरे । भद्राकरणभ-
85. द्रे स्मिन् सिद्धियोगे च सि-
86. द्धिदे ।[। २०*] शिवरात्रिमहापुण्य-

Third Plate: Second Side.

87. काले पुण्य विवर्द्धने[55] । करीन्द्र
88. नगरेरम्ये करमर्द[56]निवासिनः [॥ २१*]
89. वामदेवस्य देवस्य मुखलिंग-[57]
90. स्य सन्निधौ श्रीमत्काश्यप
91. गोत्राय श्रीबोधायनसूत्रिणे[58] ।[। २२*]
92. यजुश्शाखावते वैद्य-
93. शास्त्रतत्वार्थ[59] वेदिने । पण्डि-
94. त्तोत्तमचोक्कप्प तनुजाय म-
95. हौजसे ।[। २३*] चन्द्रशेखर ना-
96. म्ने[60] स्मै भिषजे भिषजां
97. सते । पाण्ड्यदेशे महारम्ये पु-
98. ण्ये पुण्यविवर्द्धने[61] ।[। २४*] श्रीमच्चेंकु-
99. डिनाडुक्त पुनुक्कोट्टस्य सीम-

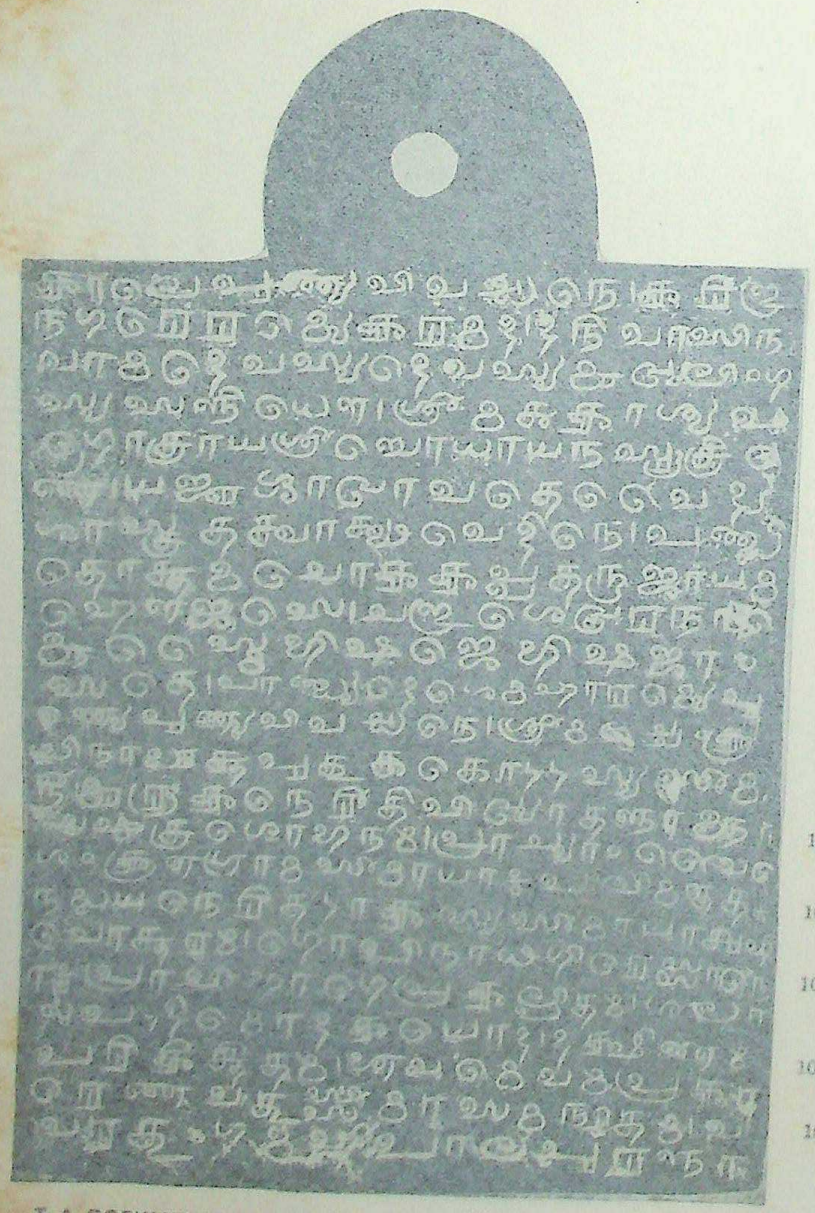
49. The consonant *ya* in पालय is engraved below the line.
50. Read वर्धते.
51. Read. भानुर्मान्ये.
52. The secondary *a* of का is at the beginning of the next line.
53. Read ०शैशिरर्ता०.
54. Read चतुर्दश्यां.
55. Read विवर्धने.
56. Read करमर्दनिवासिनः.
57. Read ०लिङ्गस्य.
58. The second member *na* of णे begins the next line.
59. Read तत्वार्थ.
60. The letter *mna* of म्ने begins this line.
61. Read विवर्धने.

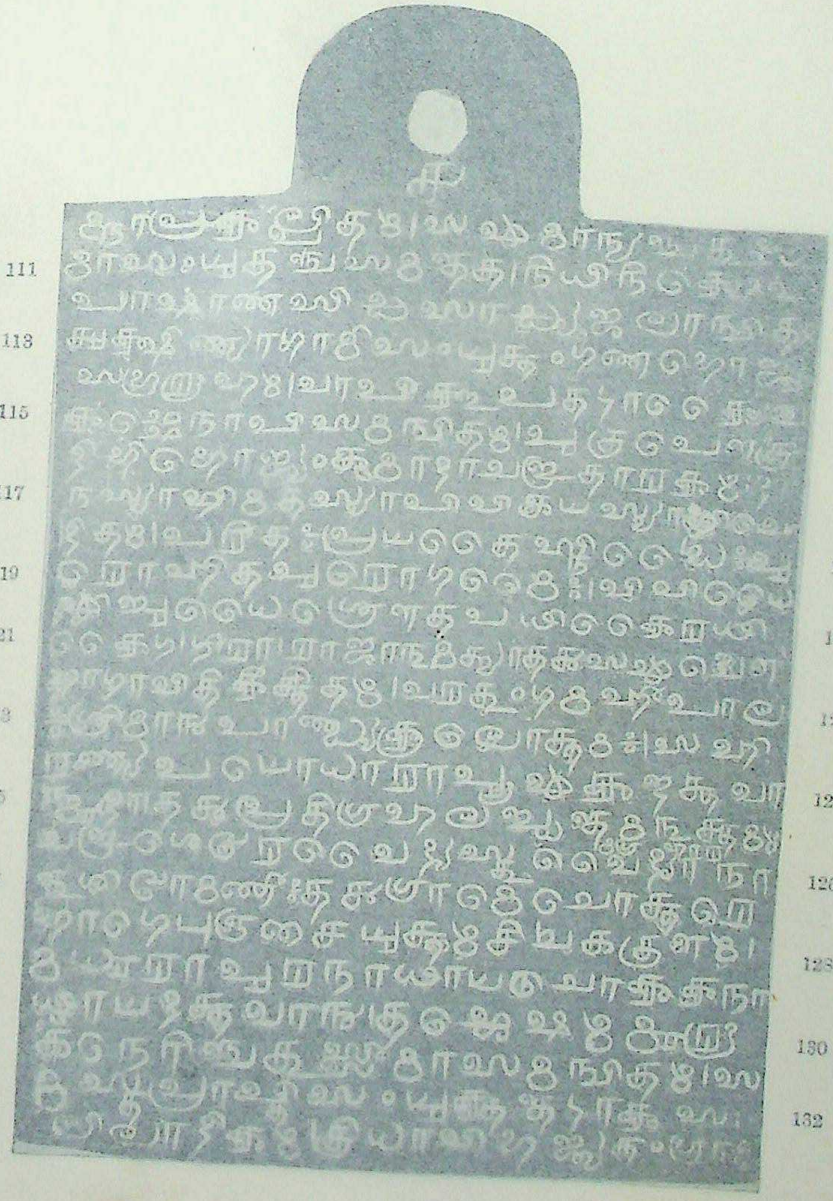
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

100. नी[62] । मुरुकनेरीति विख्यातन्नाम्ना[63]
101. सर्वत्र शोभनम् ।[। २५*] प्राच्यांवै
102. शेंकुळग्रामसीमायाः पश्चिमन्ततः
103. नडयनेरि तटाकस्य सीमाया अभि-[64]
104. चोत्तरम् ।[। २६*] गोपिथनागिरे[65] स्सानोः[66]
105. प्राचींभागे प्रकल्पितम् । शला-
106. लपट्टिमोदकयोर्दक्षिणम्[67]
107. परिकीत्तितम्[68] ।[। २७*] एवमेवम्[69] प्रका-
108. रेण चतुस्सीमा समन्वितम् । (वि)
109. वरतुंग[70] महीपालपुरन्ना-
110. म्ना प्रकल्पितम् ।[। २८*] सर्व्वमान्य[71]ञ्चतुस्सी-
111. मासंयुतञ्च समन्तत [:*] । निधिनिक्षेप-
112. पाषाणसिद्धसाद्धच्य[72] जलान्वितम् [॥ २९*]
113. अक्षिण्यागामि संयुत्तं गणभोज्यं
114. सभूरुहम् । वापीकूपतटाकैश्च
115. कच्छेनापि[73] समन्वितम् ।[। ३०*] पुत्रपौत्रा-
116. दिभिर्भोज्यं क्रमादाचन्द्रतारकम् । दा-
117. नस्याहि[74] मतस्यापि विक्रयस्यामि[75] चो-
118. दितम् ।[। ३१*] परितः[76] प्रयतै[77] स्निग्धैः पु-
119. रोहित पुरोगमैः । विविधै-
120. र्व्वि[78] बुधै श्रौतपथिकैरथि-[79]
121. कैर्गिरा ।[। ३२*] राजानुमत्या तत् सर्व्वन्द्यौ-

---

62. Read सीमनि.
63. Read विख्यातं नाम्ना.
64. Read अपि०.
65. Read गोपीनाथ०.
66. The first two symbols of नो are in this line and secondary *a* symbol and the visarga are in the next line.
67. Read ०योर्दक्षिणं.
68. Read ०कीर्तितम्.
69. Read एवमेवं.
70. Read वरतुङ्ग.
71. Read सर्व०.
72. Read साध्य.
73. Read कच्छेनापि.
74. This letter हि appears to have been corrected into भि which is what is wanted.
75. Read विक्रयापिचोचितम्.
76. Read परीतः
77. Read प्रयतैः.
78. Read ०र्विबुधैः.
79. Read ०रधैर्कीगरा.





T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE C.6

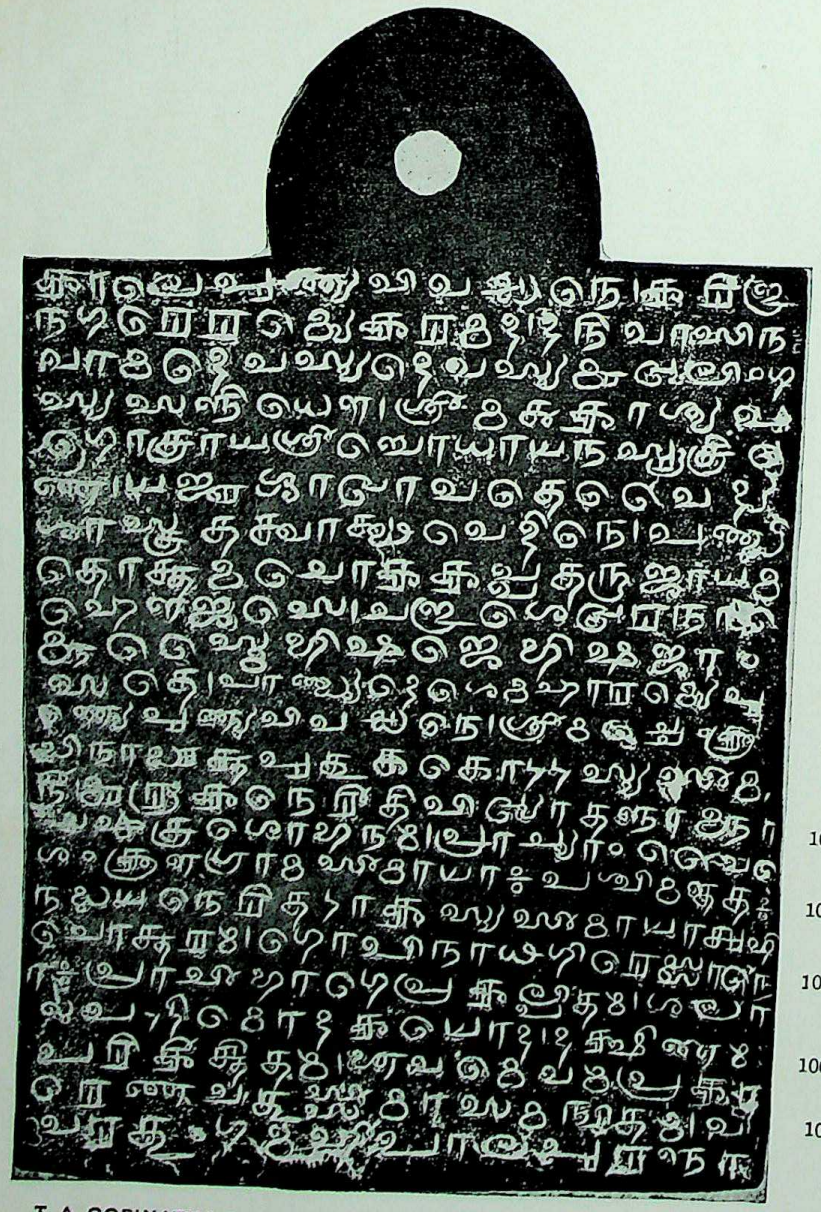
HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

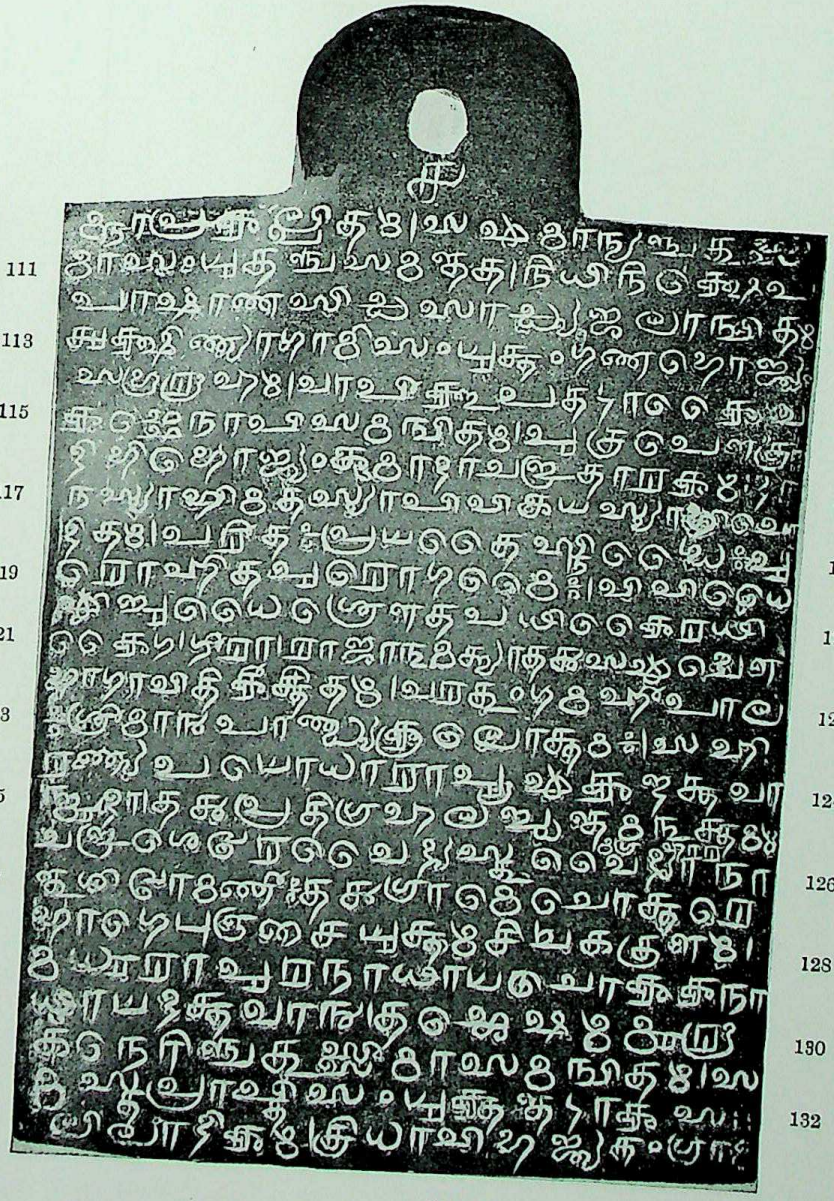
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

III. b.

IV. a.





T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

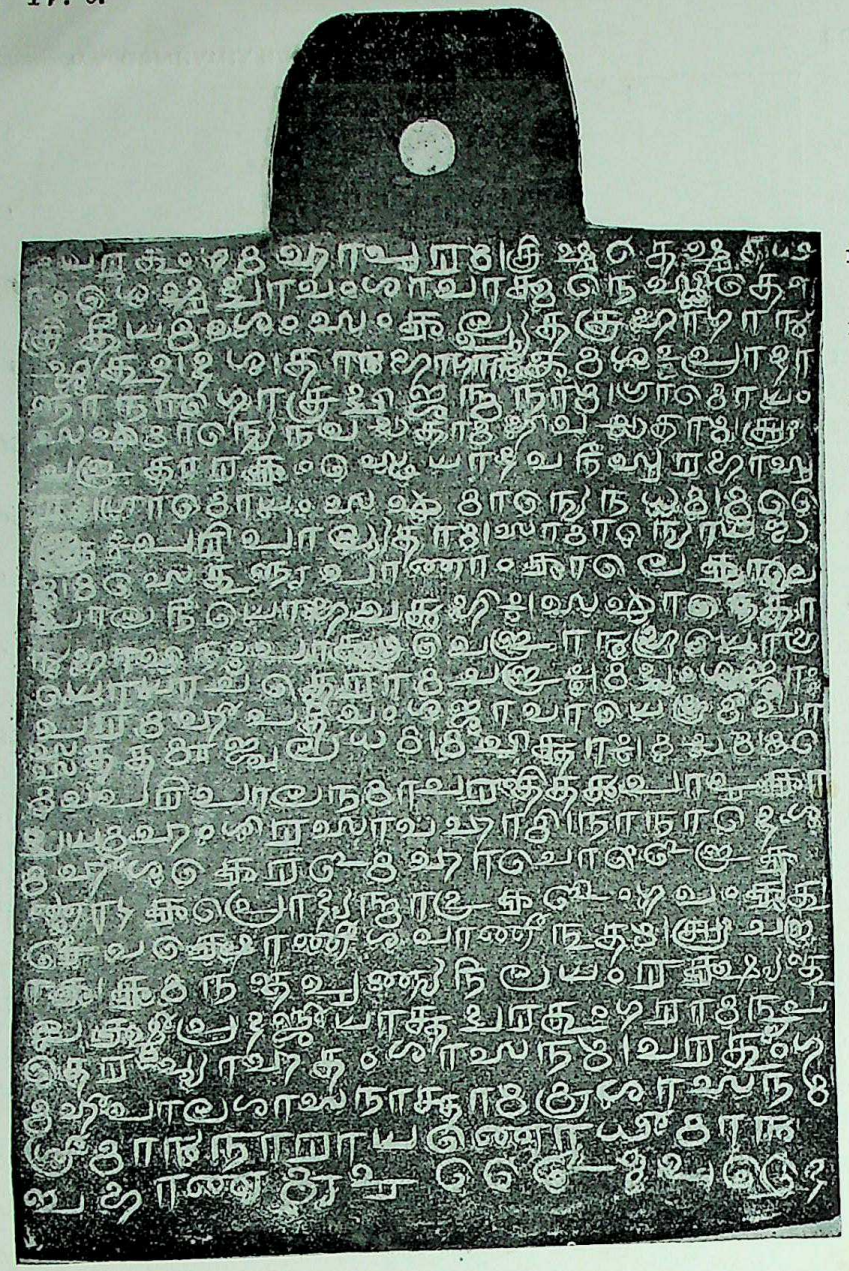
SCALE 0.6

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Dalavay Agraharam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

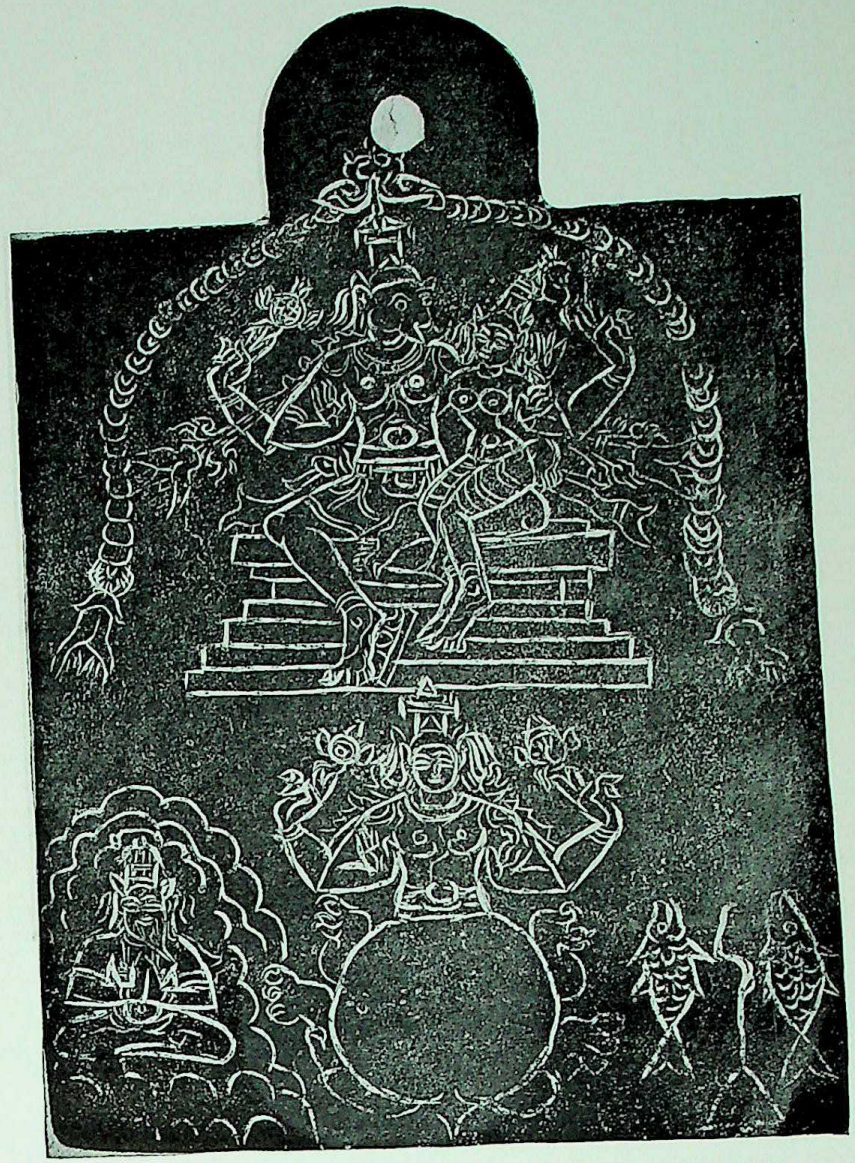
Plates of Varatungarama Pandya (No. I)

IV. b.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

V. a.

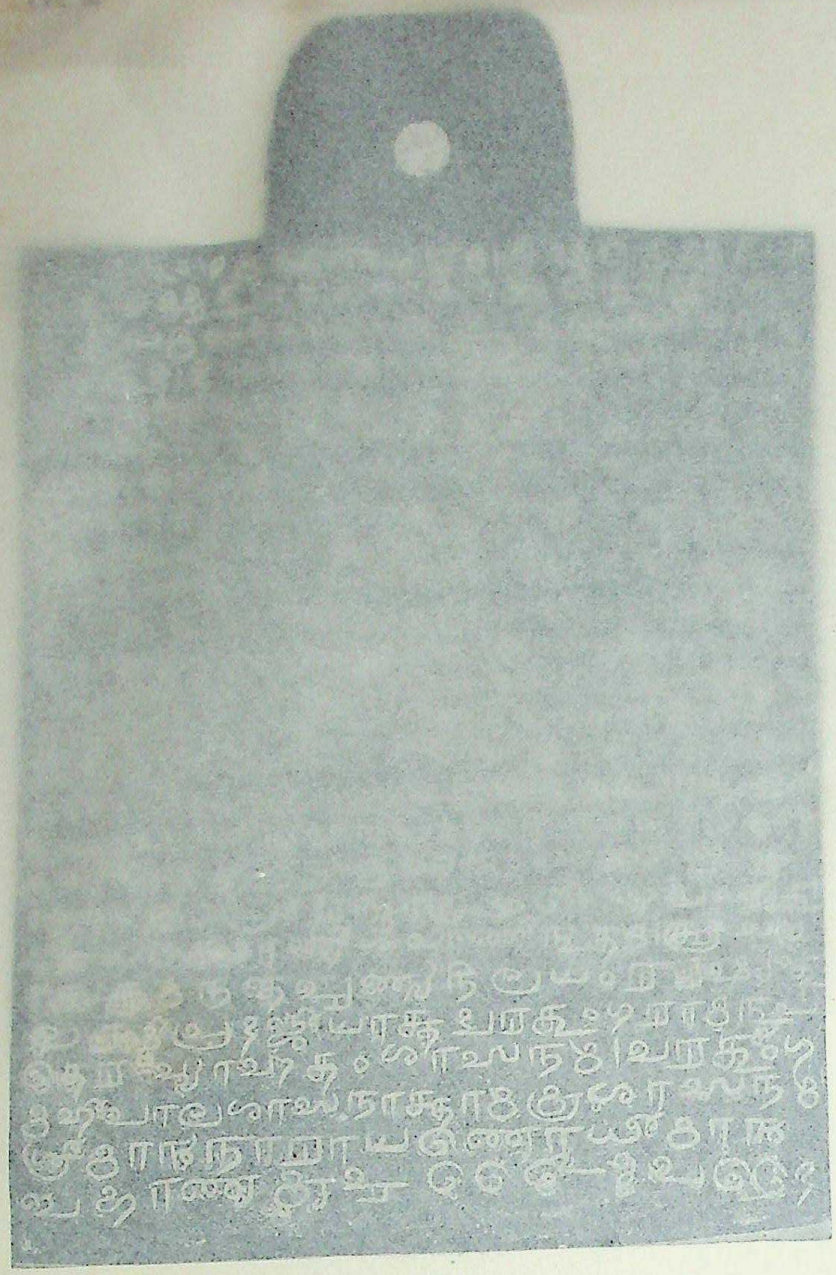


HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

SCALE 0.6

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Fourth Plate



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.6

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

122. भागाविति कीर्त्तितम् ।[। ३३*] वरतुंगमहीपालः.[80]
123. श्रीमान् पाण्ड्यकुलोत्तमः ।[। ३४*] सहि-
124. रण्य पयोधारापूर्व्वे[81] कन्दत्तवा-
125. न्मुदा । तत् प्रतिग्रहलब्धन्तं[मग्रहा[82] र]मनुत्तमम् [॥ ३५*]
126. चन्द्रशेखरवैद्यस्तु वैद्याना-
127. न्तु शिखाम[83] णी· [।*] तत्[84] ग्रामेचोत्तरे-
128. भागे पञ्जैयुक्तम[85] शि ङ्कुळम् ।[। ३६*]
129. मधुरापुरनाथाय चोक्कना-
130. थाय दत्तवान् । तच्छे[86] षम् मुरु-
131. [87]गनेरिञ्चितुस्सीमा समन्वितम् ।[। ३७*] स
132. मस्त प्राप्ति संयुक्तन्तटाक स-[88]
133. लिलादिकम् । त्रिधा विभज्य तं ग्रामं[89]

Fourth Plate: Second Side.

134. वरतुंग[90] महापुरम् ।[। ३७*] त्रिषु तेषु तथा[91]
135. शेषुद्भावंशावात्मने स्थितौ [।*]
136. त्रितीयमंशं[92] संकल्प्य[93] तत्र भागान्-
137. छ्शतुर्द्दश[94] ।[। ३८*] ता[न्] भागान् क्रमशः प्रादा·
138. न्नानागोत्राद्विजन्मनाम् । ग्रामो यं
139. सर्व्वमान्येन[95] वर्द्धतामभिवर्द्धताम्[96] ।[। ३९*] आ-
140. चन्द्रतारकं स्थेयादवनीसुर भासु-
141. रः । ग्रामो यं सर्व्वमान्येन[97] धर्म्म-[98]
142. ज्ञैः परिपाल्यताम् ।[। ४०*][99] सामान्यो यन्ध-

80. Read वरतुङ्ग०. The visarga of पालः is at the beginning of the next line.
81. Read पूर्वकं.
82. The letters मग्रहार are engraved below the line.
83. Read शिखामणिः.
84. Read तद्ग्रामे.
85. Read युक्तं
86. Read तच्छेषं.
87. This letter is, in the original, the Tamil consonant क, but for euphony it is transcribed as ग.
88. Immediately following स are two vertical strokes which are unnecessary.
89. The anusvara is at the beginning of the next line.
90. Read वरतुङ्ग.
91. The secondary *a* and anusvara of थां are in the next line.
92. Read तृती०.
93. Read सङ्कल्प्य.
94. Read भागांश्चतुर्दश.
95. Read वर्धतां.
96. Do.
97. Read सर्व.
98. Read धर्म. The two secondary *ai* symbols of ज्ञैः are in this line and *nh* are in the next line.
99. Metre of vv. 18–40, अनुष्टुप्.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

143. र्म्मसेतुन्नृपाणां[100] काले काले

144. पालनीयो भवत्भिः[101] । सर्व्वानेता[102]-

145. न् भाविनः पार्त्थवेन्द्रान्[103] भूयो भू-

146. यो याचते रामचन्द्रः ।[। ४१*][104] मद्वंशजाः

147. परमहीपति वंशजा वा ये भूमिपा-

148. स्सततमुज्वलधम्मोचर्त्ताः[105][।*] मद्धर्म्ममे-[106]

149. व परिपालनमाचारन्ति तत् पादुका

150. द्वयमहं शिरसा वहामि ।[। ४२*][107] नानादेश-

151. महीशकेरळ महाचोळेन्द्र क-

152. र्णाटक प्रोद्यन्माद्र कळिंग वंक[108] तु-

153. ळुव क्षोणीश वाणीनुतम् । आचन्द्रा-[109]

154. क्कमनन्त पुण्यनिलयं रक्ष्यन्तु[110]

155. लक्ष्मी प्रदक्षीयात्तद्वरतुंगरामनृप-[111]

156. तेरव्याहतं शासनम् ।[। ४३*][112] वरतुंग-[113]

157. महीपालशासनात्ताम्रशासनम् ।

158. श्रीमान् नारायणो धीमान्

159. बभाण मृदुळैः पदै[·] [॥ ४४][114 & 115]

---

100. Read धर्मसेतुनृपाणां.

101. Read भवद्भिः.

102. Read सर्वा०.

103. Read पार्थि०.

104. Metre शालिनी.

105. Read धर्म.

106. Read मद्धर्म. The secondary *e* symbol of मे is in this line and म the next line.

107. Metre, वसन्ततिलकम्.

108. Read कळिङ्ग and वङ्ग.

109. The secondary *a* of न्द्रा is in the next line. Read आचन्द्रार्क.

110. Read रक्षन्तु.

111. Read ०तुङ्ग०.

112. Metre of v. 43, शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.

113. Read वरतुङ्ग.

114. Metre, अनुष्टुप्.

115. On the first side of the fifth plate are the following figures :—

1. Varahasvami with Lakshmi seated on a pedestal underneath a flower wreath which is secured at the top in the mouth of a mythical lion.

2. Below No. 1, is Vishnu's Kurmavatara (tortoise).

3. On the proper right of No. 2, is the figure of Agastya, the patron saint of the Pandyas, seated under a canopy on the Malaya mountain.

4. On the proper left of No. 2, is the family crest of the Pandyas, consisting of two carps with, between them, a crook fixed in a stand.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS

Vv. 1—3. Invocation to Varâhamûrtti.

V. 4. Do. to Parañjôti.

V 5. Praises of Chandra, (the moon).

V. 6. In the lunar race was born a king named Pâṇḍya: He set his *makara-dhvaja* on the mountain Mêru and wrested from Indra one-half of the seat on his throne.

V.7. In this family was born Malayadhvaja. He is considered to be an *amśa* of Vishṇu. For his sake the Gaṅga (Ganges) is said to have flown near the Vṛishâchala mountain.

V.8. In his lineage was born Sundara Pâṇḍya who taking the crown of the Chêra and Chôḷa, covered the *vimâna* of the temple (of Raṅganâtha) at Śrîraṅgam with gold. (1)

V. 9. To this line belonged Ugra. He broke the crown of Indra. (2)

V. 10. A Śrîvallabha is next mentioned as having seen '*tâmra-rêkha*' in the sea.

V. 11. In the family to which this king belonged was born Abhirâma Pâṇḍya.

Vv. 12—18. His son was Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya: his son was Guṇarâma; he is said to be a good man and is described as having set up a number of *agraharâs*. Guṇarâma's younger brother was **Varatungarâma**. He was ruling the kingdom with **Kariratnanagara** and his capital, in which was the god Karamarddanâthasvâmin. He performed several *dânas* beginning with Brahmâṇḍa, in the following places :—Kanyâkumâri; Pâpanâśa, in the Malayagiri, Trikûṭa, Sêtu, Vṛishâchala, Rajatasadas, Kumbhaghôṇam, Raṅgam, Śôṇâdri, Chitrakûṭam, Hastigiri and Veṅkaṭâdri. His praises.

Vv. 19—28. On a Wednesday, the Chaturdaśi of the dark fortnight of the month Mâgha of the year Chitrabhânu, in the Uttarâyaṇa, Śaśi-ṛitu, in the Śravaṇa nakshatra, Bhadra-karaṇa and Siddhiyôga, on the auspicious day of Śivarâtri, the king Varatuṅgarâma granted, in the presence of Vâmadêva, represented by a Mukhaliṅga, in the temple of Karamarddanâthasvâmin, to Chandraśêkhara, son of Chokkappa Paṇḍita, of the Kâśyapa gôtra, Bôdhâyana sûtra and Yajuśśâkha, the village of Muruganêri in the Pudukkôṭṭai *sîmai* of the Śeṅguḍi-nâḍu. The donee was a medical doctor. The Śaka year in which this grant was made is 1504, expressed by the chronogram **Bhânurmânya.**

The boundaries of the village granted are :—

On the east, Śeṅguḷam.

On the south, Naḍayanêri.

On the west, Gôpînâthagiri and

On the north, Śalâlapaṭṭi and the Môdaka-sîma (?).

Vv. 29—32. Give the privileges accompanying the grant.

Vv. 33—38. It was granted by the king into two parts. The donee gave away the northern half called Śiṛukuḷam to Chokkanâtha, the god of Madhurâpura. The other half, Muruganêri, was divided into three parts, of which the donee took two for himself and divided the third into 14 shares and granted it to Brâhmaṇas of various gôtras.

Vv. 39.—42. The usual imprecatory verses.

V. 43. Wishes permanency to the grant.

V. 44. Nârâyaṇa was the composer of this śâsana.

---

(1) This is one of the later Pâṇḍyas and he was called Jaṭâvarman Sundara Pâṇḍya, who extended his conquests as far as Cuttack and from the spoils of war covered the central shrine &c., of the Raṅganâthasvâmin temple at Śrîraṅgam with gold. He lived in the 13th century. His inscription recording the covering with gold of the central shrine of the Raṅganâthasvâmin temple is engraved on the east wall of the first *prâkâra* of the same temple and edited by Dr. Hultzsch in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III, pp. 7—17.

(2) Ugra one of the earliest Pâṇḍyas is mentioned next to Jaṭâvarman Sundra Pâṇḍyas. Compare, "உக்ரன்—றிஞரியெறிந் திந்திரன் போர் சாயமுடிசிக்து சயம்போற்றி" போற்றிசைவெண்பா. *ll.* 37—38.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NO. XII. DALAVAY AGRAHARAM PLATES OF VARATUNGARAMA PAṆḌYA, SAKA SAMVAT 1510.

As usual with the copper plates of the later Pâṇḍyas, this one also begins with the legendary geneology, in which the eponym is said to be Pâṇḍya. The *kula-guru* of the family was Agastya. Sundarêśa married the daughter of the Pâṇḍya king and came to Madura and took his abode in the temple with his consort Mînâkshi. To these was born Ugra Pâṇḍya. In the regular historical geneology which follows the legendary one, a Parâkrama Pâṇḍya is said to have been born and to have fought with the king of Kêraḷa. He is also described as the builder of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Dakshiṇa Kâśi. In the Pâṇḍya family was born a king named Abhirâma Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya; his son was Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya who had two sons, Guṇarâma and Varatuṅgarâma *alias* Vira Pâṇḍya. The latter went by the several names **Abhirâma Sundarvêśa Varatuṅgarâma, Vira Pâṇḍya.** The later Pâṇḍyas all claim to belong to the Âtrêya gôtra because they trace their descent from Atri; Varatuṅgarâma also calls himself an Âtrêya gôtraja. In this document the king is said to have been born in the Pushya nakshatra, whereas in No. XIII, edited below, it is stated that he was born in the Dhanishṭha nakshatra. On the 30th of the month Âshâḍha of the year Sarvadhârin, **Śaka 1510** the king **Vira Pâṇḍya** granted the village of Śilârippaṭṭi to Gôvinda-bhaṭṭa, son of Uḍayam-bhaṭṭa.

The king Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya who is said to have fought with the Kêraḷa king and to have built the temple of Viśvanâtha, is Arikêsari Parâkrâma.

The following are the names of places that occur in this inscription :—Silârippaṭṭi, Tiṇaimâr-Pudukkôṭṭai, Nallamâttûr, Vêḷambaṉ-vishayam, Murugaṇêri, Śeṅguḷam and Narikkuḍi-vishayam. Of these Narikkuḍi appears to be the same as Nadikkuḍi; this and Pudukkôṭṭai and Śeṅguḷam are in the Śrivilliputtûr tâlûka of the Tinnevelly district. The other places I am not able to identify.

Text.[1]

First Plate: First Side.

1. ॐ स्वस्ति श्री÷[1a] [॥*] गण्डप्रोत्[2]गतदा-
2. नवारिविलसत्[3] गन्धप्रवाहागतप्रें-[4]
3. खत् स्वर्द्रुम भृंगझंकृतिमिळत्-[5]
4. गर्ज्जारवोन्मिश्रितै÷ । इक्ष्वम्-
5. भोधितरंग घोषपटहैरुत्-
6. सारयन् सेविनां विघ्नान्विघ्नतरं
7. क्षणेन विपदां विघ्नेश्वरः पा-

1. From impressions supplied by Mr. M. Narayanasami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Madras.
1a. The *visarga* symbol in this document is written like the arithmetical symbol for division, thus, ÷.
2. Read ०प्रोद्द०.
3. Read ०द्गन्ध०.
4. The secondary *e* of प्रे alone is at the end of this line.
5. Read ०भृङ्गझङ्कृतिमिळद्द०

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

8. तु व÷ ।[। १*] लक्ष्मीवल्लभनाभिजन्मनलिनं[7]
9. यस्योचिता जन्मभूस्संकल्पस्सचाराच-
10. रञ्चगदिदं वाणीच्च साक्षात्त्रयी । आकल्पः कल-
11. शी जटाः कमलिनी बीजावली वल्कलज्योतिः पु
12. ष्यतु विष्वगाननमिदम् भद्राणि भूयांसि वः ।[। २*] शे-
13. षोरस्थलशायि दारितमहानीलाश्यरश्मिच्छवि[8] क्षी-
14. [रो]द प्रतिबिम्बिताम्बरतल श्रीहारि यद्राज-
15. ते । स्वेच्छशा[9]मात्रविकल्पितत्रिभुवनस्थनो-
16. पसर्गोदयन्तेजस्तद[10]द्युमणीन्दुनेत्रमनिशम्भ-
17. द्राणि पुष्णातुवः ।[। ३*] धत्ते यस्य जटाकलापकलि-
18. तो रेखामयश्चन्द्रमा दुग्धाम्भोधिविरू-
19. ढ विद्रुमवनव्या[11] संगिहंसश्रियम् । पृथ्वीवा-
20. रिहुताशहोतृहिमरु[क्][12] भास्वद्वियन्मारुतस्वा-
21. त्माधीनचरचरास्थितिरसौ शर्व्वाशिवायास्तु-
22. वः ।[। ४*][13] आदावाद्यस्य पुंसो मुनिरजनिजग-
23. त्कारणन्नाभि पत्मादेत[14] स्मादत्रिनाम त्रिभु-
24. वनमहितञ्ज्योतिरार्विर्बभूव । जन्म प्रापात्रिने-
25. त्रात्रि पुरहराशिरश्शेखरश्शीतरश्मिस्तेज-
26. स्त्रैलो[15]क्यरक्षाव्यसनिहिमरुचः पाण्ड्य-
27. नामाविरासीत् ।[। ५][16] आस्वादितोत्[17] गर्ण्णमहाम्-
28. बुराशिः पादाग्रविन्यासनिमग्नविन्ध्यः [।*] वा
29. तापिदाहोज्वलजाटराग्निः कुम्भोत्भ-[18]
30. वो यस्य मुनिः पुरोधाः ।[। ६*][19] क्षितितलशिवलो-[20]
31. के गृण्हतायेन पाणिम् भव[ह्]ति तनुजायां

6. Read तरङ्ग०.
7. The *anusvara* of नं is at the beginning of the next line.
8. Read ०च्छवि०
9. Read स्वेच्छा०.
10. Read ०तद्द्युमणी०.
11. Read ०सङ्गि०.
12. Read ०हिमरुग्भा०.
13. Metre of vv. 1–4, शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
14. Read पद्मा०.
15. The two secondary ै symbols belonging त्रै are at the end of the last line.
16. Metre स्रग्धरा.
17. Read ०द्गीत०.
18. Read ०द्भव०.
19. Metre इन्द्रवज्रा.
20. The secondary े of the letter लो is only half formed.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

First Plate : Second Side.

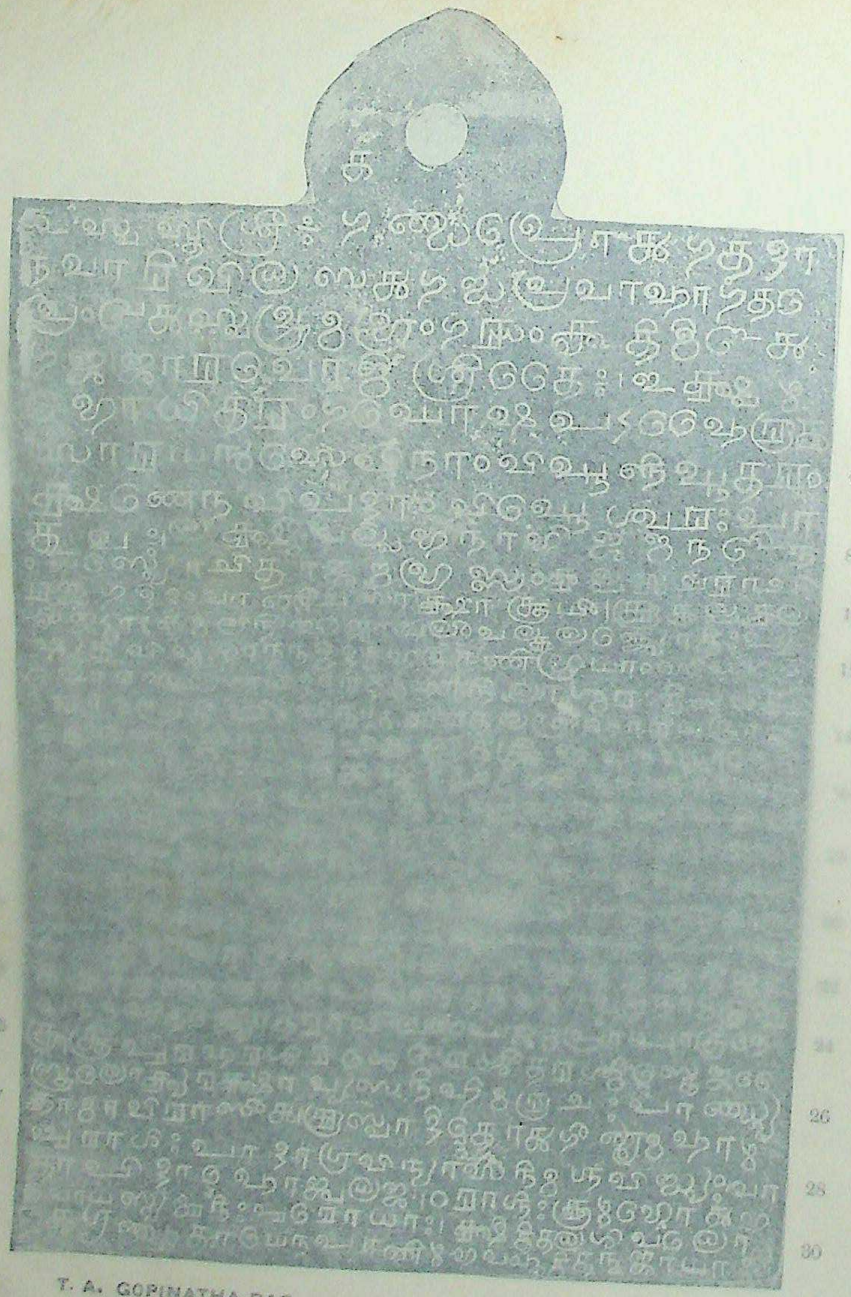
32. पाण्ड्यभूपालकस्य । समजनि कुलमु-
33. च्चैस्समृपदा चाभिवृध्द्या स जयति शशिमौ-
34. लिस्सौन्दरेशाभिधानः ।[। ७*][21] तस्मादुग्रोजनिष्ट
35. क्षितिपति तिलको दातुमादायमेरोरर्त्थिभ्य[:*]
36. स्वर्ण्णमर्ण्णो निधिजलमनलमृयत्पदाशिष्टपं[22]-
37 कम् । इत्येवं येन सो यं किल निजमकरी मु-
38. द्रया मुद्रितो भूच्चक्रप्रोत्[23]भिन्नशक्रस्फुर-
39. दुरुमकुटख्यातविक्रान्ति भाजा ।[। ८*][24] ततः क्षिती
40. शा भुवि तत् प्रतापायशस्समुत्सारि[त]या[25]
41. [तु]धानाः । आलंकमाद्रीन्द्रमलंघिताज्ञाः[26] कृ-
42. ताश्वमेधाः कृतिनो भवूवुः ।[। ९*][27] अजनि परा-
43. क्रमपाण्ड्यः पाण्ड्यकुलरामपारिजात-
44. श्रीः । यः केरळावनीन्द्रांश्चम्पकवनना-
45. थशासनादजयत् ।[। १०*] स्वप्ने स्वालयकल्पत्यै
46. विरचितरूपेण विश्वनाथेन । दत्तानुग्र-
47. हशाली दक्षिणकाशीति यः पुरीमकरो-
48. त् ।[। ११*][28] अजनिष्ट तदन्वयवारिनिधावभिरा-
49. मपराक्रमपाण्ड्यशशी । युधि[29] यत्करवाळ-
50. लता महसा परभूपतमांसि भिनत्तितराम् ।[। १२*][30]
51. तस्यात्मजस्तरणिमण्डल तुल्यतेजाः पा-
52. ता भुवो जनि पराक्रममाण्ड्यदेवः । यस्या[31]-
53. ननेन्दुमवलोक्य जयेन्दिरा [या] श्चित्रम्मुखा-
54. म्बुजमभूदनिशम् प्रफुल्लम् ।[। १३*] तस्मात्त्रभूव[32] गु-
55. णरामधरावलारिर्य्यस्य प्रतापतरणिर्ज्ज-
56. न विस्मयाय । वैरिक्षितीशकरवारिजयुग्म-

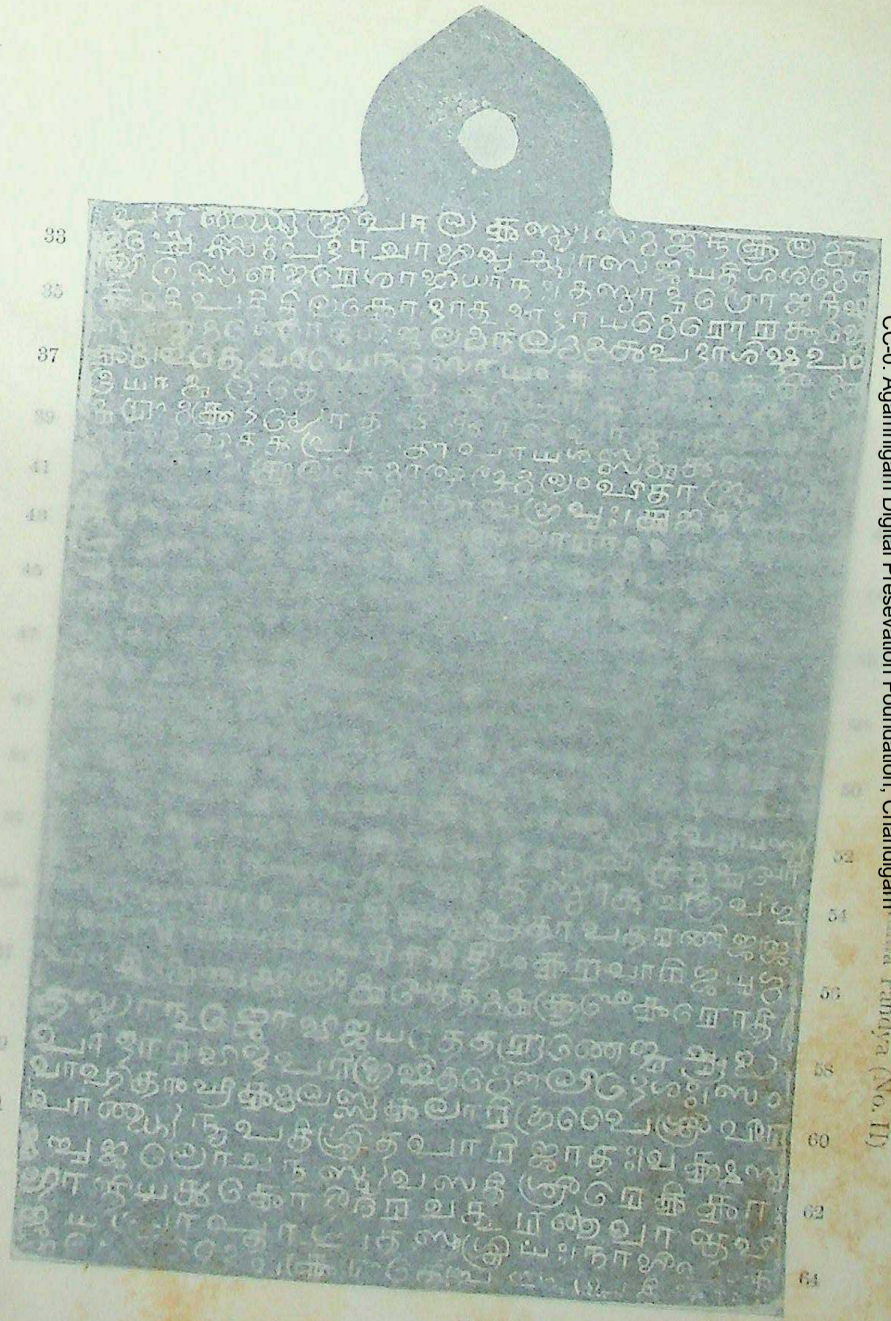
---

21. Metre मालिनी
22. Read श्लिष्ट०.
23. Read ०द्रि०.
24. Metre सग्धार.
25. The letter त is engraved below the line.
26.
27. Metre उपजातिः.
28. Metre of vv. 10–11, आर्या.
29. Read युधि.
30. Metre तोटकम्.
31. The secondary *a* symbol of या is in the next line.
32. Read ०द्भूव.

Ia.

Ib.





T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0·5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

[illegible]

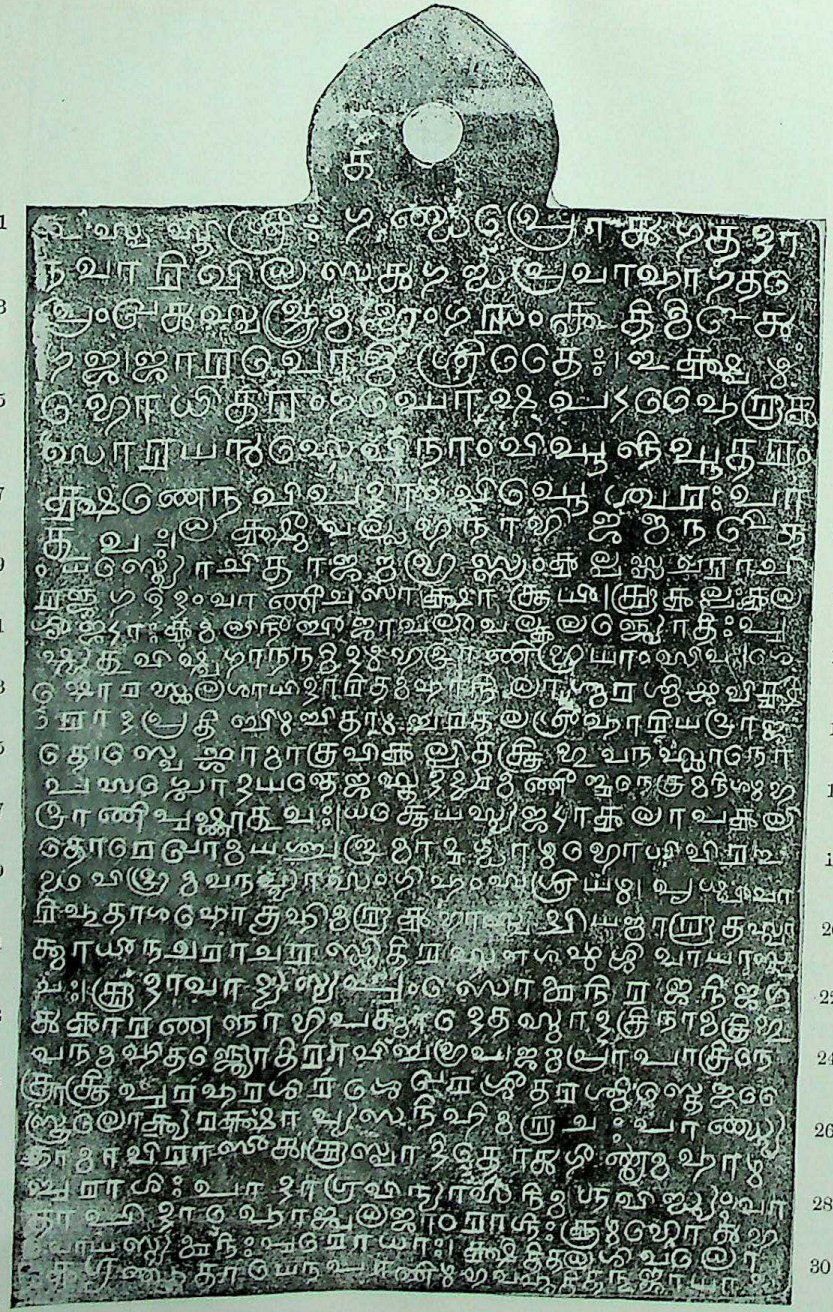
32. [illegible]
33. [illegible]
34. [illegible]
35. [illegible]
36. स्वर्णमर्णो [illegible]
37. कम् । [illegible]
38. द्रया [illegible]
39. [illegible]
40. शा [illegible]
41. [तु]वाम् । [illegible]
42. [illegible]
43. [illegible]
44. श्रीः । [illegible]
45. थशा[illegible]
46. [illegible]

[illegible]

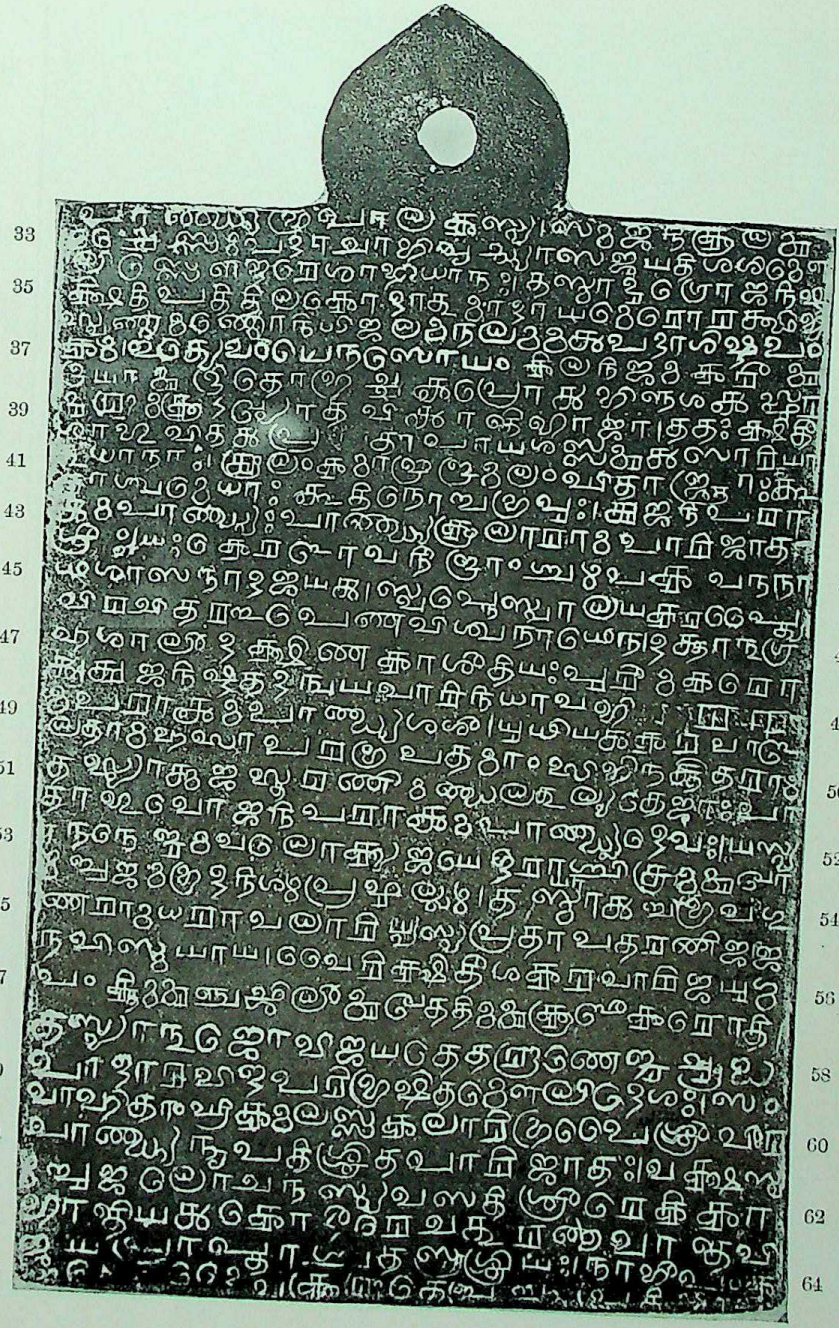
21. [illegible]
22. Read [illegible]
23. Read ०द्भि०.
24. Metre स्रग्धार.
25. The letter त is [illegible]
26. [illegible]

[illegible] उपजातिः.
[illegible] 10-11, आर्या.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] a symbol of या is in the next line.
[illegible]

Ia.



Ib.



Dalavay Agraharam Plates of Varatungarama Pandya (No. II)

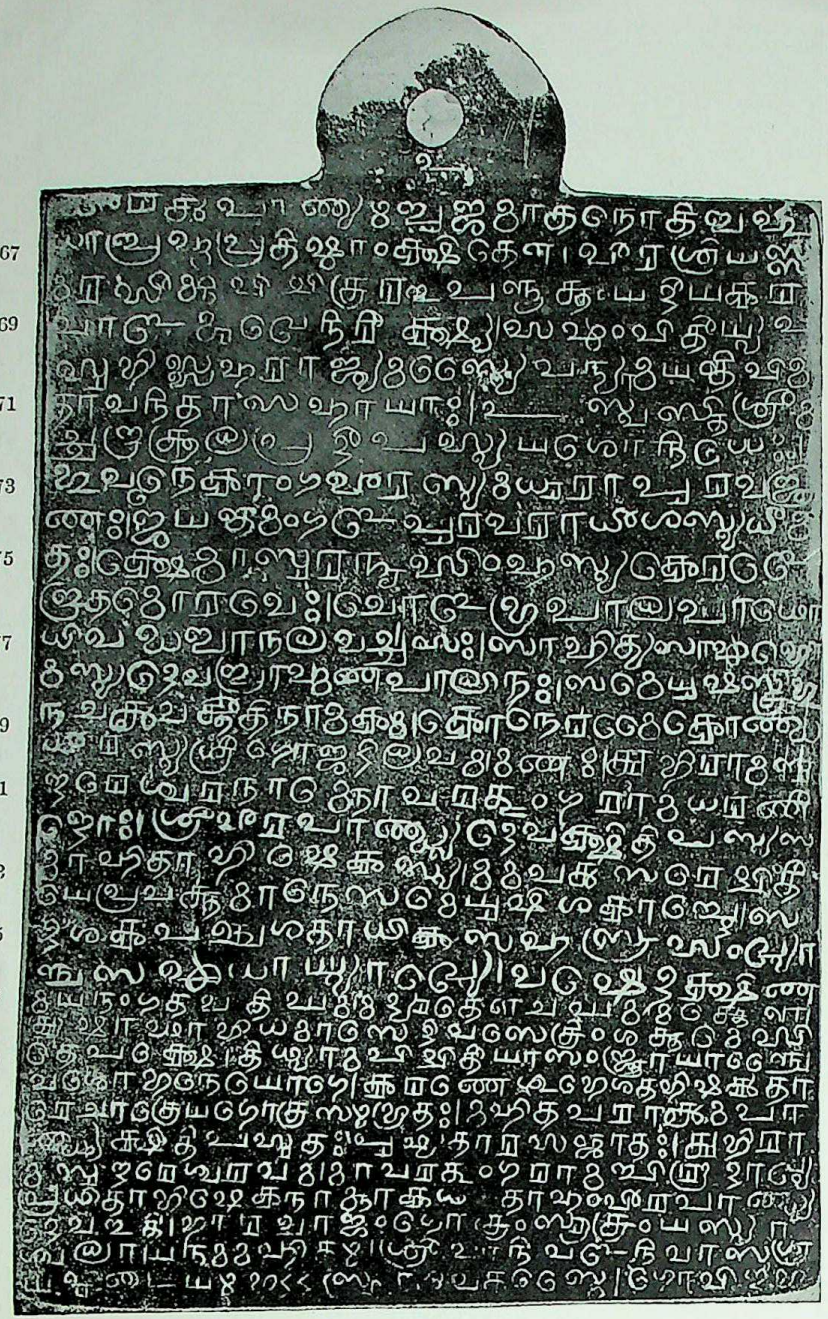
CC-0. Agamdigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

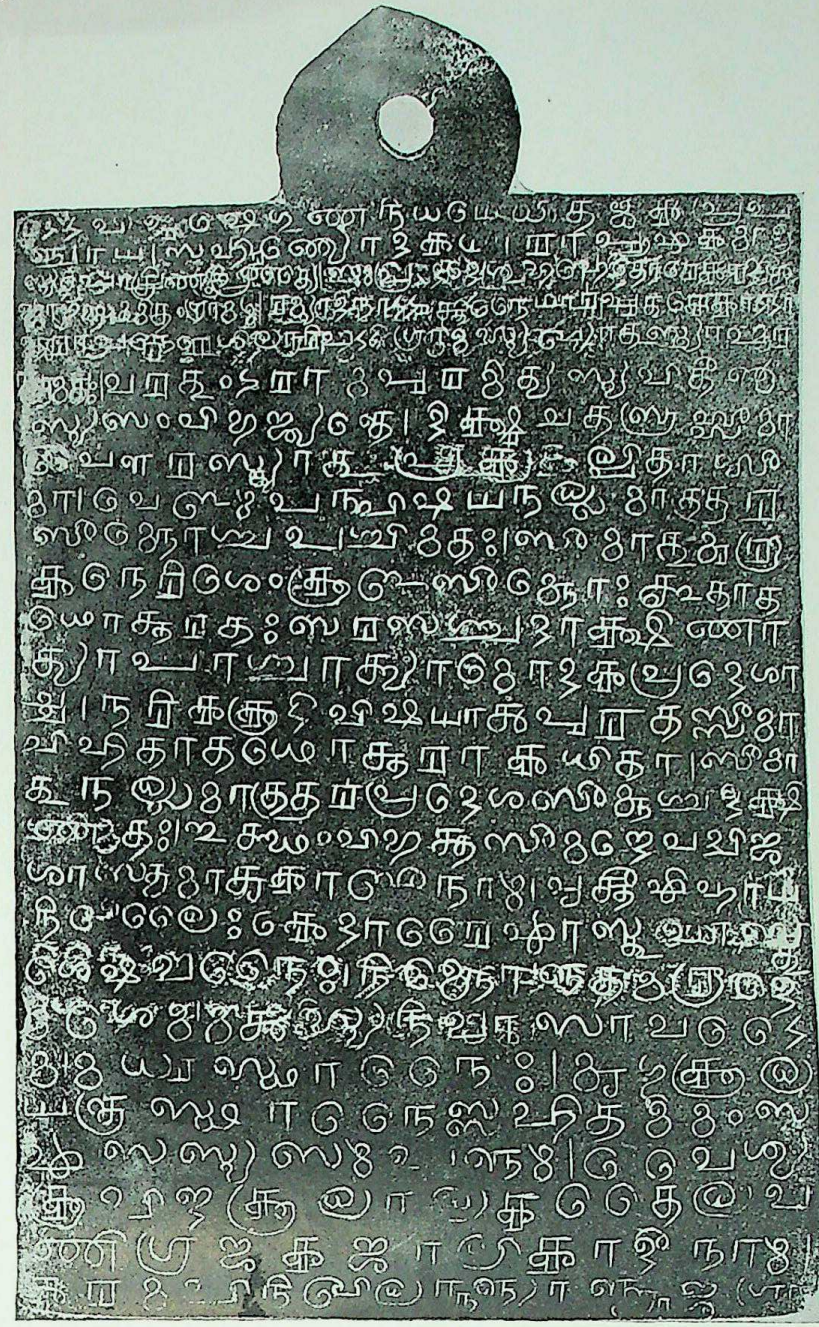
SCALE 0.5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

II a.



II b.



CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0,5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

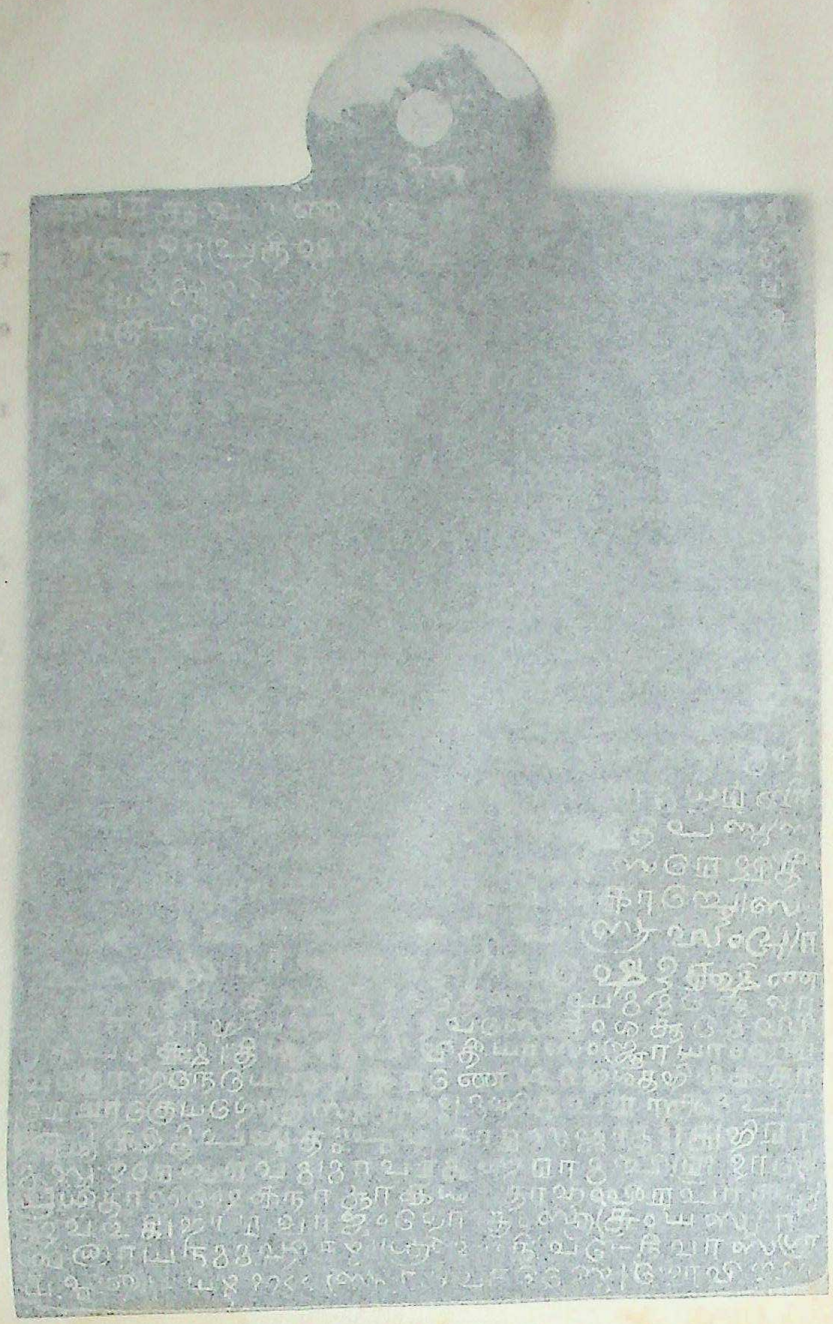
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

57. पंक्तिम्मुञ्चाछिश [illegible]
58. तस्यनुजो विजय[illegible]
59. पादारविन्दपरिभूषित[illegible]
60. वाहितांघ्रि[34] कमलस्स[illegible]
61. पाण्ड्यनृपतिश्श्रित पा[illegible]
62. म्भुजलोचनस्य वसति [illegible]
63. भान्ति यत् कोटीरे [illegible]
64. जयप्राप्ताश्चस्र [illegible]
65. [जकमै]व कुरुते [illegible]

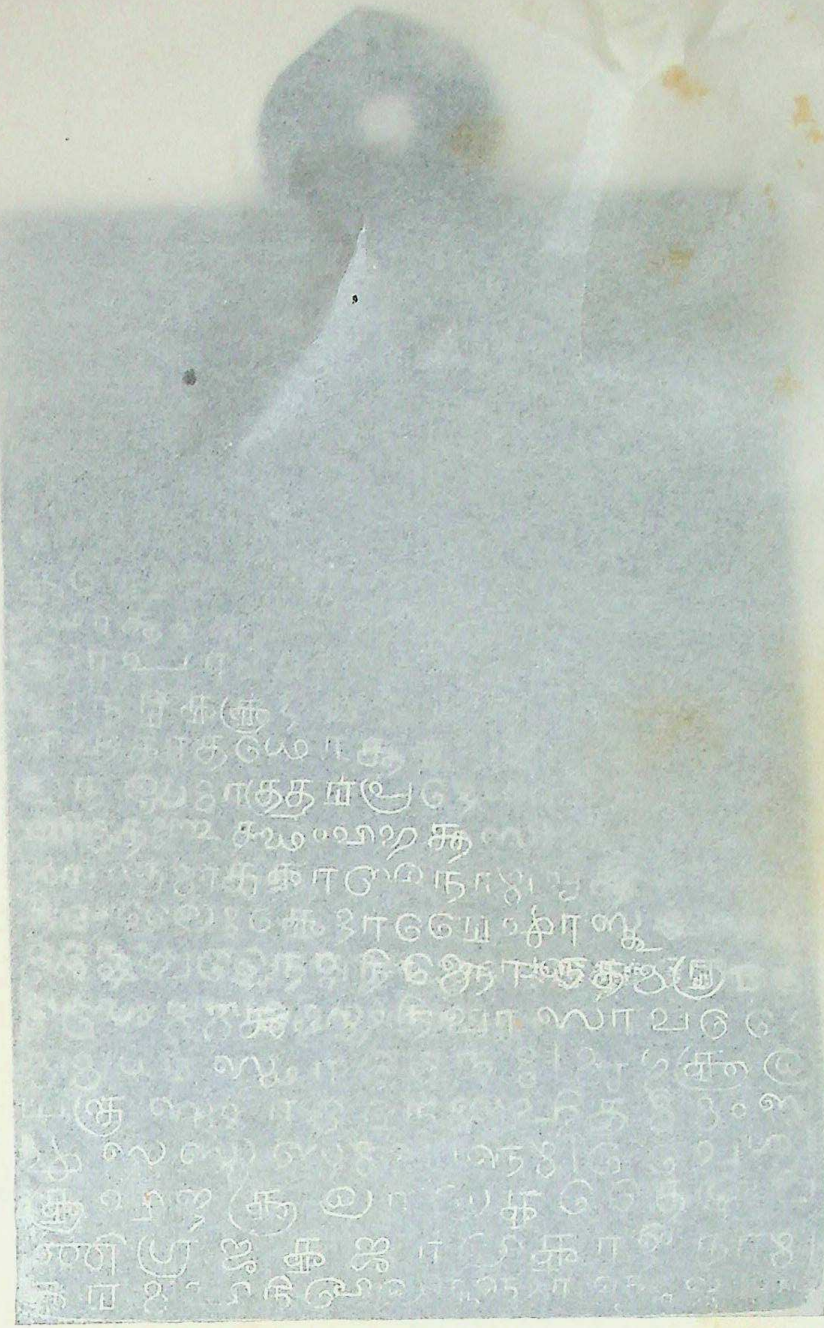
66. धि यत्पाण्यम्बु[illegible]
67. धा ब्रह्मप्रतिष्ठां [illegible]
68. [illegible]
69. वाळमुखे [illegible]
70. [illegible]
71. [illegible]
72. [illegible]
73. [illegible]
74. णः ।[। १८*] [illegible]
75. तः । क्षेमासुरनृसिंहस्य केरळे-
76. न्द्रतमोरवेः ।[। १४*] चोळभूपाल पाथो-
77. धि वडवानलवर्च्चसः । साहित्य सार्व्वभौ-
78. मस्य देवब्राह्मणपालिनः ।[। २०*] समेयुषस्त्रिभु-
79. [व*]नचक्रवर्त्तीति नामकम् । कोनेर्मैकोण्ड-
80. धीरस्य श्रीगोजटिलवर्म्मणः ।[। २१*][40] [illegible]
81. न्दरेश्वरनाम्नो वरतुंग[43]रामधरणी-

33. Read पङ्क्तिम्मञ्चच्छि.
34. Read ०ताङ्घ्रि०.
35. Metre of vv. 13-15, वसन्ततिलकम्.
36. Read नाभीपङ्कजमेकमेव.
37. Read प्रतिष्ठा०.
38. Metre, स्रग्धरा.

II a.



II b.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0,5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

57. पंक्तिम्मुञ्चाच्छिश[33] लीमुखतातिम्मुकुळीकरोति ।[। १४*]
58. तस्यनुजो विजयते तरुणेन्दुचूड-
59. पादारविन्दपरिभूषितमौलिदेशः । सं-
60. वाहितांघ्रि[34] कमलस्सकलारिभूपैश्श्रीवीर-
61. पाण्ड्यनृपतिश्श्रित पारिजातः ।[। २५*][35] वक्षस्य-
62. म्भुजलोचनस्य वसति श्रीरेकिका
63. भान्ति यत् कोटीरे चतुरर्ण्णवान्तावि-
64. जयप्राप्ताश्चस्त्र श्रियः । नाभीपंक-[36]
65. [जकमै]व कुरुते ब्रह्मप्रतिष्टा[वि]-[37]

Second Plate: First Side.

66. धिं यत्पाण्यम्बुजमातनोति बहु-
67. धा ब्रह्मप्रतिष्ठां क्षितौ ।[। १६*][38] वीरश्रियस्स-
68. मरसीम्नि विचित्ररूपकृत्तं यदीयकर-
69. वाळमुखे निरीक्ष्य । सर्व्वं वितीर्य्य व
70. सुभिस्सह राज्यमस्यै वन्याम[39] । [प्र*]यान्ति विम-
71. ता वनितासहायाः ।[। १७*][40] ॐ स्वस्ति श्रीम-
72. च्चन्द्रकुलप्रदीपस्य यशोनिधेः ।
73. भुवनैकांगवीरस्य मधुरापुरवज्रि-
74. णः ।[। १८*] जयन्तमंग[41] ळपुरवराधीशस्य धीम-
75. तः । क्षेमासुरनृसिंहस्य केरळे-
76. न्द्रतमोरवेः ।[। १४*] चोळभूपाल पाथो-
77. धि वडवानलवर्च्चसः । साहित्य सार्व्वभौ-
78. मस्य देवब्राह्मणपालिनः ।[। २०*] समेयुषस्त्रिभु-
79. [व*]नचक्रवर्त्तीति नामकम् । कोनेर्मैकोण्ड-
80. धीरस्य श्रीगोजटिलवर्म्मणः ।[। २१*][42] अभिरामसु-
81. न्दरेश्वरनाम्नो वरतुंग[43]रामधरणी-

33. Read पङ्क्तिमुञ्चच्छि.
34. Read ०ताङ्घ्रि०.
35. Metre of vv. 13–15, वसन्ततिलकम्.
36. Read नाभीपङ्कजमेकमेव.
37. Read प्रतिष्ठा०.
38. Metre, स्रग्धरा.
39. Read वन्याम्. The secondary *a* of न्या is engraved below this line.
40. Metre, वसन्ततिलकम्.
41. Read ०मङ्गळ.
42. Metre of vv. 11–21, अनुष्टुप्.
43. Read ०तुङ्ग०.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

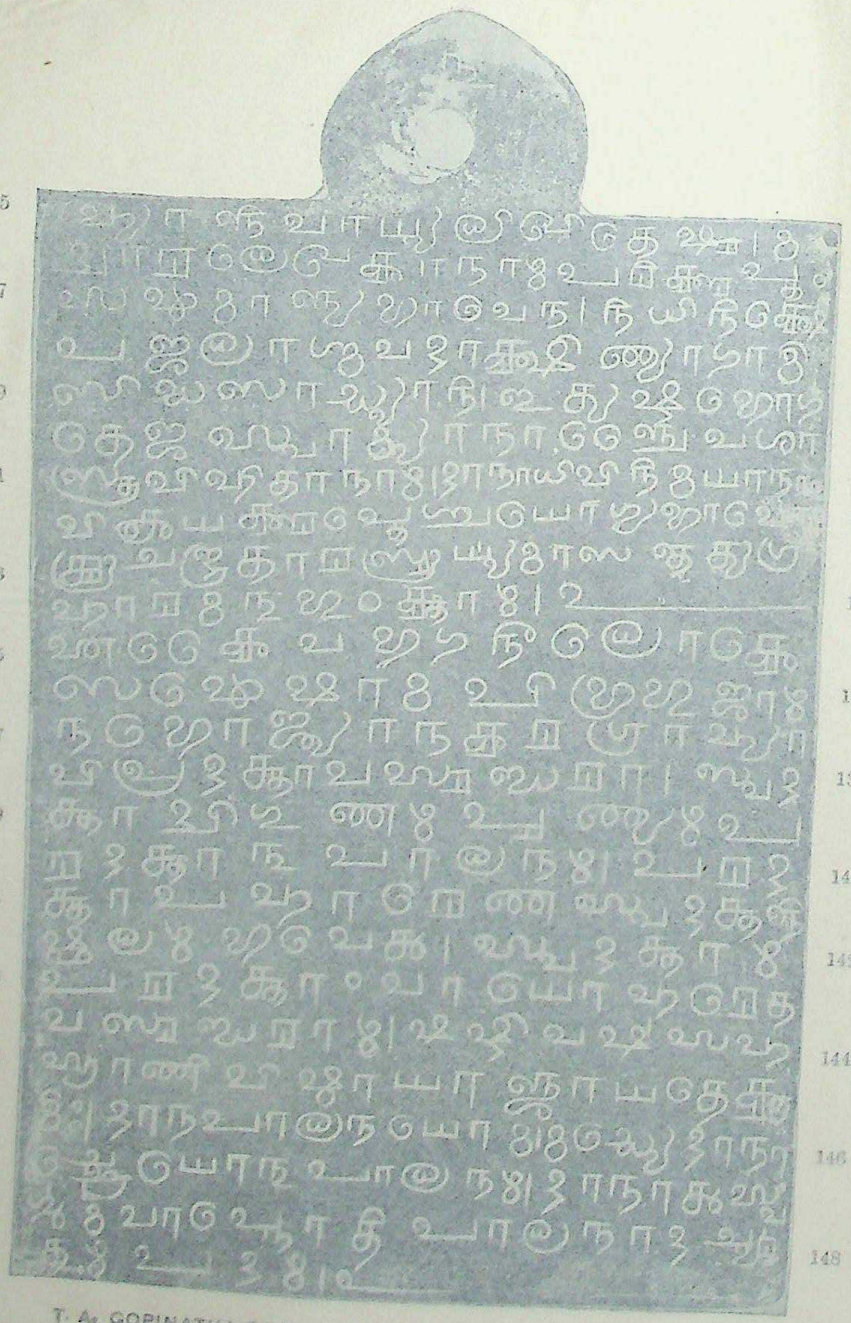
82. न्दोः । श्रीवीरपाण्ड्यदेवक्षितिपस्य स-
83. माहिताभिषेकस्य ।[। २२*] मम वत्सरे द्विती-
84. ये प्रवर्तमाने समेयुषि शकाब्दे । स-
85. दशकपञ्चशताधिकसहस्रसंख्या-
86. ञ्च सर्व्वधार्य्याख्ये ।[। २३*] वर्षे दक्षिण-
87. मयनं गतवति घर्म्मद्युतौ च घर्म्मर्त्तौ ।
88. आषाढाभिधमासे दिवसे त्रिंशत्तमे सि-
89. ते पक्षे ।[। २४*] तिथ्यामपिद्वितीयासंज्ञायाञ्चै-
90. व शोभनेयोगे । करणे शुभेशतभिषक्ता
91. रेचात्रेयगोत्रसम्भूतः ।[। २५*] महित पराक्रमपा-
92. ण्ड्यक्षितिपसुतः(।) पुष्यतारसञ्जातः अभिरा-
93. मसुन्दरेवश्वरवर्म्मा वरतुंङ्ग[43]रामविरुदाख्यः ।[। २६*]
94. प्रथिताभिषेकनाम्ना क्[थितो]हं वीरपाण्ड्य-
95. देव इति । भारद्वाजं गोत्रं सूत्रं यस्या-
96. श्वलायनप्रमहितम् ।[। २७*] श्रीवानिवाळनिवास [श्र]
97. यदुडैयम्भट्टसूनवे तस्मै । गोविन्दभ-

Second Plate: Second Side.

98. ट्टविदुषे गुणनिधये धीत क्[क्]प्रप-
99. ञ्चाय ।[। २८*] सहि[44] रण्योदकधारापूर्व्वकमा[द्य]-
100. स्य पोत्रिणः प्रीत्यै । सम्प्रददे शुभहेतोरेकादश[45]-
101. भागसम्मितं ग्रामम् ।[। २९*][46] रम्यादिनाट्टुत्तिनैमार् पुतुक्कोट्ट[ा]-
102. न्तरावनौ । शिलारिपट्टिग्रामस्य ख्यातस्यापर-
103. नामतः[47] ।[। ३०*] वरतुंग[48]रामपुरमित्यस्य वितीर्ण्ण-
104. स्य संविभज्यन्ते । दिक्षु चतस्रस्सीमा
105. पौरस्त्यातु प्रकल्पिता सी-
106. मा ।[। ३१*] वेळम्पन्विषयनल्लमात्तूर-
107. सीम्नोश्च पश्चिमतः । सीमा तु मुरु-
108. कनेरि शेंकुळसीम्नोः कृता त-

---

44. र is engraved below the line.
45. श is engraved below the line.
46. Metre of vv. 22–39, आर्या.
47. ना is engraved above त.
48. Read ०तुङ्ग०.



Agraharam Plates of Varaguna Pandya (No. II)

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

82. न्तो । [illegible]

83. [illegible] [। २२*] [illegible]

84. [illegible] । स

85. [illegible]

86. [illegible] [। २३*] [illegible]

87. [illegible]

88. [illegible]

89. ते पक्षे [। २४*] [illegible]

90. व शोभनेयोगे । [illegible]

91. [illegible] [। २५*] [illegible]

92. [illegible]

93. [illegible] [। २६*]

94. [illegible]

95. [illegible]

96. [illegible] [। २७*] [illegible]निवास [श्र]

97. [illegible]

Second Plate: Second Side.

98. [illegible]

99. [illegible] [। २८*] [illegible]

100. [illegible]

101. [illegible] [। २९*][illegible] [illegible]

102. [illegible]

103. [illegible] [। ३०*] [illegible] [illegible]

104. [illegible]

105. [illegible]

106. [illegible]

107. [illegible]

108. [illegible]

44. [illegible]

45. [illegible]

46. [illegible]

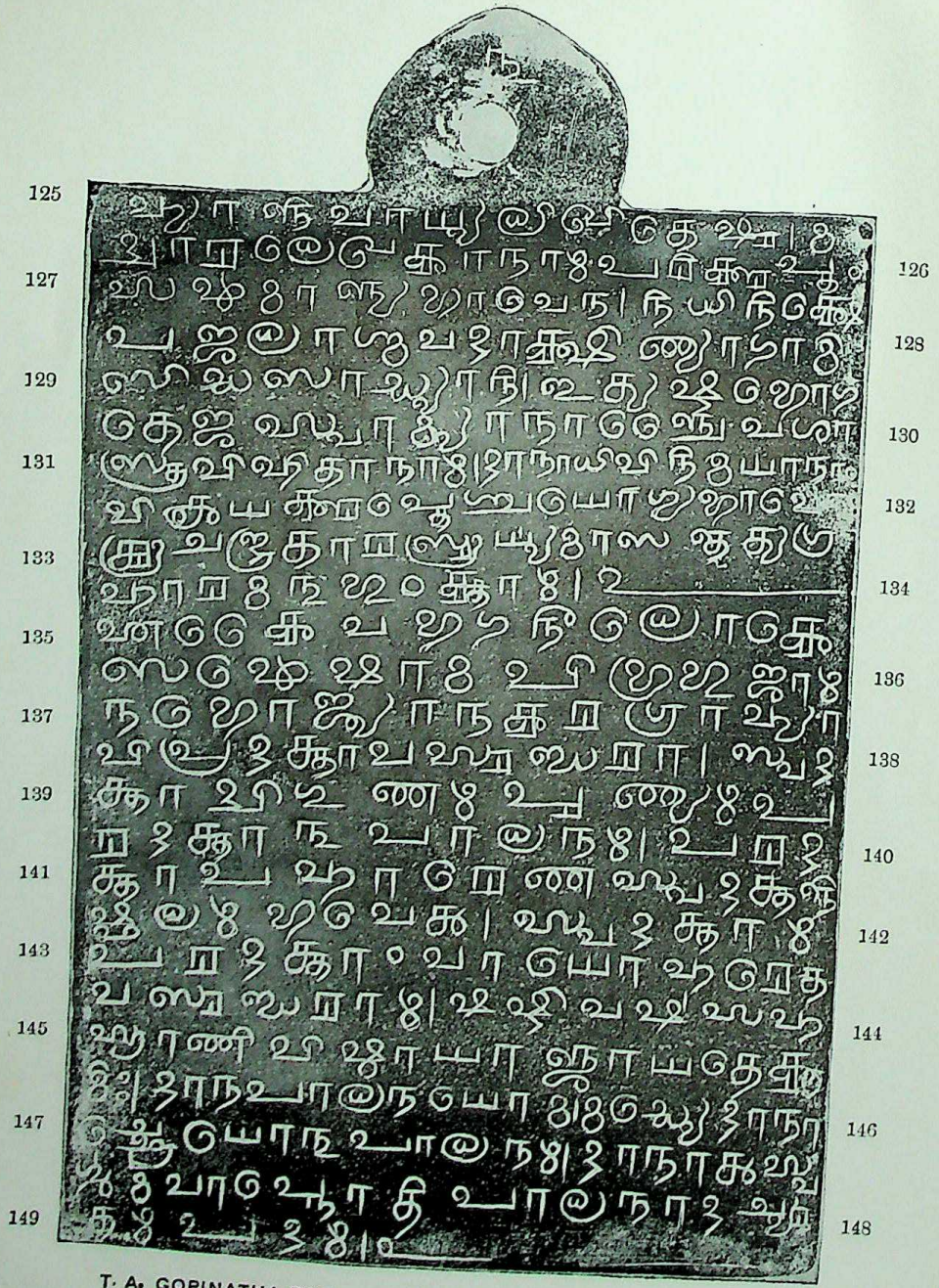
47. ना is engraved above त.

48. Read ०तुङ्ग०.

Dalavay Agraharam Plates of Varatunga Pandya (No. II)

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

III a.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.5

III b.

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

109. थोत्तरतः [॥ ३२*] सरसश्च दाक्षिणा-
110. त्या पाश्चात्यामोदक प्रदेशा-
111. च । नरिक्कुटि विषयात् पुरतस्सीमा
112. विहिता तथोत्तरा कथिता ।[। ३३*] सीमा-
113. तु नल्लमात्तूर् प्रदेश सीम्नश्च दक्षि-
114. णतः । इत्थं विभत्त[49] सीमन्देवाद्विज-
115. शास्तृमातृकाळीनाम् ।[। ३४*] वृत्तीर्व्विहाय-
116. निखिले केदारैर्व्वास्तु वास्तु-
117. शेषवनैः । निम्नोन्नतमरुदे-
118. शैर्म्मतृस्य निवासावटै-
119. र्म्मधुस्थानैः ।[। ३५*] मृगकुल-
120. यन्त्रस्थानैस्सहितामिमं स
121. र्व्वसस्य सम्पन्नम् । वैश्य-
122. कुविन्दकुलालकतैलव
123. णिग्रजकजालिकादीनान् ।[। ३६*]
124. करमपि निखिलानन्यान्त्रा[50] जग्र[ा]-

Third Plate: First Side.

125. ह्यान्निवार्य्य लिखितेषु । म-
126. द्वारलेखकानाम् परिकूसं
127. सर्व्वमान्न्यभावेन ।[। ३७*] निधिनिक्षे-
128. पजलाश्मवदाक्षिण्यागामि
129. सिद्धसाध्यानि । इत्यष्टभोग-
130. तेजस्वाम्यानाञ्चैव शा-
131. स्त्रविहितानाम् ।[। ३८*] दानाधिविनियानां
132. विक्रय कृप्तेश्चयोग्यभावे[न] ।
133. आचन्द्रतारसूर्य्यमा सन्तत्यग्र-
134. हारमनुभुंक्ताम्[51] ।[। ३९*] ॥
135. एकैव भगिनीलोके

49. Read विभक्त०.

50. The letters न and the secondary *a* of न्त्रा in ०नन्त्यान्त्रा० are engraved below the line.

51. Read भुङ्क्ताम्.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

136. सर्व्वेषामपि भूभुजाम् [।*]
137. नभोज्या न करग्राह्या-
138. विप्रदत्ता वसुन्धरा ।[। ४०*] स्वद-
139. [52]त्ताद्विगुणम् पुण्यम् प-
140. रदत्तानुपालनम् । परद-
141. त्तापहारेण स्वदत्तान्नि
142. ष्फलम् भवेत् ।[। ४१*] स्वदत्ताम्
143. परदत्तां वा यो हरेत
144. वसुन्धराम् । [53]षष्टिवर्षसह-
145. स्राणि विष्ठायाञ्जायते कृ-
146. मिः ।[। ४२*] दानपालनयोर्म्मध्ये दाना-
147. च्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् । दानात् स्व-
148. र्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्युं-
149. तम् पदम् ।[। ४३*]॥[54]

Third Plate: Second Side.

150. तुल्यम्

52. Read ०त्तादद्वि.
53. Read षष्टिं.
54. Metre of vv. 40–43, अनुष्टुप्.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

V.1. Adoration to Vighnêśvara.
V.2. Do. Brahma.
V.3. Do. Vishṇu.
V.4. Do. Śarva (Siva).
V.5. Gives the following legendary geneology to the eponym Pâṇḍya :—

Brahma.
|
Atri.
|
Chandra, (Moon).
|
Pâṇḍya.

V.6. The *kula-guru* of this family was Agastya.
V.7. Sundarêśa (the god of Madura) married the daughter of the Pâṇḍya king.
V.8. To these was born Ugra Pâṇḍya. He broke the crown of Indra with his club.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

V. 9. Several kings ruled after him the country extending from Laṅka to the Himalayas, and performed Aśvamêdha yâgas.

V. 10—11. Parâkrama Pâṇḍya was born in this line and he fought with the king of Kêraḷa at Champakavana by the command of the god of that place. The god Viśvanâtha appeared to him in a dream and blessed this king to build a temple for Him at Dakshiṇa Kâśi.

V. 12. In this family was born Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍya.

V. 13. His son was Parâkrama Pâṇḍya.

V. 14. His son was Guṇarâma.

Vv. 15—17. Guṇarâma's younger brother was Vîra Pâṇḍya. He is described as having set up several Brahman villages. His praises.

Vv. 18—21. The usual later Pâṇḍya introduction.

Vv. 22—23. The king calls himself by the names Abhirâma Sundarêśvara, Varatuṅgarâma and Vîra Pâṇḍya and informs us that Ś. 1510 was the second year after his coronation.

Vv. 24—30. On the 30th of the month Âshâḍha, Gṛishma-ṛitu, Dakshiṇâyana, of the year Sarvadhâri, which was the second *tithi* of the bright fortnight, in the Śatabhisha nakshatra, Śôbhana yôga, and Śubhakaraṇa, the king, who was called Abhirâma Sundarêśvara, who bore the *biruda* Varatuṅgarâma and who was crowned by the name of Abhishêka Vîra Pâṇḍya, born in the Pushya nakshatra and belonging to the Âtrêya gôtra, granted the village of Śilârippaṭṭi, belonging to Adi-nâṭṭu Tiṇaimâr Pudukkôṭṭai, and consisting of eleven shares, in order to please Vishṇu, to Gôvinda Bhaṭṭa, son of Uḍayambhaṭṭa, of the Bhâradvâja gôtra and Âśvalâyana Sûtra, a student of Rig-vêda and a native of Vânivâḷa.

Vv. 31—33. The boundaries of the village granted are :—

On the north, Nallamâttûr.
On the east, Vêlambaṇ-vishayam and Nallamâttûr.
On the south, Muruganêri, Śeṅguḷam and a tank and
On the west, Môdaka-pradêśa and Narikkuḍi-vishayam.

Vv. 34—39. The grant was made free of taxes, with shares to all the important deities and with all the elements of possession and enjoyment.

Vv. 40—43. Imprecatory verses.

NO. XIII. DALAVAY AGRAHARAM PLATES OF ATIVÎRARÂMA PAṆḌYA. SAKA SAMVAT 1517.

This grant has been noticed by Mr. R. Sewell in Vol. II of his 'List of Antiquities, Madras'; he says therein that these plates were then in the office of the Collector of Madura and writes about them as follows :—"A grant in three plates by one of the earlier Nâyakas of Madura. It is in shape very much like the Vijayanagara plates but the character is Grantha. Language Sanskṛit. The first plate contains a fanciful account of the Pâṇḍyan kings, the last two being 'Abhi-Râma or Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya,' and his son Râmâbhi Râma Pâṇḍya. The second and third plates contain the details of the grant. By it, Râma Kṛishṇappa, "sitting on the Lion-throne of Vallabha Narêndra after 33 years have passed, and after ŚS. 1517" granted the village of Nadikkuḍi to a number of Brâhmaṇs. The year of grant is ŚŚ. 1518. (A.D. 1596). The 33 years may possibly refer to the date of the death of Viśvanâtha Nâyakka (A.D. 1563). At the end of the plate is engraved a boar with a dagger standing on its nose." (List of Ant., Madras, p. 31, No. 211, List of Copper-plate grants).

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

After relating the legendary history of the Pâṇḍya family, the record gives the geneology of **Ativîrarâma** who was crowned under the name of **Srîvallabha.** This inscription seems to call Ativîrarâma also Abhirâma. His father was Vṛihîvritîśvarasvâmi, and grandfather Abhirâma Parâkrâma Pâṇḍya. In the 33rd year of the reign of Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha which correspond-ed with **Ś 1517,** (expressed by the chronogram **Satyamânya**), prince Abhirâma *alias* Ativîra, granted at the request of **Râmakṛishnappa Nâyaka** son of Haridâsa, the village of Nadikkuḍi, under the name of Ativîrarâmapura, to a number of Brâhmaṇas. The exact date of the grant was a Monday, corresponding with the twelfth *tithi* in the bright half of the month in which the sun stood in the constellation Simha, in the Varshaṛitu, Dakshiṇâyana, in the year Durmukhi, Ś 1517. At the end of the document it is stated that it belonged to Abhirâma and was written at the command of king Ativîrarâma by Râjanâtha Kavi, son of Svayambhu. Prince Abhirâma *alias* Ativîra is in this inscription said to have been born in the Dhanishṭha nakshatra.

Though the passage where Abhirâma *alias* Ativîra is introduced appears to suggest that he was the son of Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha, we know from other records that he was not the son but the cousin of Śrîvallabha: the geneology of the ruling king alone is given and the donor is introduced without any prefatory notice of him. The record is dated, again, in the 33rd year of the reign of Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha and the village granted is also named after the reigning sovereign; it is called Ativîrarâmapura and not Ativîrapura after the donor. Lastly the grant was drawn up by the command of Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya. From all these, it is plain that Abhi-râma *alias* Ativîra whom we know from various other records was the cousin of Ativîrarâma Śrîvallabha made the grant in the reign of the latter. Distinction has therefore to be made between the names Ativîrarâma and Ativîra Pâṇḍyas. Ativîrarâma was the surname of Śrîvalla-bha, whereas Ativîra or Vîra Pâṇḍya was the name assumed by Abhirâma on his coronation; his surname is Varatuṅgarâma.

The village granted was situated in the Pudukkôṭṭai *sîma*. The boundaries of it were, on the east, Śilârippaṭṭi; on the south *môdakâ-sîma*; on the west, the Kaṅgireḍḍi tank, and that of Kâḍanêri and on the north, the way to Nallamâttûr śandai. It was divided into three major divisions which were made into forty-two shares and distributed among Brahmans whose names etc., are given in a table at the end.

The names of places that occur in this inscription are:—Nadikkuḍi, Śilârippaṭṭi, Kâḍanêri Nallamâttûr śandai, Pudukkôṭṭai, Uṇḍupuṭṭûr, Vânivâḷam, Dêharam, Marevaḷḷi, Raṭṭêndalapura, and Darbhala. Of these, Naḍikkuḍi, Pudukkôṭṭai are in the Śrîvilliputtûr Tâlûka of the Tin-nevelly district. Uṇḍupuṭṭûr must be a corruption of Uruppṭṭûr which is assumed as the family name by some Śrîvaishṇavas; where this Uruppuṭṭûr is, I am not able to find out. I am not able to identify the other places also.

[Text

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Text.[1]

First Plate: First Side.

1. शुभमस्तु ।[।*] नमस्तुं[2]गशिरश्चुम्बि चन्द्रचामरचार-
2. वे त्रैलोक्यनगरारम्भमूलस्तम्भाय शम्भ-
3. वे[3] ।[। १*] हरेर्ल्लीलावराहस्य[4] दंष्ट्रादण्डस्स पातुवः ।
4. हेमाद्रिकलशा यत्र धात्रीच्छत्रश्रियन्दधौ[5] ।[। २*] कलाणया-[6]
5. स्तु तद्धाम प्रत्युहांति[मि*]रापहम्[7] । यत्गजोप्यगजोत्भूतम्[8] प
6. श्चास्येनापि लाळ्यते ।[। ३*] जयति क्षीरजलधेर्ज्जातं सव्य-[9]
7. क्षणं हरेः । आलम्बन श्चकोराणाममरायुष्कर मम-[10]
8. हः ।[। ४*][11] तद्वंशे मलयध्वजः क्षितिपतिः श्रीपाण्ड्यराज्या-
9. धिपो गोत्रोद्धारविशारदः कुवलयापीडाप-
10. हारोद्यतः । सत्यायत्तमति स्समस्तसुमनस्तोमावने-
11. सादर स्सज्ञातस्मृतिभूरुचि स्सविजयः कृष्णावता
12. रो द्वि यः[12] ।[। ५*] योसौ पट्टाभि[षि*]क्तो भुवमपि निखिलाम् पा-[13]
13. लयन् जैत्रयात्रारम्भे सञ्चम्भमाणोत् भट[14] पटह-
14. रचा चातरोदोन्तराळे । मद्रम् भीत्यापनिद्रम्[15] स-
15. धिगतमहाशैलशृंगं कलिगं सातंकं वंकमं[16]
16. गं सहबलमकरोच्छौर्य्यभंगानुषंगम्[17] ।[। ६*][18] दूना-
17. शयोसावनपत्यदोषात्भूनाथ[19] आराद्य तपो-
18. भिरीशम् । एनां सुता न्त्रिस्तनिकां स लेभे मीनाक्ष्यु-
19. दारांशभवाममृगाक्षीम्[20] ।[। ७*][21] हस्तस्थवैरिविजयास्थ-

---

1. From impressions supplied by Mr. M. Narayanasami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Madras.
2. Throughout the document *anusvara* is employed wherever the nasals are required. This peculiarity has been noticed in the introduction.
3. The *e* symbol is at the end of the last line and *r* is in this.
4. Read हरेर्लीला०.
5. Read धात्रीच्छत्र०.
6. Read कल्याणायास्तु.
7. Read प्रत्यूह०.
8. Read यद्गजोप्यगजोद्भूतम्.
9. Read सव्येक्षणं.
10. Read ०युष्करम् महः.
11. Verses 1–4 are in the अनुष्टुप् metre.
12. The secondary *e* symbol of रो is in the previous line and the other members at the beginning of this one.
13. The letter *p* is at the end of this and secondary *a* belonging to it, at the beginning of the next line
14. Read ०द्भटपटहरवागत०(?).
15. Read ०निद्रं.
16. Read शृङ्गं कलिङ्गं सातङ्कंवङ्गमङ्गं.
17. Read ०च्छौर्यभङ्गानुङ्गषम्.
18. Metre of vv. 5–6.
19. Read ०द्भूनाथ०.
20. Read ०भवाम् मृगाक्षीम्.
21. Metre इन्द्रवज्रा.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

20. पदेभिषिक्ता [22]त्रिस्तन्यशेष्भुविदिग्विजयोपया-
21. ता । कन्दर्पवैरिण इयं रजताद्रिश्रृंगे[23] सन्दर्शना-
22. क्ष्यविषयैककुचा सलज्जा ।[। ८*] अनन्तरन्ताम्परीणी-
23. य कान्ताम् समन्दहासाम् मधुराधिवासाम् । हेमास-
24. ने षट्चरणे[25] धिरूढ स्सोमावतंसः प्रशशास-
25. भूमिम् ।[। ९*][26]नीराजितांघ्रि[27]रवनीपतिमौलिरत्नैर्म्मा-
26. राहितो विरचयन्मधुराधिराज्यम् । श्रीवत्सलक्ष्ममु-
27. खदैवतवन्द्यमानो देवश्चकार चतुरुत्तरषष्टिली-
28. लाः ।[। १०*][28] तस्या न्तस्य ततो जनिष्ट तनुभूरग्रः क्षमापा-[29]
29. लको देवब्रह्मकुलेपि वैरिनिकरे नन्वर्त्थ-
30. सार्त्थाभिधः । क्षान्त्या घोरपराक्रमादपिफ-
31. लभ्रान्त्या पतंगा वथा[30] शान्तास्तस्करसञ्चयास्सम-
32. भवन्यस्य प्रतापेनले ।[। ११*][31] अजनिष्ट [32]पदन्वयवारिनिधा-

First Plate: Second Side.

33. वभिरामपराक्रम पाण्ड्यशशी । हतशार्व्वर
34. एष सुपर्व्वहितः कुमुदाकलनोद्यदुदारव-
35. सुः ।[। १२*][33] आहितलक्षण एष समीहितदायी बुधाव-
36. ले भूपः[34] । भूषित एव स तस्मात् व्रीहिवृत्तिस्वा-[35]
37. मि पाण्ड्यनामाभूत् ।[। १३*] अथिरामपाण्ड्य उदभू-
38. दस्माद्विस्मपनोल्लसत्छशीलात्[36] । राजन्वती
39. यतो भूद्राजन्यैस्संकुलापि(।) भूरन्यैः ।[। १४*] अति-
40. वीरराम इत्युन्नतिभृद्रूपेण चाभिधायो-[37]
41. गात् । भूवल्लभोभिषेके श्रीवल्लभ ईरितेन

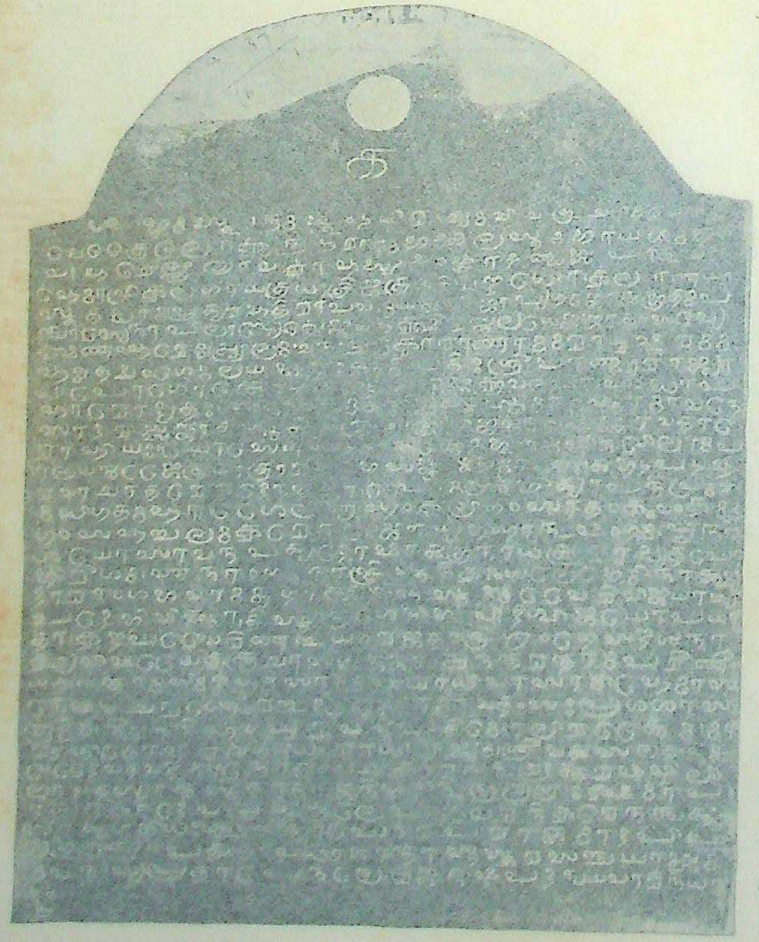
---

22. Read त्रिस्तन्य०.
23. Read शृङ्गे.
24. Metre वसन्ततिलकम्.
25. Read षट्चरणे०.
26. Metre उपजातिः.
27. Read ०ताङ्घ्रि०.
28. Metre वसन्यतिलकम्.
29. The first members of पो is in this line and the second in the beginning of the next one.
30. Read पतङ्गायथा.
31. Metre शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
32. Read तदन्वय०.
33. Metre, तोटकम्.
34. Read ०लेर्भूपः.
35. The secondary *a* of *sva* is at the beginning of the next line.
36. Read ०ल्लसच्छीलात्.
37. The secondary *a* symbol of *dha* is engraved below the line.

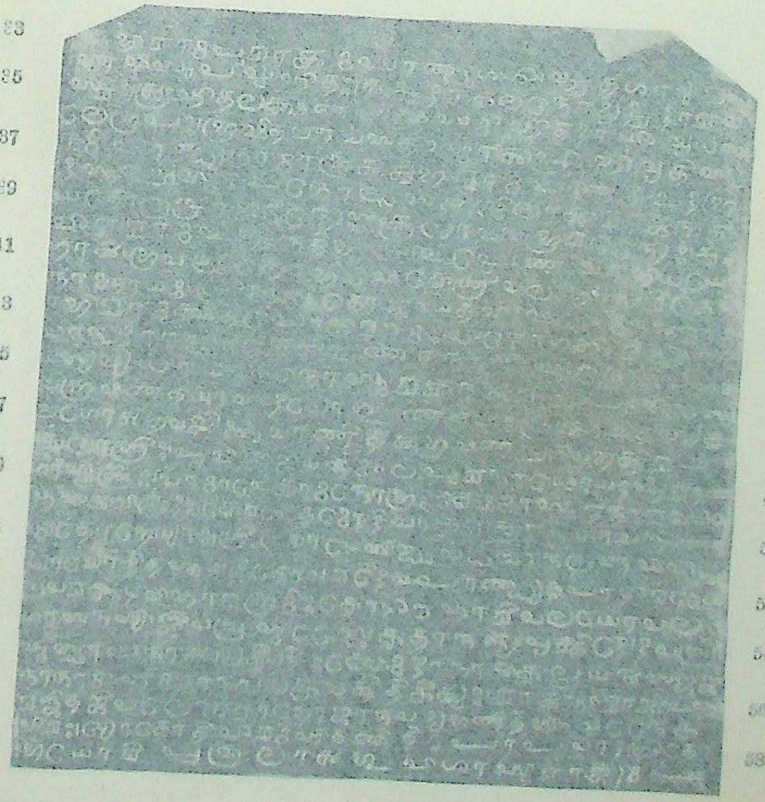
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Plates of Ativirarama Pandya, (No. III).

I. a.



I. b.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

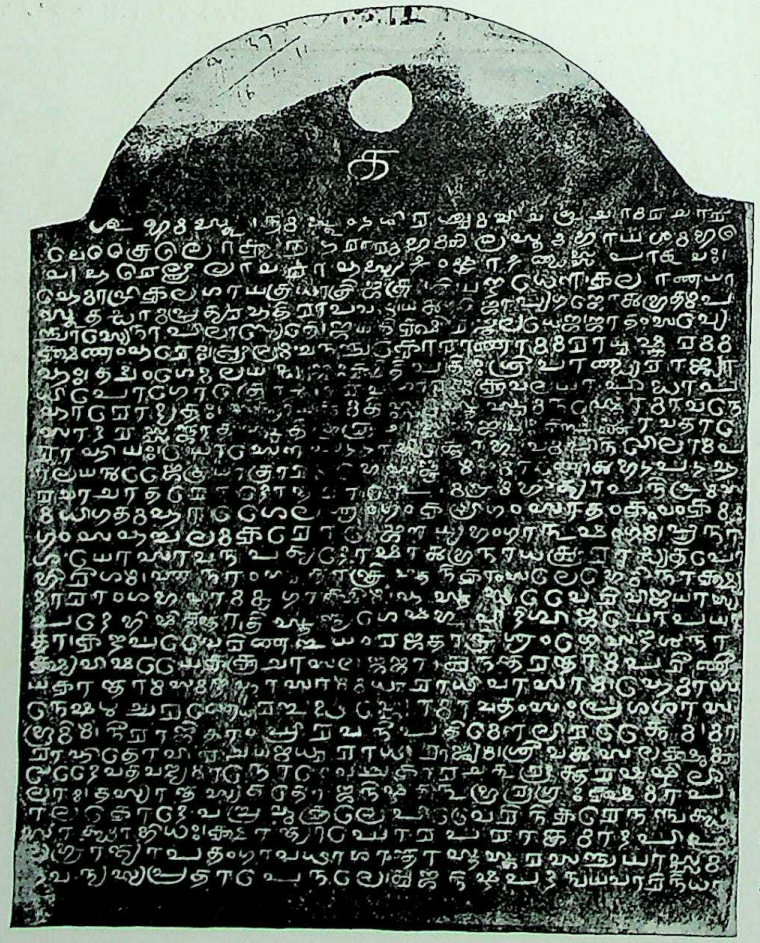
SCALE 0.5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

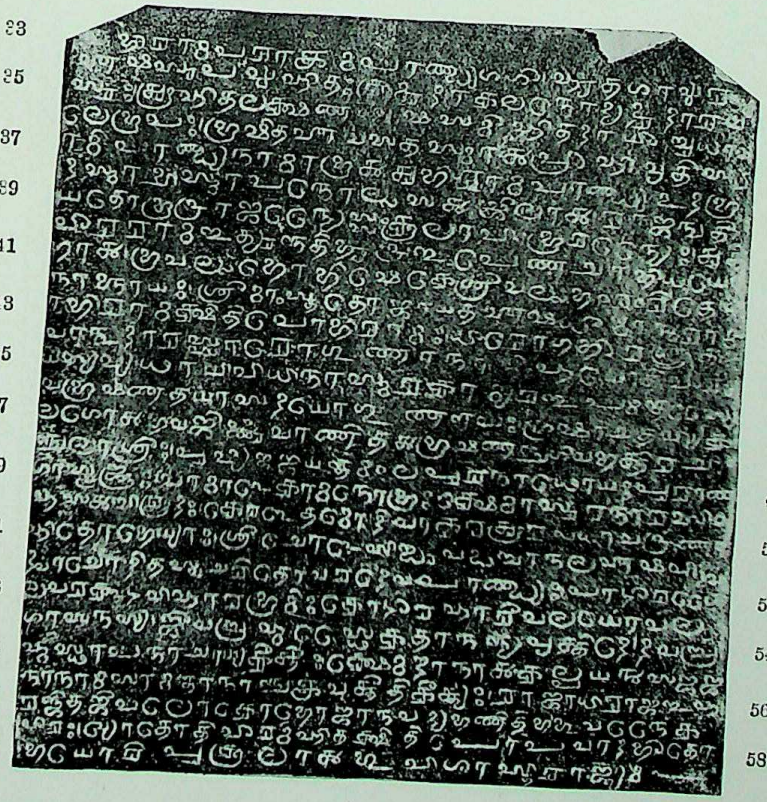
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Archaeological Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh. Digitized by eGangotri

I. a.



I. b.



Plates of Ativirarama Pandya, (No. III).

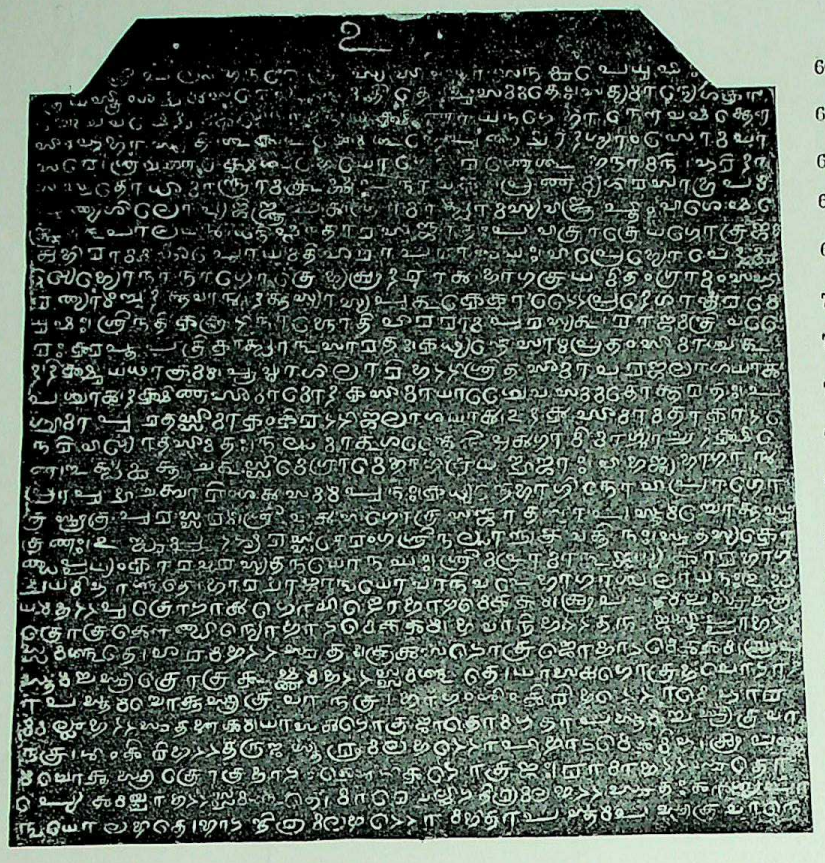
T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.5

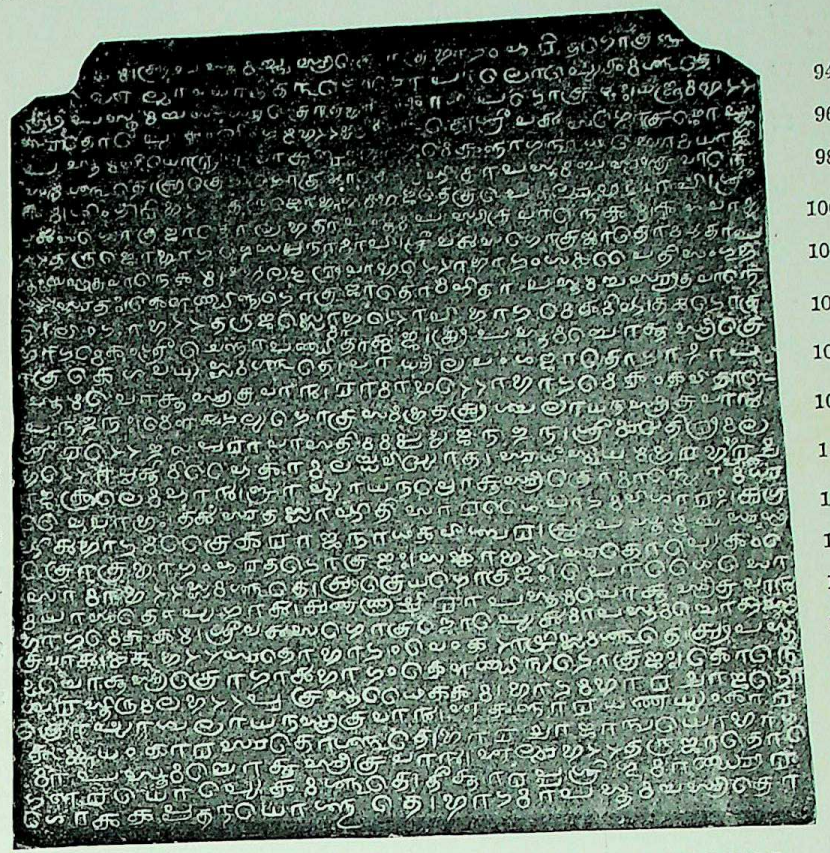
HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation,Chennai

II. a.



II. b.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0·5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

[illegible] नाम्नायः ।[। १५*][38] श्रीमां [39]स्ततोजायत [illegible]

[illegible] भिरामक्षितिपोभिरामः । धीरो गभीर श्रुत

[illegible] वानुदारस्सारो गुणानामिह योतिवीरः [।] [illegible]

[illegible] यस्य व्यथायि[42] विधिना [illegible]

46. [illegible] भूषणतया सदयो [43]गुणौघ [illegible]

47. [illegible] जिष्णुवाणि[44] तत्भूषणश्च [illegible]

48. [illegible]

[illegible]

51. [illegible]

52. द्वाचोदि[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

56. [illegible]

57. [illegible]

58. वीरः । ख्यातोतिवीर[illegible]

59. भयो रिपुकुलात्[51] भुविशास्ति [illegible]

Second Plate : First Side.

60. श्रीवल्लभनरेन्द्रस्य सिंहासनमुपेयुषः

61. त्रियस्त्रिशद्वत्सरेषु समतीतेषु [illegible]

62. ब्दे च वर्षे दुर्म्मुखिनामनि । [illegible]

63. सीह[54]भास्वति ।[। [illegible]

---

38. Metre, of vv. 13-15, [illegible]

39. The *anusvara* symbol of [illegible] the line.

40. The secondary [illegible]

41. Metre, इन्द्रवज्रा.

42. Read व्यथायि.

43. The letter णौ is [illegible] member of the secondary [illegible]

44. Read कलशोद्भव जिष्णुवाणी [illegible]

45. Metre, वसन्ततिलकम्.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

SCALE 0·5

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

42. नाम्नायः ।[। १९*]38 श्रीमां 39स्ततोजायत एष धीमान् रामा-40
43. भिरामक्षितिपोभिरामः । धीरो गभीर श्रुत
44. वानुदारस्सारो गुणानामिह योतिवीरः [।] । १६*]41
45. यस्य व्यथायि42 विधिना स्मरकाम्यरूप(म्)न्तस्यै-
46. वँ भूषणतया सदयो 43गुणौघः । भूषा च तस्य क-
47. लशोत्भवजिष्णुवाणि44 ततूभूषणञ्च शिवभक्तिरच-
48. ञ्चला श्रीः ।[। १७*]45 पुण्यज जयन्तमं[ग*]लपुरनाथो यः पुराण-
49. शास्त्रज्ञः । वामाळकामनोभूः क्षेमासुरनारसिं-
50. हसत्विरुदः46 ।[। १८*] केरळ तमोदिवाकर आरवधावद्रणा-
51. हितो भेर्य्याः ।[। १८, ॥*]47 श्रीचोळसिन्धुवडवानल एष विद्व
52. द्वाचोदितस्वचरितो वरदेवपाण्ड्यः । पाटिरशै-
53. लवरकूटविहारभूमिः कोटीरहारीवलयो48 वल-
54. शासनस्य ।[। १९, ॥*]49 जीवत्रह्मस्थैकतानन्यवृत्तिर्देवव्र-
55. ह्मस्थापनाचार्य्य कीर्त्तिः । क्षेमन्दानात् कल्पयन् सज्ज·
56. नानाम् सामन्तानाञ्चक्रवर्त्तीति कीर्त्यः ।[। २०, ॥*]50 राजाधिराज इह-
57. रञ्जितजीवलोको भोजानवद्यभणितिर्भुवनैक-
58. वीरः । ख्यातोतिवीरमहितक्षितिपोपवादभीतो
59. भयो रिपुकुलात्51 भुविशास्ति राज्यम् ॥ [॥२१, ॥*]52

Second Plate : First Side.

60. श्रीवल्लभनरेन्द्रस्य सिंहासनमुपेयुषः
61. त्रियस्त्रिंशद्वत्सरेषु समतीतेषुसम्मतेः ।[। २२ ॥*] सत्यमान्ये शका-
62. ब्दे च वर्षे दुर्म्मुखिनामनि । दक्षिणायनगे भानौ वर्षर्त्तौ53
63. सींह54भास्वति ।[। २३, ॥*] शुक्लपक्षे शुभे पुण्यद्वादश्यां सोमवा-

38. Metre, of vv. 13–15, आर्या.
39. The *anusvara* symbol of मां is engraved below the line.
40. The secondary *a* of मा begins the next line.
41. Metre, इन्द्रवज्रा.
42. Read व्यधायि.
43. The letter णौ is represented by *n* and the second member of the secondary *au*.
44. Read कलशोद्भव जिष्णुवाणी तद्भूषणञ्च.
45. Metre, वसन्ततिलकम्.
46. Read ०सद्विरुदः.
47. Metre, of vv. 18–18½, आर्या.
48. Read काटीरहारिवलयो.
49. Metre, वसन्ततिलकम्.
50. Metre, शालिनी
51. Read ०कुलाद्भवि.
52. Metre, वशन्ततिलकम्
53. Read वर्षर्त्तौ.
54. Read सिंह.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

64. सरे । श्रवणक्षे[55] शुभे योगे करणे शुभनामनि ।[। २४, ॥*] हरिदा-
65. ससुतो धीमान्त्रामकृष्णपनायकः प्रणम्यशिरसा भूपम्
66. पुण्यशीलो व्यजिज्ञपत् ।[। २५, ॥*] ग्रामार्थमस्य विज्ञप्तिं विशेषज्ञो-[56]
67. नुपालयन् । धनिष्ठातारसञ्जातः पवित्रात्रेयगोत्रजः [॥ २६*]
68. अभिरामहीपोयमतिवीरापराह्वयः । विप्रेभ्यो वेदमु-
69. ख्येभ्यो नानागोत्रेभ्य आदरात् ।[। २७, ॥*] भागत्रयमितं ग्रामं सहि-
70. रण्याम्बु दत्तवान् दत्तस्यास्य पुतुक्कोट्टै प्रदेशान्तरमे
71. युषः ।[। २८, ॥*] श्रीनतिक्कुटि नाम्नेतिवीररामपुरस्य तु । राजमन्त्रिवरैः[57]
72. कुम्पपत्रिकार्थानुसारतः ।[। २९, ॥*] कथ्यन्ते साम्प्रतं सीमाश्चतु-
73. र्दिक्षु यथाक्रमम् ।[। ३०*][58] पूर्व्वाशिलारिभट्टि श्रितसीमावरजलाशयात्
74. पश्चात् । दक्षिणसीमा मोदकसीमायाश्चैव सममतोत्तरतः[59] ।[। ३१*][60] प-
75. श्चिमा पुरतस्सीमाकंकिरट्टिजलाशयात् । उदक्सीमा मता काटने-[61]
76. रिविख्यातसीमतः ।[। ३२*] नल्लमातुशन्तै नीवृत्गामि[62]मार्गाच्च दक्षिणे ।[63]
77. इत्थमुत्तचतुस्सीमे[64] ग्रामे भागत्रयन्द्विजाः ।[। ३३*] विभज्य भागान्
78. प्रापुद्विचत्वारिंशत्[65] समम् पुनः । कथ्यन्ते भगिनो विप्रा गो-
79. त्रसूत्रपुरस्सरम् ।[। ३४*] श्रीवत्सगोत्रसञ्जातस्यापस्तम्बोक्त[66]सू-
80. त्रिणः । उन्धुप्पुट्टूरास्तितेरंग[67] श्रीनल्लाच्चक्रवर्त्तिन : ।[। ३५*] सुतस्य को
81. ण्डप्पय्यंकार[68]वरस्य तनयोनघः । श्रीमद्रामानुजय्यंकार[69]-भाग-
82. द्वयमिहाश्नुते ।[। ३६*] भारद्वाजान्वयो वानिवळभागाश्वलायनः । उड-
83. यम्भट्टपुत्रोगात्[70] गोविन्दो भागमेककम् आपस्तम्बसुसू-
84. त्रोत्र कौण्डिन्यो भागमेककम् । भवानिभट्टतनुजस्तिप्पाभट्ट-
85. स्समश्नुते ।[। ३८*] वीरम्भट्टसुतः । कुत्सगोत्रजो भागमेककम् । आप-
86. स्तम्ब [सु*] सूत्रोत्र कृष्णम्भट्टस्समश्नुते ।[। ३९*][71] यासत्गो[72]त्रभवो गादा[73]

55. Read श्रवणर्क्षे.
56. The first member of ज्ञो is in this line and the rest at the beginning of the next.
57. The secondary *ai* symbols are at the end of this line and *r* at the beginning of the next.
58. Metre of vv. 22½-30, अनुष्टुप्.
59. Read सम्म०.
60. Metre, आर्या.
61. The secondary *e* of ने is in this line, while *n* begins the next line.
62. Read ०द्रामि०.
63. The secondary *e* of णे is at the end of this and *n* at the beginning of the next line.
64. Read इत्थमुक्त०.
65. Read ०पुर्द्वि०.
66. Read ०बोक्त०.
67. Read रङ्ग०.
68. Read ०कार.
69. Read ०कार.
70. Read ०द्वोविन्दो.
71. Metre of vv. 32-39, अनुष्टुप्.
72. Read यासद्गोत्र०.
73. The secondary *a* of दा is at the beginning of the next line.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

87. पस्तम्ब्रोत्तसूत्रवानत्र[72] । भागं शिंकिरिभट्टो देहार-
88. म्मल्लुभट्टसुत एकम् ।[। ४०*] यासत्गोत्र[73] जातो महता[74] पस्तम्सूत्रवा-
89. नत्र । शिंकिरिभट्टतनूजस्तिरुमलभट्टोपि भागमेकमिह ।[। ४१*] आपस्त-[75]
90. म्बो[76]त्तसूत्रोत्तभागं कौशिकगोत्रजः । रामाभट्टसुतो-
91. प्येकमब्वाभट्टस्समश्नुते ।[। ४२*][77] मारेवल्लिग तिरुमलभट्टसुतः काश्यपा-
92. न्वयो लभते । भागन्तिरुमलभट्टो मभितापस्तम्ब्रसूत्रवाने[78]-

Second Plate: Second Side.

93. कम् ।[। ४३*] [79] आपस्तम्ब्व[सु*]सूत्रोत्र[80] भार्ग, हरित गोत्रज[:*][81]
94. एल्लावधानितनुजो गोपालोप्येकमश्नुते ।[। ४४*]
95. आपस्तम्ब्रसुसूत्रोत्रभागं काश्यपगोत्रजः[81] यज्ञम्भट्ट-
96. सुतोप्येकं लिङ्गम्भट्टस्समश्नुते[82] ।[। ४५*] श्रीवत्सगोत्रजोप्य[।*]-
97. पस्तम्बीयो रुद्रवा अजः[83] । भागमेकन्नागनाथसोमयाजी-
98 समश्नुते ।[। ४६*][84] आत्रेयगोत्रजातो महितापस्तम्ब्रसूत्रवाने-
99. कम् । शिंगिरिभट्टतनूजो भा[84]गम् भजतेत्र पोल्लुभट्टोपि[85] ।[। ४७] श्री-
100. वत्सगोत्रजातो लभतापस्तम्पसूत्रवाने[86]कम् । कसवाभ-
101. ट्ट तनूजो भागन्देसप्पनामापि ।[। ४८*] श्रीवत्सगोत्रजातो महिताप-
102. स्तम्त्र सूत्रवानेकम् । दर्भलगुरुवाभट्टो भागं समुपैति सँगुभ-
103. ट्टसुतः ।[। ४९*] कौण्डिन्न्यगोत्रजातो महितापस्तम्ब्रसूत्रवाने-
104. ति । लिंगा[87] भट्टतनूजस्सोमा भट्टोपि[88] भागमेकमिह ।[। ५०*][89] तत्गोत्र[90] [जो*]-
105. भागमेकं श्रीचेन्नापण्डितात्मज[:*] । आपस्तम्ब्रोत्तसूत्रो[91]-
106. त्र केशवय्य स्समश्नुते ।[। ५१*] वाधूलवंशजातो गादाप-
107. स्तम्पोत्तसूत्रवान्[91] । रामाभट्टो भागमेकं कविकाळ-

74. Read ०वोक्त०.
75. Metre of vv. 40–41, आर्या.
76. Read ०वोक्त०.
77. Metre, अनुष्टुप्.
78. Read महितापस्तम्ब०.
79. Metre, आर्या.
80. Read आपस्तम्ब०.
81. ज is written like न्दु.
82. Read लिङ्गम्भट्ट०.
83. Read राघवात्मजः.
84. The secondary *a* symbol of भा is engraved below the line.
85. The secondary *e* symbol of ट्टो is engraved below the line in front of भ thereby making it appear to belong to भ.
86. Read ०स्तम्ब०.
87. Read लिङ्गा०.
88. मा in सोमा is engraved below the line.
89. Metre of vv. 46–53, आर्या.
90. Read तद्गोत्र०.
91. Read ०म्बोक्त०.
92. Read मांद्रल्य०.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

108. पनन्दनः ।[। ९२*] मौत्गल्यगोत्रसम्भूत आश्वलायनसूत्रवान् [।*]
109. श्रीरट्टेन्द[ल][93] पुरावासतिमुप्पद्यजनन्दन[:*] ।[। ९३*][94] श्रीमुखतिरुमल-
110. भट्टो वृत्तिमिहैकामलब्ध विख्यात[:*] ।[। ९३, ॥*][95] सुधी स्वयम्भूरभव[त्] भ[।*]रद्वा [96]
111. जकुले महान् ।[। ९४*] न्द्राह्यायनप्रोक्त[97] सूत्रोमान्यो मधु-
112. वैवात्रः[98]। तत्सुतस्साहितसिारशैवागमविशारद[:*] ।[। ९५*] अग्र-
113. हीत् भागमत्रैक[99] राजनाथकवीश्वर[:*] आपस्तम्बसुसू-
114. त्रोत्र भागं हरतगोत्रजः[100] ।[। ९२*] सर्व्वाभट्ट्सुतोप्येकं
115. [101]सोमाभट्ट्स्समश्नुते । आत्रेयगोत्रजः(।) पोशैसो-
116. मयासुतोप्यगात् ।[। ९७*] अण्णाच्चिरापस्तम्बोक्त[102]सूत्रवान्
117. भागमेककं । श्रीवत्सगोत्रजोप्येत्मापस्तम्बोक्तसू-
118. त्रवात् ।[। ९८*] मुत्तुभट्ट्सुतो भागं [103]वेंकटाद्रिस्समश्नुते । आपस्त-
119. म्बोक्तसूत्रोगात् भागं[105] कौण्डिन्यगोत्रजः ।[। ९९*] कोने-
120. श्वरस्तिरुमलभट्ट्पुत्रस्तथैककम् । भागम् भारद्वाजगो-
121. त्रोप्याश्वलायनसूत्रवान् ।[। ६०*] एकत्रारणय्यंकार-[106]
122. कृष्णयंकारसुतोश्नुते[107] । भारद्वाजान्वयोभाग-
123. मापस्तम्बोक्तसूत्रवान्[108] ।[। ६१*] एल्लुभट्ट्ततनुजातो
124. [109]गौरयोप्येकमश्नुते । तीत्तारप्पश्रीगुमाण्डूर
125. शोक्कप्पतनयोश्नुते ।[। ६२*] भागमापस्तम्बसूत्रो-

Third Plate: First Side.

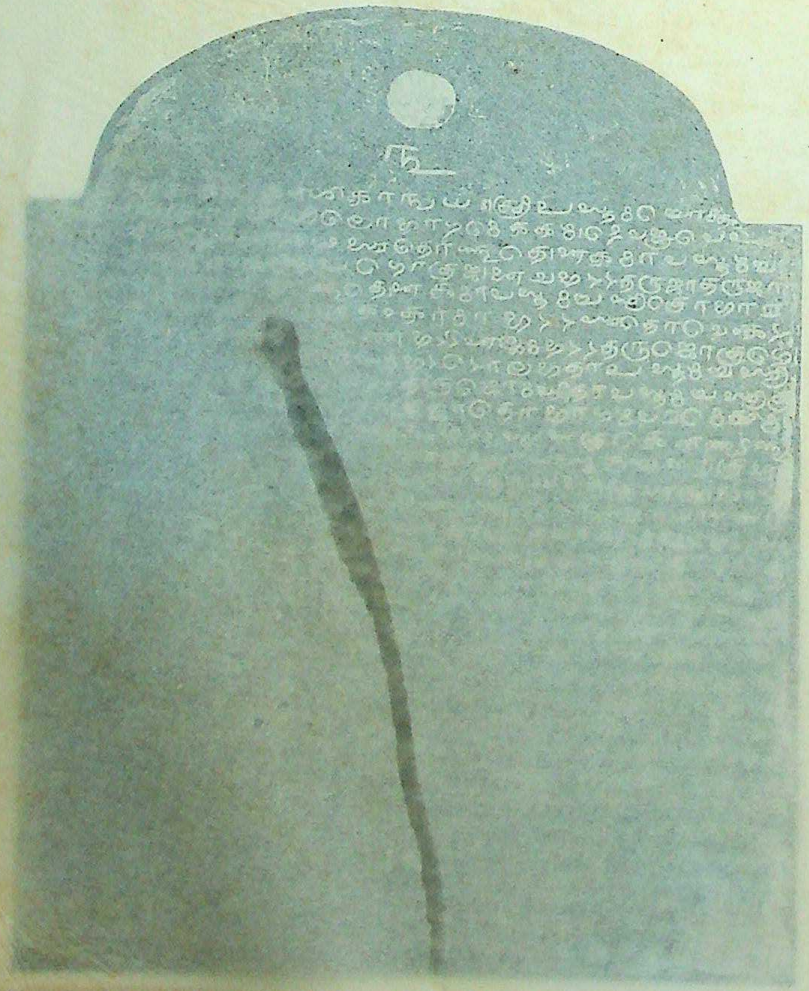
126. प्येककं कौशिकान्वयः आपस्तम्बोक्त-[110]
127. सूत्रोत्र वाधूलो भागमेककम् ।[। ६३*] देवज्ञवें-[111]
128. [क]टाद्रिश्च वैद्यनाथसुतोश्नुते । एकमापस्तम्ब-

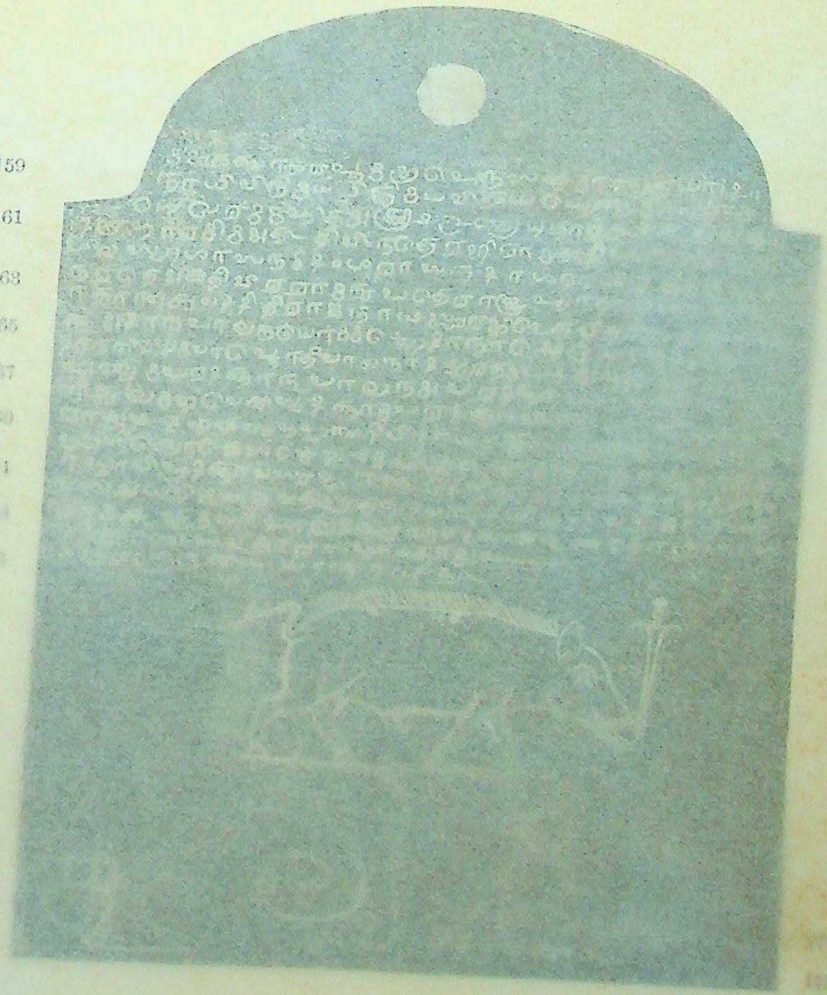
---

93. The letter *e* is of the Tamil alphabet
94. Metre of vv. 51–53, अनुष्टुप्.
95. Metre, आर्या.
96. Read वद्भार०. The letters वत् are engraved below the line.
97. Read द्राह्यायनप्रोक्त०.
98. The passage here is not clear.
99. Read ०द्भागमत्रैक०.
100. Read हरित०.
101. The first member of सो alone is at the end of this line.
102. Read ०म्बोक्त०.
103. Read ०प्येकमापस्तम्बोक्तसूत्रवान्.
104. Read वेङ्कटाद्रि०.
105. Read ०म्बोक्तसूत्रोगाद्भागं.
106. Read ०कार.
107. Read ०कार.
108. Read ०म्बोक्त
109. The secondary *e* part of the *au* symbol is in this line and the rest are in the next one.
110. Read ०म्बोक्त०.
111. Read वेङ्कटाद्रि०.

III. a.

III. b.





SCALE 0·5

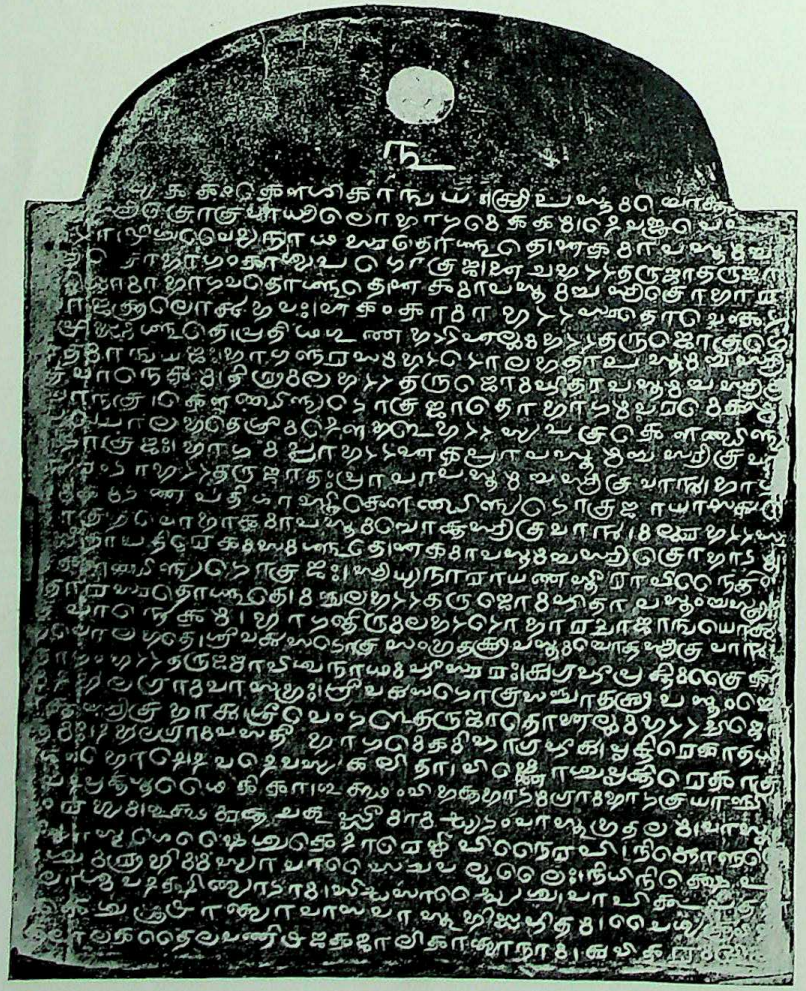
HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

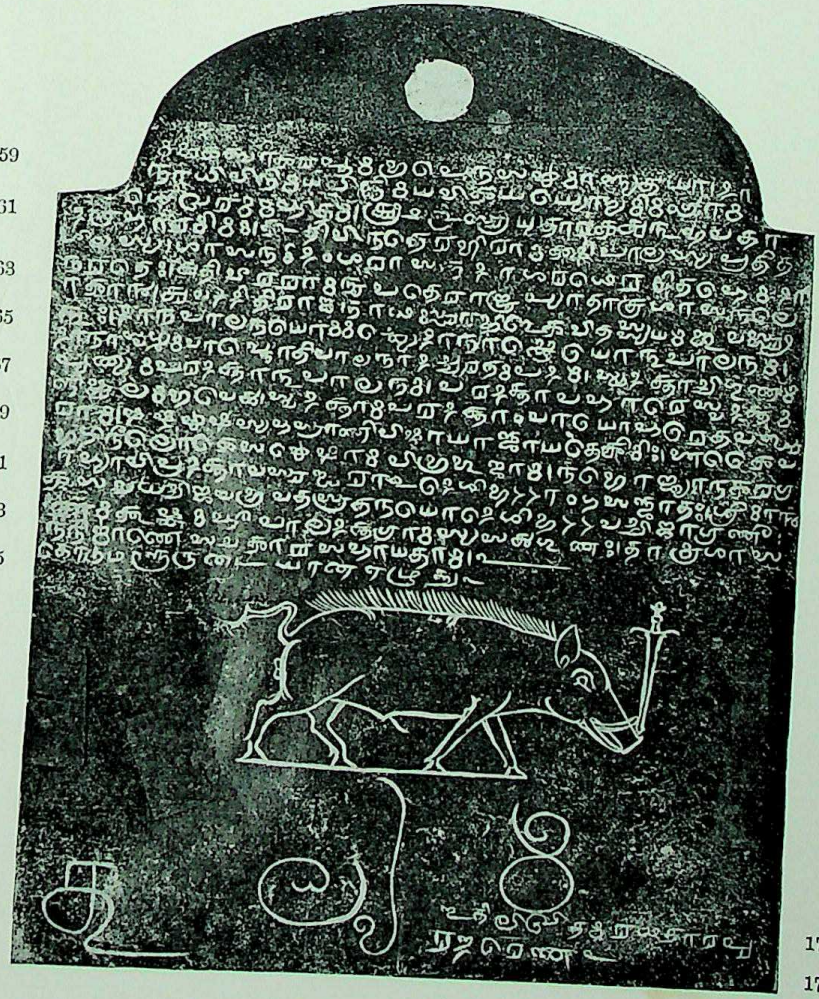
CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

111.

III. a.



III. b.



T. A. GOPINATHA RAO

SCALE 0.5

HALF-TONE BY M. E. PRESS

Dalavay Agraharam Plates of Ativirarama Pandya (No. III).

CC-0. Agamgarh Digital Preservation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

129. सूभो भागं काश्यपगोत्रज [:*] ।[। ६६*] एत्तभट्टतनूजात (नूजा)
130. स्सोमाभागवतोश्नुते । एकमापस्तम्बसूत्रो भार-
131. [द्व]ा जकुलोत्भवः[112] ।[। ६७*] एकं कामाभट्टसुतो वेंकट[ा][113]
132. द्रि स्समश्नुते ।[।६७, ॥*][114] प्रतिथगुणभ[115] ट्टि एल्लम्भट्टतनूजोत्र गै[ा]-[116]
133. तमान्वयजः । भागत्तरसम्भट्टतनूजो महितापस्तम्बसू
134. त्रवानेकम् ।[। ६८*] तिरुमलभट्टतनूजो महितापस्तम्बसू-
135. त्रवानत्र । कौण्डिन्न्यगोत्रजातो भागम् वरमेकम्-[117]
136. [प्प]यो लभते [॥ ६९*] श्रीमदौवळभट्टस्य पत्र [:*] कौण्डिन्न्य-
137. गे[ा]त्रजः । भागमप्पाभट्ट एक[118] म्रा[पा*]पस्तम्बसूत्रव[ा]-
138. न् [॥ ९०*] रंगा[119] भट्टतनूजातः म्रापापस्तम्बसूत्रवान् । भाग-
139. [मे]कम् गणपतिशास्त्रि कौण्डिन्न्यगोत्रज(ा)[:*] [७१*] यासत्
140. [गो][120]त्रभवो भाकमापस्तम्बोत्तसूत्रवान्[121]। मल्लुभट्टसु-
141. [त]स्सीतापतिरेकमसमश्नुते[122] ।[। ७२*][123] एकमापस्तम्बसूत्रो भागम् (।)
142. कौण्डिन्न्यगोत्रजः । [124]सूय्यनारायणस्तीराविनैती-
143. [त्] त्तार[125]सुतोश्नुते ।[। ७३*][126] मच्चलभट्टतनूजो महितापस्तम्बसू[127]
144. [त्र]वानेकम् । भागन्तिरुमलभट्टो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्-[128]
145. [भ]वोलभते ।[। ७४*] श्रीवत्सगोत्रसंभूत आपस्तम्बोत्त[129]सूत्रवान्[।]
146. [न]गंभट्टतनूजन्मा विश्वनाथमहिसुरः ।[। ७५] अग्रही[130]वृत्तिमत्रैक-
147. [म्] दर्भेलग्रामवासभूः । श्रीवत्सगोत्रसञ्जात[131] आपस्तंबे[ा]-[132]
148. त्तसूत्रभात् ।[। ७६*] श्रीवेंगळ[133]तनूजातो एल्लम्भट्टाद्विजो-

112. Read ०द्भवः.
113. Read वेङ्कटा०.
114. Metre of vv. 54–67½, अनुष्टुप्.
115. Read प्रथित.
116. The first two members of the letter गौ are in this line and the third in the next.
117. Read ०मप्पयो.
118. Read एकं.
119. Read रङ्गा०.
120. Read ०द्रोल०.
121. Read भागमापस्तम्बोक्त.
122. Read ०पतिरेकं समश्नुते.
123. Metre of vv. 68–72, अनुष्टुप्.
124. Read सूर्य०.
125. Read तत्तार.
126. Metre गीतिः.
127. Read ०स्तम्ब०.
128. Read ०द्रवो०
129. Read ०स्तम्बोक्त.
130. Read ०हीद्वृत्ति०.
131. Read सञ्जातआपस्तम्बोक्तसूत्र भाक्.
132. The last member of बो is at the beginning of the next line.
133. Read वेङ्गळ०.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

149. त्तमः । दर्भलग्रामवसती[134] भागमेकमिहाग्रहीत् ।[। ७७*] वृत्तिरेका तथ[ा][135]
150. [शं]भोर्द्देवदेवस्य कलिता । विष्णोश्च वृत्तिरेकात्र
151. [वे]दवृत्तिस्तथैकिका ।[। ७७*][136] इत्थंविभत्त [137]भागम् [138]गामभागत्रयाञ्चि-
152. ारम्यम्[139] ।[७८ रे*] इत्थमुत्त[140] चतुस्सीमामध्यगं वास्तुभूतलम् ।[।७९*][141] वास्तु-
153. [मि] र्व्वास्तुशेषैश्च केदारैर्व्विपिनै[142] रपि । निम्नोन्न[तै]-[143]
154. श्च मरुभिर्म्मस्थावासैश्च[144]पल्वलैः ।[। ८०*][145] निधिनिक्षेप-
155. [ज]लाश्मवदक्षिण्यागाम[146] (।) सिद्धसाध्येश्च । वापिकू[147]पतटा-
156. कैश्चश्शूद्रान्त्यावासवास्तुभिस्सहितम् ।[। ८१*] वैश्यकुविन्द-
157. कुलालकतैलवणिद्र[148]जकजालिकान्त्यानाम् । अविखरमखिल[149]

Third Plate: Second Side.

158. ममुकत्वा [कू]तम्[150] भूपेन सर्व्वमान्न्यतया ।[। ८२*]दा-
159. नाधिविनिमय (विनिमय) विक्रयय्योग्य[151]मिमं ग्राम-
160. शेखरम् महितम् । आचन्द्रसूय्यतारक[152] अनुभवता-
161. दग्रहारमिमम् । कृतिविनतेर[153]भिरामक्षि[ति*]पालस्य प्रतीति-
162. शीलस्य । शासनमिदं शरासनदाशरथेरमितहेमदा-
163. नरतेः ।[। ८४*] अतिवीररामनृपतेराज्ञप्यातात्र शासनलो-
164. कान्[154] । अवददिति राजनाथस्सुरभिळकवितस्स्ययम्[155]भुवस्सू-
165. नुः ।[। ८५*][156] दानपालनयोर्म्मध्ये दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् ।
166. दानास्व[158]र्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्युतम् पदम् ।[। ८६*] स्वदत्ताद्विगुणम्
167. पुण्यम् वरदत्तानुपालनम् । परदत्तापहारे[ण*] स्वदत्त(म्)-

134. Read वसतिर्भाग०.
135. The secondary *a* of था is at the beginning of the next line.
136. Metre, अनुष्टुप्.
137. Read विभक्त.
138. Read ग्रामं.
139. Read रम्यम्. Metre, गीतिः
140. Read इत्थमुक्तं.
141. Metre, अनुष्टुप्.
142. Read केदारैर्वि०.
143. The first two members of तै—the two secondary *e* symbols are at the end of this line.
144. Read मत्स्या०.
145. Metre, अनुष्टुप्.
146. Read ०ण्यागामि
147. Read वापी.
148. Read वणिग्रज०.
149. Read अपिकरमखिलंमुक्त्वा.
150. कू looks like कर.
151. Read विक्रययोग्य.
152. Read ०सूर्यतारकमनु०.
153. Read कृतवि०.
154. Read ०प्त्या ताम्राशासनश्लोकान्. The first two members of लो of लोकान् are in this line, and the secondary *a* of the same in the next line.
155. Read ०तस्स्व०.
156. Metre of vv. 81–85, गीतिः.
157. Read च्छ्रेयो०.
158. Read ०त्स्वर्ग०.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

168. न्निष्फलम् भवेत् ।[। ८७*] स्वदत्ताम् परदत्तां वा यो हरेत व[सु*][न्धु][159]
169. राम् । षष्टर्व्वर्षस्यह[160]स्राणि वि[ष्ट]ायाञ्जायते क्रिमिः[161] ।[।८८*] एकैव-
170. भगिनी लोके सर्व्वेषामपि भूभुजाम् । नभोज्या न करग्रा-[162]
171. ह्या विप्रदत्ता वसुन्धरा [॥ ८९*] ௳ देशिभट्टांग[163] सञ्जातः (।) श्रीमान्
172. कसवयद्विज[।:] बभूव तस्र[164] तनयो देशिभट्टपद्विजाग्रणी[:*] ।[। ९०*]
173. रामकृष्णमहीपालदत्तग्रामस्य सत्गुणः[165] । ताम्रशास-
174. ननिर्म्माणे स चकार सहायताम् ।[। ९१*][166]௳
175. कोडुमळूरुडैयान् ए௵त्तु௳[167]
176. तुल्यम्
177. इति लिखितम्[168] रथकार पु-
177. रन्दरेण ௳

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS,

V. 1. Adoration to Śambhu.

V. 2. Do. Varâhamûrtti.

V. 3. Do. Vighnêśvara (Gajânana).

V. 4. Describes the birth of Chandra, (the moon).

Vv. 5—6. In the lunar race was born Malayadhvaja, an *avâtar* of Kṛishṇa. Praises of his valour.

V. 7. Having had no children he prayed to Îśvara for a child and, by His grace, a daughter was born to him. The child who was called Mînâkshi had three breasts.

V. 7. In the place of Malayadhvaja, she was crowned as queen.

Vv. 8—9. She started out on the conquest of the countries on the four cardinal points of the earth (*digvijaya*). When she approached the Rajatâdri, one of her breasts disappeared. She was married there to Śiva and began to rule her kingdom with Him, seated on a seat with six legs.

V. 10 Praises of Śiva who is said to have indulged in sixty four sports (*lîlâs*).

V. 11. Their son was Ugra. His praises.

---

159. Read वसुन्धरा
160. Read षष्टिं वर्षसहस्र०.
161. Read कृमिः
162. The secondary *a* of ग्रा is at the beginning of the next line.
163. Read भट्टाङ्ग०.
164. Read वस्य.
165. Read ०द्गुणः.
166. Metre of vv. 81–85, गीतिः.
167. Written in Tamil characters.
168. Read लिखित.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

Vv. 12—17. In this line was born Abhirâma Parâkrama Pâṇḍya. His son was Vrihîvṛitiś-vara Pâṇḍyasvâmi. To him was born Abhirâma Pâṇḍya. He was otherwise known as Ativîra-râma and Śrivallabha. (1) His praises. He was very learned in the Tamiḻ Language and was a Śiva-bhakta.

Vv. 18—21. The usual later Pâṇḍya introduction.

Vv. 22½—29. In the Śaka year 1517, expressed by the chrogram *satyamânya*, which corresponded with the 33rd year after the accession of Śrivallabha,—on a Monday which was the Puṇya Dvâdaśi of the bright half of the month Śrâvana (Siṁha), Varsha-ṛitu, Dakshiṇâyana of the cyclic year Durmukhi ; on the Śravana nakshatra, Śubha-yôga and Śubha-karaṇa, the king Abhirâma *alias* Ativîra, born on the Dhanishṭa nakshatra, granted, at the request of Râmakṛishṇappa Nâyaka, son of Haridâsa, the village of Nadikkuḍi into three parts, under the name of Ativîrarâmapuram. The village thus granted was in Pudukkôṭṭai *sîma*.

V. 29. The king's officers drew up the documents (in connection with the grant).

Vv. 30-32. The boundaries of the village are :—

On the east, Śilârippaṭṭi.

On the south, Môdaka-*sîma*.

On the west, Kaṅgi-reḍḍi tank, and

On the north, Kâḍanêri *sîma* and the way leading to Nallamâttu-śandai.

V. 33 The village was divided into 42 shares and distributed among Brâhmaṇs of various gôtras, a list of these is given below :—

V. 78. List of donees.

Vv. 79-83. The privileges accompanying the grant are detailed,

V. 84. States that this is the *śâsana* of Abhirâma,

V. 85. The *śâsana* was composed by the order of Ativîrarâma by Râjanâthakavi, son of Svayambhû.

Vv. 86-89. Usual imprecatory verses.

---

(1) Śrivallabha alias Ativîrarâma Pâṇḍya seems to have had the name Abhirâma, a fact which is nowhere else mentioned.

[Table.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

V. 90. Dêśibhaṭṭa's son, Kêśavaya; his son Dêśibhaṭṭa: this man helped in the matter of drawing up of this document.

The record was engraved on copper-plates by Purandara, the maker of chariots (*rathakâra*).

No.	Name of the donee.	His father's name.	Gôtra	Sûtra.	Shares
1	Râmânuja Ayyaṅgâr of Uṇḍuputtûr.	Koṇḍappayyaṅgâr who was the son of Raṅga Nallâṇchakravartti..	Śrivatsa ...	Âpastamba	2
2	Gôvinda of Vânivâḷam ...	Uḍayam Bhaṭṭa ...	Bhâradvâja ...	Âśvalayana	1
3	Tippâ Bhaṭṭa	Bhavâni Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Âpastamba	1
4	Kṛishṇam Bhaṭṭa ...	Viram Bhaṭṭa ...	Kṛitsa	Do.	1
5	Śinkiri Bhaṭṭa of Dêhâram	Mallu Bhaṭṭa ...	...	Do.	1
6	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Śiṅgiri Bhaṭṭa ...	...	Do.	1
7	Abbâ Bhaṭṭa	Râmâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauśika	Do.	1
8	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa of Mâravalli.	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Kâśyapa	Do.	1
9	Gôpâla	Ellâvadhâni ...	Harita	Do.	1
10	Lingam Bhaṭṭa	Yajñam Bhaṭṭa ...	Kâśyapa	Do.	1
11	Nâganâthasômayâji ...	Râghava (?) ...	Śrîvatsa	Do.	1
12	Pollum Bhaṭṭa	Śiṅgiri Bhaṭṭa ...	Âtreya	Do.	1
13	Dêsappa Bhaṭṭa ...	Kasavâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Śrîvatsa	Do.	1
14	Guruvâ Bhaṭṭa of Darbhaḷa.	Sangu Bhaṭṭa ...	Do. ...	Do.	1
15	Sôma Bhaṭṭa	Liṅgâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Âpastamba	1
16	Kêśavayya	Chennâ Paṇḍita ...	Do. ...	Do.	1
17	Râmâ Bhaṭṭa	Kavi Kâḷappa ...	Vâdhûla	Gâdâpastamba	1
18	Śrîmukha Tirumala Bhaṭṭa of Raṭṭêndalapuram.	Timmappa ...	Maudgalya ...	Âśvalâyana.	1
19	Râjanâtha Kavîśvara ...	Svayambhu ...	Bhâradvâja ...	Drâhyâyana.	1
20	Śômâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Śarvvâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Harita	Âpastamba	1
	Total No. of Shares ...				21

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

No.	Name of the done.	His father's name.	Gôtra	Śûtra.	Shares
	Brought forward				21
21	Aṇṇâchchi Bhaṭṭa ...	Pôsai Sôṇayâji ...	Âtrêya	Do.	1
22	Vêṅkaṭâdri Bhaṭṭa ...	Muttu Bhaṭṭa ...	Śrîvatsa ...	Do.	1
23	Kônêśvara Bhaṭṭa ...	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Do.	1
24	Nârâyaṇa Ayyaṅgâr ...	Kṛishṇa Ayyaṅgâr ...	Bhâradvâja ...	Aśvalâ-yana.	1
25	Gauraya Bhaṭṭa ...	Ellu Bhaṭṭa ...	Do. ...	Âpastamba	1
26	Tiṭṭârappa Bhaṭṭa ...	Sokkappa Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauśika ...	Do.	1
27	Vêṅkaṭâdri Jôsya ...	Vaidyanâtha ...	Vâdhûla	Do.	1
28	Sômâ Bhâgavata ...	Echa Bhaṭṭa ...	Kâśyapa	Do.	1
29	Vêṅkaṭâdri	Kâmâ Bhaṭṭa ...	Bhâradvâja ...	Do.	1
30	Narasimha Bhaṭṭa ...	Ellam Bhaṭṭa ...	Gautama ...	Do.	1
31	Appayya Bhaṭṭa... ...	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa ...	Kauṇḍinya ...	Do.	1
32	Appâ Bhaṭṭa	Aubaḷa Bhaṭṭa ...	Do. ...	Do.	1
33	Gaṇapati Śâstri... ...	Raṅga Bhaṭṭa ...	Do. ...	Âpastamba	1
34	Sitâpati Bhaṭṭa	Mallu Bhaṭṭa ...	Do. ...	Do.	1
35	Sûryanârayaṇa Bhaṭṭa ...	Tîrâviṇaitîrttâr ...	Do. ...	Do.	1
36	Tirûmaḷa Bhaṭṭa ...	Mañchala Bhaṭṭa ...	Bhâradvâja ...	Do.	1
37	Viśvanâtha Bhaṭṭa of Darbhaḷa.	Nâgam Bhaṭṭa ...	Śrîvatsa ...	Do.	1
38	Ellam Bhaṭṭa of Darbhaḷa	Veṅgaḷa Bhaṭṭa ...	Do. ...	...	1
39	The god Śiva ...	...	...	Do.	1
40	The god Vishṇu... ...	...	...	...	1
41	The Vêdas ...	...	...	...	1
	Total No. of shares ...				42

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NO. XIV. THE TENKASI MAHAMANDAPA INSCRIPTION OF VARAGUNA SRIVALLABHA.

This Sanskṛit inscription is engraved upon the north wall of the mahâmaṇḍapa of the Viśvanâthasvâmin temple at Teṇkâśi. It consists of three verses in three different metres and is written in Grantha alphabet. It records that a Pâṇḍya king named **Varaguṇa Śrivallabha** also known by the name of **Kulaśekhara** (*v.*2.), performed a *yâga* and on that occasion he consecrated a Vighnêśvara whom, the king named Yajñêśa Vighnêśvara, in commemoration of the performance of this *yâga*. Because he got a *yâga* performed,—according to the Dharma-śâstras, it is permitted to a kshatriya to request brahmaṇas to perform *yagas* in his name, and which Varaguṇa Śrivallabha, claiming to be a kshatriya, got performed,—he styles himself a Dikshita, a title borne by those that have performed *yâgas*. We see the kings who succeeded this prince also adopting this title for themselves, a common trait with the later inglorious persons who always indulge in the past glories of their ancestors. The year of the inscription is given by the chronogram **sugamaka, 1537** of the Śaka era.

Text.[1]

1. श्रीमत्[2]चित्रन[दी] तटेवरगुणश्रीवल्लभक्ष्मापतिर्य्यज्वा[3] स्थापयति स्म देवयजने यज्ञेशवि-
2. घ्नेश्वरम् । प्रादात् तत् पुरतोभिषेकपुरमित्याव[ा] सत्म[4] श्रीयामृत्युभ्य[5]श्शकवत्सरे सुगमके तत्रा-
3. ग्रहारोत्तमम् ।[। १*][6] प्रख्यातपाण्ड्यकुलशेखरदेवयज्वा यज्ञेश्वराभिध गणाधिपतेः प्रतिष्टाम् ।
4. कृत्वाभिषेकपुरमस्य पुरोग्रहारम् प्रादात् स्वदेवयजने निजयाजकेभ्यः[7] ।[। २*] अभिषेकपुरेदेवा-
   [न्यज]-
5. न्तो य[ा*] जका[:*] स्वयम् [।*] दक्षिणस्यामश्नुवते काश्यां कैदारसम्[8] पदम् ॥[॥ ३*][9]

Translation

Verse 1. In the Śaka year 1537 (denoted by) the chronogram *sugamaka*, the sacrificer, king Varaguṇa Śrivallabha, set up on the bank of the (river) Chitranadi (an image of Vighnêśvara (called) Yajñêśa during a sacrifice (i.e., in commemoration of a sacrifice performed by him), and there presented to the sacrificial priests an excellent *agrahâra* named Abhishêkapura, (situated) in front of it (the deity, which as it were was) the residence of wealth.

Vv. 2-3. Having consecrated during the sacrifice, a Gaṇêśa named Yajñêśvara, the sacrificer, the famous Pâṇḍya Kulaśêkharadêva, gave to his priests the *agrahâra* (named) Abhishêkapura (built) in front of the deity. The sacrificial priests, who were themselves performing sacrifices, are enjoying the yield of the paddy fields in the (*agrahâra* of) Abhishêkapura at Kâśi (Teṇkâśi).

---

1. From impressions prepared by me.
2. Read श्रीमच्चित्र०.
3. Read ०पतिर्यज्वा.
4. Read सद्म०.
5. Read मृत्विग्भ्यश्शक०.
6. Metre, शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्.
7. Metre, वसन्ततिलकम्.
8. Read संपदम्.
9. Metre. अनुष्टुप्.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

15. மி கோவில்ச் சாயலட்சைக் (17) கட்டளைக்கு இராச[ா]க்க-
16. ள் கற்களுடகமத்த உபயராணுவமும் (18) குடி [ப]டைசெய்-
17. தொளிலாளியழுங் (19) கட்டளை வைத்துக்கொடுத்த-
18. து வருசம் (20) ஒன்றுக்குப் பல்லக்குக்காறருக்குப்ப-
19. த்து பணமும் குதிரை சுமட்டிக்காரருக்கு மூன்-
20. றுபணமும் ராணுவத்துக்கு ஒரு பணமுமத்தக்குடி-
21. படைக்கு ஒரு பணம் வீதம் இந்தப்படிக்குக்குடித்து
22. நடத்தி வருவோமாகவும் ஊ இந்தப்படிக்கு உபய-
23. ராணுவத்தார்த்தற்மத்தைப் (21) பரிபாலனம் பண்-
24. ணின பேர் தெய்வப்பிரதிட்டை பண்ணின புண்ணி-
25. யத்தில் அடைவாராகவும் [॥ *] இதற்கு அகிதம்பண்ணி-
26. ன பேர் மாதா பிதாவுக்குங்குருவுக்கும் அகிதம்
27. பண்ணின தோஷத்திலேயும் கெங்கைக் (22) கரையிலே
28. கோகத்தி பிரமத்திச் சிறிகத்தி (23) பண்ணின தோ-
29. ஷத்திலேயும் போவாராகவும் ஊ இப்படிக்குத்தா-
30. ன சாதனமாக குத்தாலனத (16) சுவாமி சாயலட்-
31. சைக் (17) கட்டளைக்கு உபயராணுவத்தார் பட்டை-
32. யம் எளுதி (24) குடுத்தோம் [॥ *] இந்தத்தற்மத்துக்க[ா]-
33. ரியம் திருவாடுதுறை (25) மடத்துப் பாரிசஞ்செய்-
34. திருப்பதால்த் தற்மம் (21) பரிபாலனமாக நடத்[து]-
35. விச்சுக் கொள்வாராகவும் ஊ குத்தாலனு[தசு]- (16)
36. வாமி துணை ஊ

ABRIDGED TRANSLATION

11. 1—2. The year 1675 of the Śâlivâhana Śaka era had expired ;

11. 2—8. The usual later Pâṇḍya introduction here follows.

11. 8—22. In the Kollam year 930 Bhava on the auspicious day, the 26th of (the month) Kârttigai, Sunday Uttara nakshatra the ninth *tithi* and Âyush-karaṇa, in the reign of Perumâḷ Aḻagaṉ Perumâḷ the Pâṇḍya king Kulaśêkharadêva Dikshitar *alias* Śivala Varaguṇarâma, who brought back the past (glory) ; the two armies, the one of the king of Karṇâṭaka and those of the others, the farmers and other labourers established a *kaṭṭaḷai* (a course of pûja and offerings) to be daily performed in the evenings : (for which) we agreed to pay annually each at the rate of ten *paṇams* for one who employs a palanquin : for horsemen, three *paṇams* ; for foot soldiers, one *paṇam* ; and for all others a *paṇam*. Thus we agreed to pay and conduct the kaṭṭaḷai.

11. 22—29. Those that protect this charity would obtain virtue, while those that wish evil to it shall incur sins.

11. 29—32. Thus we executed this bond of charity for the evening services of the god Kuttâlanâthasvâmin.

11. 32—36. As this charity has been placed under the management of the Tiruvâḍuturai *maṭha*, it shall take care of the charity. May the grace of the god Kuttâlanâthasvâmin (be with us).

(17) Read சாயரட்சை
(18) Read° ராணுவமும்.
(19) Read தொழிலாளிகளும்.
(20) Read வருஷம்.
(21) Reed தர்மத்°
(22) Read கங்கை.
(23) Read கோஹத்தி, பிரம்மஹத்தி, ஸ்திரீஹத்தி.
(24) Read எழுதி.°
(25) Read திருவாவடுதுறை.•

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

NO. XVIII.

Text (1)

FIRST SIDE.

1. உ சாலிவாகன சகார்த்தம் (2) ஆசுஸாளநிரின் மேல்ச்செல்-
2. லாநின்ற கொல்லம் சுகத்திறிபவனேக (3) வீர சந்திரகுலப்பி-
3. றதீப (4) மதுராமகேந்திர சேந்தமங்கலப்புராவல்தீசுர (5) செ-
4. ய மாசூர (6) நாரசிங்க [கேளகதீமா] திவாகர சொளசிந்துவட-
5. வாநல சங்கீத சாயுத்திய சாறுவபவ (7) தெய்வப்பிரமாண [த]-
6. ாபனாசாரிய கோசடிலவன்மான திறிபுவனச் சக்கிறவர்த் (8)
7. தி கோனரி [ன்*] மைகொண்டான் ஸ்ரீ பெருமாள் அளகம் (9) பெ-
8. ருமாள் யிறந்த (10) காலமெடித்த சீவலவரகுணாமபாண்டி-
9. ய குலதீசகர தீதவதீட்சதருக்கு ஆண்டு ஆவது கொல்லம் சு-
10. ாகூடறி பவ வரு கார்த்தீ (11) மீ (உ) உயசு உ ஆதித்தவாரமும் உத்தி-
11. ரநட்செத்தி [ர*]மும் (12)நவமியும் ஆயுட்க்கிரணாம யோகமும்
12. கெசகரணமும் (13) சுபயோக சுபகரணமும் பெற்ற புண்ணிய- (14)
13. [தி]னத்தில் சுவாமி குத்தாலனுத (15) சுவாமி கோவில்ச் சாய-
14. லட்சைக் (16) கட்டளைக்குக் காராள த்திலகுலகமான க்கங்-
15. காகுலத்தரசான பிள்ளைமார் கட்டளையாக வச்சுக்-
16. குடித்தது [।*] பல்லாக்குக்காறர் [ஒன்று]க்கு [பணம்] (18) க மும் குதிரை-
17. சுமட்டிக்காறர் [பணம்] (18) ரு மும் தொளில்ச்செய்து வருகிற பேர்
18. க யிந்தப்படிக்கு [சுவாமி] (19) குத்தாலனுத சுவாமி சாயலட்சைக் (16)
19. கட்டளைக்குக்குடித்து நடத்தி வருவோமாகவும் [॥*] யிந்த (20) [ப்]ப-
20. டிக்குப் பிள்ளைமார்த்தற்மத்தைப் பரிபாலனம் பண்ணின-
21. பேர் தெய்வப்பிறதிட்டைபண்ணின புண்ணியத்தில் அடை-
22. வாராகவும் [॥*] இதற்கு அகிதம் பண்ணின பேர் மாதா பித-
23. ாவுக்குங் குருவுக்கும் அகிதம் பண்ணினதோஷத்திலே-
24. யும் கெங்கைக் (21) கரையிலே கோகத்தி பிரமித்தித்திறிக-
25. த்தி (22) பண்ணின தோஷத்திலேயும் போவாராகவும் உ
26. இப்படி-க்குத்தான சாதனமாத குத்தாலனுத (15) சுவாமிச-
27. ாயலட்சைக் (16) கட்டளைக்கு பிள்ளைமார்பட்டைபம் எ-

(1) From the origiual and inked impressions.
(2) Read சகாப்தம்.
(3) Read ஸவஹித திரிபுவனேக.ம
(4) Read பிரதீப.ம
(5) Read ம புரவராதீசுவர
(6) Read கேஷமாசுரம
(7) Read சார்வபௌம தேவம
(8) Read சக்கிரவர்த்தி.
(9) Read அழகம்.
(10) Read இறந்தம.
(11) Read கார்த்திகைம.
(12) Read நட்சத்திர.ம
(13) Read கஜ.ம
(14) Read புண்ணிய.ம
(15) Read குற்ருலநாத.ம
(16) Read சாயரக்ஷ.
(17) Read குலதிலகமான.
(18) Here, a symbol to express '*panam*' is employed.
(19) A contracted form for *svâmi* is used.
(20) Read இந்தம.
(21) Read கங்கை.ம
(22) Read கோஹத்தி, பிரம்மஹத்தி, ஸ்திரீஹத்தி

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

28. ளுதி (23) குடுத்தோம் [|| *] யிந்தத் (20) தற்மத்துக் (24) காரியம் காளாஞ்-
29. சிப்பண்டாரம் யேர்த்துகொண்டு சந்திராதித்தர் உள்-
30. ளவரைக்கும் த்தற்மத்துக் (24) காரியம் பரிபாலனம் செயுது (25)
31. வருவாராகவும் ஊ இப்படிக்கு க்குத்தாலனுத (15) [சுவாமி] (19) துணை ஊ

SECOND SIDE.

32. இந்தப்ப[டி]க்கு முதலிமார் பிள்ளைமார் தற்மத்தை (24) நடத்திவரு-
33. வோ(ம்)மாகவும் ஊ
34. ஊ இந்தத்தற்மந் (24) திருவாடுதுறை மடத்துப்பாரிசஞ்-
35. செய்திருப்பதால் த்த[ற்]மம் (24) பரிபாலனமாக நடத்தி-
36. விச்சுக்கொள்வாராகவும் ஊ குளல்வாய் மொளி-
37. யம்மன் (26) துணை ஊ இந்த சாயலட்சைக் (16) கட்டளை-
38. த்தற்மம் (24) பிள்ளை[மார்]க்கு சபாபதி துணை ஊ

(23) Read எழுதி.°
(24) Read தர்ம.°
(25) Read செய்து.
(26) Read குழல்வாய் மொழியம்மன்.

(To be continued)

PRINTED AT THE M. E. PRESS, MADRAS.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

28. ஞுதி (23) குடு த்தோம் [|| *] யிந்தத் (20) தற்மத்துக் (24) காரியம் காளாஞ்-
29. சிப்பண்டாரம் யேர்த்துகொண்டு சந்திராதித்தர் உள்-
30. ளவரைக்கும் த்தற்மத்துக் (24) காரியம் பரிபாலனம் செயுது (25)
31. வருவாராகவும் ஊ இப்படிக்கு க்குத்தாலனுத (15) [சுவாமி] (19) துணை ஊ

SECOND SIDE.

32. இந்தப்ப[டி]க்கு முதலிமார் பிள்ளைமார் தற்மத்தை (24) நடத்திவரு-
33. வோ(ம்)மாகவும் ஊ
34. ஊ இந்தத்தற்மந் (24) திருவாடுதுறை மடத்துப்பாரிசுஞ்-
35. செய்திருப்பதால் த்த[ற்]மம் (24) பரிபாலனமாக நடத்தி-
36. விச்சுக்கொள்வாராகவும் ஊ குளல்வாய் மொளி-
37. யம்மன் (26) துணை ஊ இந்த சாயலட்சைக் (16) கட்டளை-
38. த்தற்மம் (24) பிள்ளை[மார்]க்கு சபாபதி துணை ஊ

(23) Read எழுதி.°
(24) Read தர்ம.°
(25) Read செய்து.
(26) Read குழல்வாய் மொழியம்மன்.

(To be continued)

PRINTED AT THE M. E. PRESS, MADRAS.

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh

CC-0. Agamnigam Digital Presevation Foundation, Chandigarh